

IGNORED BY THE SENATE.

President Simon Declined to Recognize the Benson House.

The lobby of the senate chamber in Salem was crowded Monday afternoon in anticipation of action on the house concurrent resolution to notify the governor of the organization of the legislature. The resolution failed to put in an appearance, but the matter came up in another form on a resolution by Senator King, which was lost on a tie vote, and subsequently by a decisive ruling of President Simon, which was distinctly against recognition of the Benson house. Immediately after the senate was called to order, President Simon announced that he had in his possession a communication from the temporary house. It had been sent in last Friday, but he had taken the liberty to withhold it, expecting the concurrent resolution also to be submitted. The resolution was not at hand, but he thought it proper now to present the communication. It was in brief the particulars of the Benson house organization, and setting forth the unconstitutionality of such action, stating that at no time was a quorum present. The communication was signed by R. E. Moody, temporary chief clerk.

The senate listened to the reading of the communication, but took no action in the matter, and the regular order of business was resumed. After several bills had been introduced, King (Popularist), of Baker county, asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution. There was no objection, and King sent the following to the clerk's desk:

"Whereas, There appears to be some question as to whether the house of representatives, comprising the other branch of this legislative assembly, has organized and is ready to proceed with business; that there is one organization of such house claiming to be the temporary house, duly organized as such, and one organization, claiming to be permanent and duly organized; that the senate has not been notified by resolutions or otherwise of such permanent organization; that this branch of the legislative assembly cannot perform legislative duties for which its members were elected without the concurrence of the house of representatives on all bills and joint resolutions passing this body; that this branch of the legislative assembly has for two weeks been organized and ready for the transaction of business, and the cause of such delay on the part of the house of representatives has not been fully made known to this body; therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee of three members of the senate be appointed to examine into the conditions above set forth and ascertain whether or not either of the two pretended organizations of the house of representatives is a legally organized branch of this assembly, and if so, which of the two is so organized, and report the condition thereof to the senate at as nearly a date as may be deemed practicable by said committee."

This brought up the matter of the house recognition in an unexpected form. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, but it did not carry. After some debate a vote was taken, resulting in a tie, the resolution failing to be adopted.

Shortly after this episode a messenger from the house was announced. He laid his message in front of President Simon, who opened it and read it, and then said:

"The chair is in receipt of a communication purporting to be a message from the house stating that the house has effected permanent organization by electing Hon. H. L. Benson as speaker, R. R. Hays as chief clerk and other officers, and is ready for the transaction of business. The chair has already submitted to the senate a message from the temporary organization of the house, advising the senate that such permanent organization was effected in an irregular and unconstitutional manner and without the presence of a quorum, and that such action was illegal and void. The chair is of the opinion that no permanent organization of the house has been effected and that the pretended permanent organization, without a quorum mentioned in this communication, is not valid or binding, and that the senate cannot recognize such an alleged permanent organization of the house. The chair, therefore, declines to entertain or receive this communication, and rules that the same cannot be entered upon the journal. The decision will stand as the judgment of the senate, unless the chair will override the decision of the chair."

The president's ruling was received in silence by the senate, which appeared to think that it was entirely correct, and it would be useless to attempt to set it aside, even if so disposed.

Senator Morgan's Views.

The following dispatch has been received by Bourne from Senator Morgan, of Alabama: "Under the constitution, as it is executed by the state in accord with section 2, the house consists of sixty members, and the senate consists of thirty members. A quorum to do business consists of two-thirds of each house under article 12 of the constitution, and this includes the permanent organization. A quorum being in attendance, business can be done; otherwise no organization can be made, except to compel the attendance of absent members."

Senator Price has presented a measure which provides a new method of collecting school taxes. It is made the duty of the school clerk, ten days after the annual school meeting, the first Monday in March, to begin making an assessment of his district, and, immediately upon its completion, to collect the tax. The measure, it will be seen, takes from the assessor the power to make the assessment, and from the sheriff the duty of collecting the tax. It practically restores the former law.

A bill introduced by Senator Smith providing for the formation of co-operative corporations has three important features: It allows the amount of stock held by any one person to be limited; it provides that each stockholder shall have only one vote, irrespective of the amount of stock owned; that stock cannot be sold to any particular person without consent of a majority of the directors.

A session of the house was again held on Sunday. Temporary Chairman Davis decided it was necessary. But seven members answered roll call.

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 12,054 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—Coos, 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 Walla; 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—Coos; one.
Sixth—Douglas, Coos 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—Walla; 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 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 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, 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 the bill is to prevent railroads from raising rates when the price of wheat or other commodities advances.

A bill introduced by Senator Brownell by request, adds a new misdemeanor to the catalogue. It provides that any person wantonly interfering with electric lines, powers and cables, or any other property of an electric light plant, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly. The bill has an emergency clause.

Representative Hope, of Malheur, has introduced a bill which makes it the duty of sheriffs to levy and collect an assessment of 5 cents per head on sheep brought from other states for the purpose of pasturage on public ranges.

