

## ALL CLERKS DISPENSED WITH

Resolution Passed by the Senate—It Caused a Hot Fight.

A stirring and very personal debate took place in the senate at Salem Thursday afternoon. It arose primarily over the question of clerks, but it took a broader range, and covered the entire ground of the legislative hold-up and the candidacy of Senator Mitchell. Just after the senate met in the afternoon, Reed introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the organization of the legislature has not yet been perfected and public business is being retarded and necessary legislation, such as appropriations for public purposes, abolition of useless and expensive commissions and other legislation promised the people of this state by all political parties, is being denied by the refusal of certain persons elected to the house of representatives to qualify; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding the facts aforesaid, and the fact that this senate is practically transacting no public business and there is no work for senate committee clerks to do, there is, nevertheless now employed by the senate committees, at public charge, a large number of clerks; and

"Whereas, None of the said clerks are engaged in the discharge of any public duty, and there is no probability of their services being immediately required; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all clerks of senate committees be, and they are hereby, discharged, and no compensation shall be allowed any such clerk from and after this date, unless the employment be hereafter authorized by the senate after perfect organization of the legislature shall have been secured."

Senator Dufur made quite a lengthy speech in which he set forth his position on questions of economy. He was followed by Driver and Mitchell and a number of others, some of whom had amendments to the resolutions as presented. A vote was finally reached. The amendments were cleared away, one by one, and the ayes and noes being called on the original question, but one dissenting vote was cast. The president voted no, more in a spirit of jest than anything.

### The Joint Convention.

The joint convention has met daily, but at no time have more than thirty-nine been present. Each day developed some fiery oratory, accusing the opposing faction of blocking legislation. Thursday thirty-seven members were present, eleven senators and twenty-six representatives. Senator Reed came in for the first time. Representatives Hudson and Vaughan sent letters asking to be excused on account of sickness. When the session convened it was the general expectation that it would be purely perfunctory, but the spectators were agreeably surprised. The first surprise was when Nosler's name was reached. Nosler arose and the house became intensely quiet, as everyone thought that Nosler was going to announce his withdrawal, but the sequel proved a contrary intention on his part.

Nosler first spoke of his having been in his seat ever since the session opened, answering every roll call and ready to do his duty. Said he:

"I am ashamed to see such child's play and must enter my protest."

Referring to Senator Carter's speech, he said:

"Would it not have been better for him to have made the forty-first man instead of the forty-sixth?"

Continuing, he declared that some one was responsible for the situation. The Republican party was not responsible for its recalcitrant members. The people would hold these responsible as individuals.

In conclusion Nosler said:

"I am here to answer to my name and I expect to be here to the end." Nosler's speech was of peculiar interest in view of the fact that his seat is to be contested when the house organizes. Nosler was elected as a Populist.

Senator Reed was the author of the next incident. He said that he was occupying the seat of Representative Hudson, who was ill, and he would continue to occupy the seat as long as he, Hudson, was absent. Reed then said:

"I don't come here as a Mitchell man, but I will vote for him if I get a chance. I don't propose to be held up by fifteen Populists, and I tell you I am going to stay here now."

Reed then said he would like to ask what doctors were attending Vaughan and Hudson. He suggested that they might be jobbed by the opposition. Chairman Brownell appointed Reed, Patterson and Chapman a committee to see who was attending the sick members. Reed's motion was not made seriously and was intended only as a "josh."

Chapman continued the speechmaking by saying he was here ready to redeem every pledge he had made.

The senate committee on judiciary, to which was referred Gowan's sweeping salary bill, has considered the suggestions of the various county delegations as to the salaries in their respective counties. The Multnomah delegation recommended that the same salaries be maintained for their county, but all fees and emoluments of whatever kind were cut off. The suggestion was adopted by the committee.

Senator Mulkey proposes an amendment to the road laws, providing that the viewers of a proposed road, when damages are claimed by persons residing in the vicinity, shall appraise damages at the same time they view the road. The notice of the proposed road is considered sufficient notice to all probable claimants, enabling such claimants to file their petition at the time of the hearing of the petition. The measure is thought to be practical and economical.

## TWO DEMOCRATS GO IN.

Bilyeu and Lee in the Mitchell Joint Assembly.

Lark Bilyeu, Democrat, of Lane, occupied his seat in the house a half hour before the Mitchell joint assembly which met at noon Monday. Bilyeu was writing at his desk. It had been rumored around the capitol during the morning that it was the purpose of the Democrats to enter the joint assembly, and Bilyeu's presence appeared to confirm the report. As the hand of the clock moved slowly toward 12, the member from Lane continued composedly to dip his pen in the ink and seemed to be oblivious to surroundings and wholly taken up with the work in which he was engaged.

At noon, Chairman Brownell mounted the speaker's rostrum, and, calling to order, directed the clerk to call the roll. The senators, the same as last Friday, answered to their names. As the clerk was concluding the senate roll, Vaughan, the aged representative from Lane, who has been quite sick, appeared in the lobby, supported by his wife. He looked pale and very ill, but he walked slowly to his seat. Just about the same time, Lee, Democrat, of Polk, likewise appeared at his desk.

Bilyeu's name is third on the house roll. When it was called, he arose, and, addressing the chairman, said:

"This is the first time I have made my appearance here in the joint assembly. I am here for the purpose of assisting to complete the organization of the legislature. I want it distinctly understood that I am not here in any manner whatever to aid in the recognition of the Benson house. I have many times stated my position on that subject, and I do not believe that its organization is legal."

"I have been accused of aiding and abetting in holding up the legislature. I am here to disabuse the mind of any one that I occupy that attitude. I inform you that if the legislature is not organized, and at once, I wash my hands of the whole business. I am tired walking the streets of Salem waiting for the majority of this legislature to get together and do its duty."

"The people who elected me know I am not a fool; or at least they believe so; else they would not have sent me here. They want me to help organize this legislature on a proper basis; and I am here for that purpose."

"I want to say that many questions have been raised in the senate and elsewhere relative to the permanent organization that are not germane to the subject. I take it that the temporary organization of the house is sufficient for the purpose of this convention. I have all along maintained that the temporary organization is the only constitutional organization, and that is where I stand now. The members of this body, which is made up of members of the legislature, are not called upon to pass upon that question. The state constitution has nothing to do with this joint convention. I believe the decisions of the United States senate are a sufficient guide for the actions of this body. When a majority of members of the legislature declare their choice for United States senator, no power in the universe can set it aside."

"We have the power here to determine this question of organization. I ask the Republicans to come forward and organize. After this I wash my hands of the whole proposition. I am present."

The call then proceeded. Lee answered to his name, but when Merrill of Columbia was reached there was no response. Twenty-nine members of the house were found to be present, and ten from the senate—thirty-nine in all, or seven short of a majority.

Chairman Brownell then stated that he had received word that Merrill would not be up till the 2:30 train. He suggested that a recess till 7:30 in the evening be taken. This was done. There was no change when the convention met at night. Bilyeu and Lee, Democrats, were in their places, and Merrill, Republican, arrived in the afternoon and was also present. Chairman Brownell waited till 7:38 before he called to order. When the name of Vaughan of Lane was reached, Johnson of Linn asked that he be excused on account of illness. Thirty-nine were present. The convention adjourned immediately following the roll call.

### The Senators.

When the senate reconvened on Monday, McClung moved to reconsider the vote of last Friday, ordering the bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent to third reading. This was done, and, on motion of McClung, the bill was recommitted to the committee on revision of laws. The following new bills were introduced:

By Dufur, by request, enabling school districts to borrow money for a short time without issuing bonds; King, regulating the employment of legislative clerical aid; Johnson, fixing rates of express companies; King, to prevent fraud in sales of mines; Daly, by request, accepting the terms of the act of congress providing for the reclamation of arid lands; Johnson, fixing telegraph rates. A number of bills were read the second time and referred.

### The Benson House.

The Benson house met at 2:30 Monday, and after reading two unimportant bills, adjourned.

### The Davis House.

The Davis house met Monday and immediately adjourned.