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 75c, 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 1/2c. The market at the beginning of the week had settled itself into a scalping affair with the tendency lower, on the selling out of long lines and the pressing of sales by people who favor that side under any and 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, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.40; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; Graham, \$4.00; superfine, \$2.80 per barrel.
Wheat—Walla Walla, \$1.82 1/2; Valley, \$4.85 per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 39¢ 40¢ per bushel; choice gray, 38¢ 40¢.
Hay—Timothy, \$13.39 1/2 per ton; clover, \$9.00 10.00; wheat and oat, \$8.00 10.00 per ton.
Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.

Butter—Creamery, 40¢ 45¢; Tillamook, 40¢; dairy, 22¢ 30¢.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 70¢ 80¢; Early Rose, 70¢ 80¢ per sack; California river Burbanks, 55¢ 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, \$2.00; turkeys, live, 12¢; ducks, \$4.00 4.50 per dozen.
Eggs—Oregon, 20¢ per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon, 12¢; Young America, 13¢ per pound.
Wool—Valley, 10¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢ 8¢.

Hops—9¢ 10¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75 3.00; cows, \$2.25 2.50; dressed beef, 4¢ 5 1/2¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00 3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2¢ 6¢ 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 1/2¢; small, 6¢ 6 1/2¢ per pound.
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 2, 1897.
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$2.7 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, \$29.
Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00 10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24¢; select, 23¢; tubs, 22¢; ranch, 18¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2¢.
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18 20; parsnips, per sack, 75¢; beets, per sack, 60¢; turnips, per sack, 60¢; rutabagas, per sack, 75¢; carrots, per sack, 35¢ 40¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$1.15 1.25.
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$8.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per dozen, 8¢; dressed, 9¢ 10¢; ducks, \$2 3.50; dressed turkeys, 15¢.
Eggs—Fresh, large, 23¢; Eastern, 19¢ per dozen.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6¢; cows, 5 1/2¢; mutton, sheep, 7 1/2¢ per pound; lamb, 5¢; pork, 5¢ per pound; veal, small, 6¢.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5¢ 6¢; salmon, 5¢ 6¢; salmon trout, 7¢ 10¢; flounders and soles, 3¢ 4¢.
Provisions—Hams, large, 11¢; hams, small, 11 1/2¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 5 1/2¢ per pound.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 75¢ 80¢; Early Rose, 75¢ 85¢; River Burbanks, 50¢ 75¢; sweets, \$1.00 1.25 per cental.
Onions—\$1.25 1.60 per cental.
Eggs—Store, 16¢ 17¢; ranch, 17¢ 19¢.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 20¢ 21¢; seconds, 17¢ 19¢; fancy dairy, 13¢; seconds, 12¢ 13¢.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10¢; fair to good, 7¢ 8¢; Young America, 11¢; Eastern, 12¢ 14¢.
Wool—Choice mountain, 6¢ 7¢; poor do, 4¢ 5¢; San Joaquin plains, 3¢ 5¢; do foothill, 6¢ 8¢ per pound.
Hay—Wheat, \$8.00 10.00; wheat and oat, \$7 10¢; oat, \$6.00 8.00; barley, \$5.00 6.50; alfalfa, \$4.00 5.50; clover, \$6.00 8.00; stock, \$4.00 5.00 per ton.
Tropical Fruit—Bananas, \$1.00 2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$2 2 1/2¢.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, naval, \$1.50 2.50; seedlings do, 75¢ 1.25; common lemons, \$1.00 1.25; good to choice, \$1.50 2.00; fancy, \$2.25 2.50 per box.

Apples—Common, 50¢ 75¢ per box; Eastern, \$2.00 3.00 per barrel.

"It is a startling fact that, almost without exception, the adulterated teas are dangerous to health. Some of them are actually poisonous."

—N. Y. Herald.

Yes; some—not all. But that isn't the point. You drink tea because you like it—not because it is good for you.

The wholesome tea is also the best-tasting: *Schilling's Best*—at grocers' in packages.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

Determined women have invaded another educational citadel. The university of Edinburgh has granted the degree of M. A. to Misses Geddes and MacGregor.

THE MEANING OF IT.

Very often we give the wrong meaning to a word and thereby make serious mistakes. For instance, the true and literal meaning of the word rheumatism is "aches or pains of the muscles, bones and joints of the human body." It is general and not specific. Also the word relief does not mean cure. Relief may be but a short cessation of pain. But when we say St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism promptly and permanently, we mean it conquers pain quickly with no return of it, unless the sufferer gives cause for a new attack, and then it will cure again. It matters not whether it is chronic, acute or inflammatory, it will cure. That is sure, be sure of it.

There is a house in Paris occupied by over fifty tenants who for twenty years have never paid any rent, the landlord being unknown.

TO GET OUT OF THE WAY

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripe and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malaria, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

A German has been granted a patent on a sewing needle made with the center and eye end flat, the rest of the needle being round.

I shall recommend Fiso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

There are more than 200,000 volumes in the National Library of Mexico, and additions are being made by every steamer from New York and Europe.

The asparagus served at the Elysée banquet in honor of the czar cost three francs a stalk, or 90 cents a bundle, and there were 200 guests.