### Firecrackers Caused It.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 11.—A boy named Albert Auld was killed through the shying of a coal cart horse at fire crackers in Chinatown this evening. The load was overturned, and crushed Auld's skull. Mayor Redfern stopped the firing of crackers in the streets.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The week closes on firmer wheat markets, based primarily on a decided feeling that the liquidation of long wheat had run its course for the present. That this liquidation has been completed is not to be doubted, and legitimate laws will once more control the market. Foreigners have been liberal buyers of wheat in all positions in our market during the decline. Export sales are large both for prompt and deferred shipment. The interior milling demand has been rather disappointing but shows some sign of improvement. The point to be considered as most worthy of attention when considering the price of wheat is, that the conditions of supply and demand which caused the advance to over 85c still exist with even increased force. Such being the case, wheat should prove a profitable purchase after this severe break, due to speculative stampede entirely unwarranted by facts. One peculiarity in the situation has been the Liverpool market. When Chicago closed weak, Liverpool would come from 1/4 to 1/2 higher the next morning, and vice versa when we closed strong, consequently the people who have been in the habit of taking their cue from the action of foreign markets, have been sadly at sea. May wheat at Chicago closed on Saturday at 77c, a gain of 4c from the lowest point reached during the late decline, and 1 1/2c better than the closing price a week ago.

In the corn market prices are nearly unchanged from what they were a week ago. It is a difficult task to say anything new of corn that could possibly be of interest to the trade. Everyone knows about the big crop of 1896, and how unwieldy an output it was, and how hard it is to lift the price. It will take something artificial to do it, and that is not even a probability for the reason that legitimate arguments for present prices are found in such superabundance as to render any attempt at manipulation an impracticability.

### Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 9, 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, 81c@83c; Valley, 83c@84c per bushel.  
Oats—Choice white, 39c@40c per bushel; choice gray, 38c@40c.  
Hay—Timothy, \$13.50 per ton; clover, \$10.00@11.00; wheat and oat, \$10.00@11 per ton.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.  
Butter—Creamery, 40c@45c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22 1/2@30c.  
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 75c@85c; Early Rose, 70c@80c per sack; California River Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$2.00@2.25 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, \$2.50.  
Onions—\$1.50@1.75 per sack.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.75@2.25; geese, \$3.00; turkeys, live, 11c; ducks, \$4@4.50 per dozen.  
Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6c@8c.  
Hops—9c@10c per pound.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4c@5 1/2c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2c@6c per pound.  
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$8.25@8.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per cwt.  
Veal—Large, 5c@5 1/2c; small, 6c@6 1/2c per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9, 1897.  
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.  
Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21.  
Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.10; Novelty A, \$4.00; California brands, \$5.20; 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, 24c; select, 28c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c.  
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18@20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 40c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35c@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.50.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.00.  
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 8c; dressed, 9c@10c; ducks, \$2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 15c.  
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; Eastern, 10c per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton, sheep, 7 1/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.  
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5c@6c; salmon, 5c@6c; salmon trout, 7c@10c; flounders and soles, 3c@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco, Feb. 9, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 75c@85c; Early Rose, 75c@85c; River Burbanks, 50c@75c; sweets, \$1.00@1.25 per cental.

Onions—\$1.50@1.85 per cental.  
Eggs—Store, 15c@16c; ranch, 17c@18c.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 21c@22c; daisies, 18c@19c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14c@15c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; fair to good, 7c@8 1/2c; Young America, 11c@12c; Eastern, 12c@14 1/2c.

## From Cuba to Kingsburg.

### RAISIN CULTURE IN FRESNO

What Brought Success Out of Failure to Hon. Z. T. Maxwell.

From the Republican, Fresno, Cal.  
The Hon. Z. T. Maxwell, in 1887, having just finished a term in the Missouri legislature, was compelled by ill health to seek change of climate, and after traveling for some months on the Pacific slope, settled in Kingsburg, Fresno county, California, and engaged in raisin culture.

The change from Cuba, Mo., Mr. Maxwell's old home, to the balmy air of Kingsburg, for a time seemed to benefit the invalid, and, for a while, in addition to his labors on the raisin farm, he began to take a prominent part in the county politics, and held several offices of trust in his new state. But ill health was the drawback which prevented him from arriving at the highest political honors, and his active mind chafed under the restraint of an impaired constitution, so that instead of improving he became worse. These facts concerning Mr. Maxwell's health were so well known among the people of Fresno county, that when he lately reappeared on the busy scenes in apparent health, he was warmly congratulated by his numerous acquaintances, and among others the writer of this article.

In response to a request to give the reporter particulars as to the course of his illness, symptoms, cure, and indeed all there was in it, he said:

"You have asked me for more than I could describe. Sometimes I have looked over an alphabetical index of diseases, and fancied I had them all, but general debility, weakness, insomnia, indigestion, constipation, partial atrophy of muscles, headaches, pain in the back and limbs, and general wretchedness was my lot."

"My horizon was contracting, and I supposed that the circle of my vision would never again have anything but my bed for a center, for on top of my previous ill health, in 1895, I caught la grippe, which brought me so low that I was very near the grim portal."

"New Year's day I was dependent and unhappy, not knowing there was such good fortune in store for me, for I had hardly ambition to read the newspaper that was brought me, and threw it on the bed in disgust. As I did so my eye caught the announcement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and half in anger and half in contempt I read what it said and again threw the paper down. But I could not get this announcement of Pink Pills out of my head, and at last I determined to try them, and I did so."

I began to use the pills, following directions carefully, and by the time I had taken the first box my appetite had returned, and I was so invigorated that it almost seemed as if I were renewing my youth. I kept on taking the Pink Pills until I was thoroughly recovered, and now can do more work than for twenty years before.

"I will say that not only have they saved me much expense in doctors' bills, but my life, and I am only too glad to publish this testimonial to the virtues of Pink Pills."

(Signed) Z. T. MAXWELL.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

### Composite Roads Should Be Popular.

People in the vicinity of Pittsburg have started a movement in favor of composite roads, consisting of a macadamized track a dozen feet wide, with a dirt road alongside of it. It is well known that dirt roads in summer afford pleasant driving than any other kind, but in winter or continued wet weather they are at the other extreme. It is stated that this combination road can be built for \$10,000 a mile, or about half as much as one macadamized full width. The idea seems to be one worthy of general attention and careful experiment.

### Extra.

"Do you know," began the summer boarder, "that the pounding of the steak by your cook awakened me this morning at sunrise?"  
"So?" said the placid landlord. "It was a real poster sunrise, but bein' as you didn't order it it won't cost you more'n \$1 for extra."—Indianapolis Journal.

Length of Europe's Armies.  
If the armies of Europe should march at an eight-mile gait, five abreast, 15 inches apart, it would require nine and one-half days for them to pass a given point.

Your tea-trade for the next ten years is worth having. We want it.

Try all five flavors of Schilling's Best tea, and get your money back (of your grocer) on those that you don't like.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

## Good Roads in the East.

If the League of American Wheelmen as a whole will work for good roads this coming year as will the New York division of that rapidly growing organization, then cyclists generally will rise up and praise the L. A. W., and give it their dollars and their material aid. Highway improvement is acknowledged to be the greatest work the League has before it. And good, or even fair, roads are in such small proportion to the bad ones in this country that a small beginning in this direction will give the League a prestige that it just now lacks. Chief Potter of the New York Division has framed a road improvement bill with the approval and co-operation of the State Grange officials, and with the combined influence of the wheelmen and the farmers it is confidently believed favorable legislation will be secured. The work will be pushed vigorously and no doubt will be aided much by the good roads congress to be held at Albany in February in conjunction with the National Assembly of the L. A. W. This will be an event of widespread importance, since gentlemen prominently identified with highway improvement in all sections of the United States will be in attendance.

### Possible Cure for Cancer.

A Russian physician, Doctor Denisenko, has been experimenting with the sap of the "wartwort," a plant of the spurge family, as a possible cure for cancer. In a St. Petersburg medical journal he gives particulars of seven cases in which he has applied the treatment with apparent success. The sap of the wartwort is of a poisonous nature, and can be used only under careful medical supervision.