America has over five thousand islands round its coast.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should choose the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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CLEVER ESCAPES.

How Some Oreadians Have Evaded the Press Gang.

A recent visitor to the Orkney Islands employed himself in gathering from the natives many tales and traditions of the experiences of Oreadian men during the days of the press-gang—tales which form the staple of storytelling in the islands, and are handed down with great exactness and detail. Although many of the islanders were pressed into the navy, many escaped, by daring and cleverness in eluding the press-gangs, and they were efficiently aided in their escapes by the women.

One man, Robert Miller, was about to be married, the guests had assembled, and the ceremony was about to begin, when the dreaded press-gang arrived. The hated men were so hotly received by the ladies, including the bride and her maids, who treated them not only to sharp words, but also to more or less dangerous missiles, that they were forced to beat a retreat.

No sooner were they gone than the doors were locked, a back window lifted, and into the room bounded the bridegroom, who had been secreted during the turmoil. He was arrayed from head to foot in feminine attire, and was married just as he was, in petticoat and bodice, ready to fly instantly in his disguise should the gang return.

Two girls, Barbara Wick and Barbara Dimes, distinguished themselves by rushing from their spinning-wheels to cover the retreat of two young men, pursued in their dory by a cruiser's boat; one of the youths being the first Barbara's betrothed.

They watched the shoreward race, encouraged the exhausted rowers, pointed out the best landing-place at the foot of a crag, meanwhile gathering stones in their aprons, and as the hunted men leaped ashore they helped them up the cliff, and then, bidding them run on, protected their flight by hurling stones upon the sailors who tried to follow.

Barbara Wick fought so fiercely that it was long ere any man dared face her, but at last one, bolder than the rest, sprang up, broke past her range of stoning, and not wishing to hurt so gallant an enemy yet intent on punishing her a little in a fashion he deemed suitable to a pretty girl, caught her in his arms to kiss her. But he only courted disaster, for she flung him from her so violently that he fell back on his mates, and each over-throwing the other, the whole of them rolled pell-mell down the rocks, while Barbara's lover and his companion made their escape.

One bright young fellow, with plenty of fortitude, saved himself by an ingenious stratagem. He, too, was engaged to be married, and was determined not to be taken from his sweetheart. He was pursued and headed off. Seeing capture inevitable, before he could be reached he stripped off his clothes, rolled in a bed of nettles, and dressed again.

When the gang came up he submitted to be taken; but on being brought before the surgeon to be examined, his whole body was found to be frightfully blistered from head to foot, and the dismayed official, supposing him to be suffering from some shocking skin disease, that was probably contagious, hastily released him. He was declared unfit for his majesty's service, and allowed to return to his lady-love and nurse his blisters in peace.

Looking Ahead.

A sojourner in a New England factory town, during one of her afternoon walks, came upon a peculiar sight. About a mile out of the town there was a small white cottage inhabited by a family of French-Canadians who were employed in the factory. As she approached the house she saw that a border of black paint about a foot wide had been added to the original white since her last visit.

The windows were outlined by this rusty black, a border surrounded the door, ran under the eaves-trough and generally speaking, defined the contour of the cottage. The owner of the house sat smoking on the doorstep, and greeted the passer-by with a melancholy smile of recognition.

"Why, Mr. Jacob," said the young woman, "isn't that black border on the house something new?"

"It speaks true," responded the melancholy householder. "My wife have died, and the black border is for a mourner—a grief, you comprehend?"

"I am very sorry," said the young woman, gravely; "but it seems sad for the children to be constantly reminded of their loss in that way, and for you, too."

"It is not for always," returned the melancholy Canadian, an expression of surprise crossing his face at his visitor's senseness. "It is for a mourner—a grief—but not for always. Observe I have put but only one coat of paint of the black. She is easy to change, to make bright; the black is good for under afterward."

The caller pursued her way, somewhat perplexed at this mingling of forethought and grief; but a month later, on passing the house, she saw her former melancholy friend sitting on the steps again, but not alone. A young and pretty woman, whom he proudly introduced as his wife, sat beside him; and scrutinizing the border of a cheerful green which now defined the outline of the cottage, the passer-by discovered that the black had indeed made a good foundation "for under afterward."

Entitled to Discount.

Mr. Cash—Don't you think I'm paying you too much for giving my daughter piano lessons? Prof. Crochet will do it for half the money.

Mr. Knotworthy—Oh, well, he can afford to.

Mr. Cash—Why, is he so very well fixed?

Mr. Knotworthy—I wasn't thinking about his money affairs. He is stone deaf.—Boston Transcript.

The Notes.

"What was that noise I heard before Mr. Stedley went?"

"I don't know, mamma, unless it was the question."

"What do you mean? What has a question to do with noise?"

"He popped it.—Brooklyn Life.

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Mr. Henry Roth, of 1348 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body.

"I was in a horrible fix," he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good. I was then told of Dr. J. C. FERRY'S SEEDS, and I bought a box. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefited. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (guaranteed purely vegetable) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury! Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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