### THE SEARCHER.

The searcher after truth is generally rewarded, although it is said that "Truth lies at the bottom of a well." We need something when we are afflicted with neuralgia to search out the seat of the pain, or the pain spot, and as St. Jacobs Oil's mission for good is to penetrate and search out the hidden misery, it goes through like an "X" ray, and conquers and subdues the pain. All pain troubles of a nervous nature needs careful treatment and patience. The afflicted nerves must be soothed into submission, and stimulated into healthful action, so as to restore. This is the virtue of the great remedy for pain, and it is, therefore, well known as the best. It may be called the searchlight after the truth of our bodily ailments.

A scientist claims that there are only seventy-two different kinds of venomous snakes in this country.

### THE STRONGEST FORTIFICATION.

Against disease, one which enable us to undergo unscathed risks from harmful climates, influences, exposure, overwork and fatigue, the vigor that is imparted to a debilitated physique by the peevish medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. You may possess this vigor in a higher degree than the trained athlete, although your muscular development may be far inferior to his. Vigor implies good digestion and sound repose, two blessings conferred by the Bitters, which remedies malaria, rheumatism, nervous and kidney troubles.

Smokeless powder, made of ammonia and two forms of potassium, has been invented by a Californian.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, 1895.

### REASONS FOR USING

## Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.



1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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Only One for a Dose. Sold by Druggists at 25c, a box Sample mailed free. Address Dr. Gunn's Med. Co., Phila., Pa.

When you plant seeds, plant FERRY'S Always the best. For sale everywhere. O. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

EVERY HEN hatched in Petaluma, Incubators are sold at right, and is better prepared to give profitable results because these machines exclusively embody the features which produce the greatest number of vigorous Chickens. Incubators from \$10 up. Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.

OPIMUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 30 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEANOK, OKLA.

## HELPS IN ECONOMY.

HOW TO MAKE A FEW DIME SAVE A GREAT MANY DOLLARS.

Stylish Gowns of Handsome Color at Small Cost—New Clothes for the Whole Family—No Need of Looking Shabby Even in These Hard Times.

"I hope to help many who are trying to economize," says a writer in the Ladies' Journal. "With a few packages of diamond dyes wonders can be done in making old dresses look like new. In my own family we actually did not buy a single new dress or cloak last fall, yet we dressed comfortably and in style, by dyeing over clothes that had been cast aside."

Diamond dyes come in convenient packages which color from one to ten pounds of goods for ten cents. Full directions make it impossible for one to have "poor luck" with the diamond, and they are so simple to use that perfect, non-fading colors are obtained without any experience in dyeing.

A book of free directions for home dyeing will be sent to any one by the proprietors, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

### Everybody Wants Good Roads.

The good roads movement away back in the beginning of the agitation was something akin to a real joke. Just because a few bicyclers wished smoother highways whereon to indulge their new-found hobby of wheeling, it seemed absurd that they should ask to have the highways of the land improved.

For a time the movement didn't move worth a cent. People looked upon bicycling as a passing fad or craze, and they considered the good roads movement a companion-piece to it.

But the bicycle "fad" doesn't pass away. It seems to be here "for keeps," and so the demand for good roads the part of wheelmen is a fixed and lasting one; but beyond this is a stronger, broader demand for improved highways. A road that is good for the bicycle is good for all people, and were the bicycle to pass away, the lesson it has taught would remain in the minds of thinking people. Good roads are a logical, happy necessity for all—not a luxury for the few.

### Procyon's Companion.

Many years ago the great German mathematician, Bessel, announced that both Sirius and Procyon—popularly known as the dog-stars—possessed invisible companions revolving around them. He was led to this conclusion by studying the motions of those stars. In 1802 the companion of Sirius was discovered with the telescope, and during the present year it has reappeared, after being invisible for six years through too close proximity to its brilliant comrade. Quickly following the reappearance of Sirius' companion has also come the discovery of the companion of Procyon, which had never been seen until Professor Schaeberle caught sight of it with the great telescope of the Lick Observatory a few weeks ago. It is a very minute star, of only the thirteenth magnitude.

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