

## ADJOURNED WITHOUT DAY.

### The Benson House and Joint Convention Have Given Up.

A portion of the Oregon legislature has decided to quit. The Benson house and joint convention adjourned sine die Wednesday. This leaves both the house and senate without a quorum to do business, but active measures to accomplish reorganization are well under way.

The break-up of the joint assembly caucus was the first event of this very important day. The assembly met at 9 o'clock and discussed in a desultory way the question of the legality of the proposed adjournment. The matter of taking a ballot for senator, whatever number was present, was not even brought up. The outlook seemed discouraging and the members soon quit attempting to agree on any policy.

The original house met at 9:30 o'clock, and, as usual, adjourned till next day at the same hour.

The Benson house, senate and joint assembly all convened at 10 o'clock. The first held intermittent sessions until the hour fixed for adjournment without day.

In the senate at noon President Simon declared carried a simple motion to adjourn, but the Mitchell men held that, under the resolution adopted the day before, it was the close of the session, and many of them left the city.

The Benson house, after fixing the per diem and mileage of the members and the pay of clerks, dissolved at 1 P. M.

An afternoon session of the senate was held, but fourteen members answering roll call. This was six short of a quorum.

The attempts at reorganization will be confined largely to the house. When it is ready for business, it is anticipated that there will be very little trouble in getting back enough senators to make up a quorum of twenty.

**Renewed Activity in the Davis House.** Senator Mitchell has apparently given up the contest, as he returned to Portland Thursday.

The Davis house had a morning and afternoon session, and twenty-seven members responded to roll call. Three absentees, Kruse, Lee and Riddle, were accounted for. Immediately after the morning session a conference was held and the situation was thoroughly canvassed. It was agreed that reorganization was not only possible, but probable, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Individual members of the late Benson house have given positive assurance that they would return if the opposition went at matters in earnest and in evident good faith. These promises have been so numerous that members of the house express themselves as entirely confident of success. It is the purpose merely to invite absentees to join in the endeavor to secure remedial legislation. The senatorial question being out of the way, the house has a very fair chance of organizing.

There were many new faces in the original house Thursday. For forty-five days the majority of the opposition has taken fugitive journeys to their desks to see if there was any mail, to answer letters, to read the papers, and to do all other things which might safely be done during a recess. Thursday, it was different. They showed up with pleased smiles on their faces, and were early in their seats.

At 9:30 Temporary Speaker Davis, who has performed the same duty for forty-six consecutive days, mounted the rostrum and called the house to order. Clerk Moody called the roll and the following responded to their names: Barkley, Bayer, Bilyeu, Buckman, Craig, Davis of Umatilla, Emery, Gill, Hill, Houser, Jones, Maxwell, McAllister, Misenor, Munks, Ogle, Schmidlein, Smith of Linn, Svendsen, U'Ren, Whitaker—21.

These were absent: Bourne, Davis of Multnomah, Dustin, Guild, Kruse, Lee, Povey, Riddle, Yeakum—9.

Also these of the Benson house: Benson, Bridges, Brown, Chapman, Conn, Crawford, David, Gratke, Gardane, Hogue, Hope, Hudson, Huntington, Jennings, Lake, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Mitchell, Nosier, Palm, Rigby, Smith, of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson, Vaughan, Vences, Wagner—30.

The nine absentees belonging to the opposition were detained for various reasons. Kruse has been sick for two weeks with typhoid fever, and there is no prospect that he can be present during the session. Povey and Davis of Multnomah were at home, but are expected up. Lee was called to Junction City by the illness of his aged mother. Bourne, Dustin, Guild and Yeakum came in just too late. Riddle is in Southern Oregon, but will return when needed, it is said. The present membership of the original house is thirty, or precisely the same as the Benson organization. Kruse being in the hospital, this number is reduced to twenty-nine. It is, therefore, necessary to get eleven members of the rival organization to join before a constitutional quorum can be secured.

Members of the Benson house of the legislature have been presenting claims for serving the state to Secretary Kincaid, but the secretary has refused to issue warrants or certificates in recognition of any of the claims. The disappointed members say that if the secretary neglects or refuses to do his duty, he can be compelled by mandate of the court.

The senate met Thursday morning, with thirteen present, as follows: Bates, Carter, Dawson, Geaner, Haseltine, Holt, Mackay, McClung, Michell, Mulkey, Patterson of Washington, Selling, Mr. President. Quite a number of excuses were presented.

A Good Templar cycling corps for open air temperance work has been formed in Essex, England.

Henri Durant, the founder of the Red Cross movement, is in a Swiss hospital, sick and in poverty.

## THE JOINT ASSEMBLY.

### Both a Day and Night Session Held With the Usual Result.

The total number present at Monday's joint convention in Salem was thirty-six—twenty-six from the house and ten from the senate.

The usual formality of dispensing with the reading of the journal having been adopted, the joint assembly took a recess till 9 o'clock at night.

When the joint assembly met at night, thirty-three were found to be present. The absentees were Senator Hughes and Taylor and Representatives Hudson, Thomas, Vaughan and Wagner. When his name was called, Senator Gowan made a speech and reviewed at length the situation from the standpoint of a Mitchell supporter. He laid the responsibility for the hold-up on the opposition, and said:

"We demand only what is right. We will never surrender to what is wrong. They charge that Senator Mitchell alone is responsible for this hold-up. We deny it; as a body of men and as individuals, we deny it on documentary evidence. I desire to read a letter which will forever set that statement at rest."

Gowan then read the following letter:

"Salem, Or., Feb. 22, 1897.—Hon. Samuel Hughes, Chairman of the Republican Conference, Salem, Or.—My Dear Sir: I understand there is a strong disposition upon the part of a majority of the Republicans to adjourn the legislature sine die, without further effort to secure the election of a senator. This would leave the state only partly represented in the senate of the United States, the effect of which, in all probability, would be to place the control of the senate in the hands of those opposed to the Republican party, in which event the defeat of tariff legislation at the coming extraordinary session of congress would be assured. It seems to me, therefore, there is a paramount duty resting upon you, to make one more determined effort, before final adjournment, to secure the election of a senator. There are many prominent Republicans located in different sections of the state, eminently qualified for the position—men who would do credit to the party, the state and the nation. I will co-operate with you and all other Republicans in the legislature in endeavoring to bring about the election of such a Republican as the Republican conference, to whom this letter is addressed, will agree upon. Yours very sincerely, "John H. Mitchell."

Gowan then went on to discuss the letter, and said:

"A caucus of thirty-nine Republicans is behind John H. Mitchell, and we do not propose to change base at this time." In conclusion, he said: "I give it as my opinion that we must adjourn without securing legislation, and without the election of a United States senator." Brown stated that the letter which Gowan had read had been presented to the conference Republicans, and that the conference by a standing vote, had decided to stay by its candidate, "whoever he is," until they got a chance to vote for him.

Senator Reed, of Douglass, made a speech, and introduced a letter, which he said had been presented to the Republican conference.

The paper was substantially an agreement to be signed by all sides, in which the members were pledged to organize and secure remedial legislation, and to vote for no candidate for United States senator in such manner as to elect him, and to so distribute their votes as to prevent an election. The full text of the letter was withheld from publication.

After several other speeches of minor importance the convention adjourned without taking a ballot.

**The Senate.** The senate held a brief session Monday. The following motion was made by Mitchell of Wasco:

"In honor of the occasion, this being the 165th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, who was 'First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' I move that the senate now adjourn."

Reed of Douglas sprang quickly to his feet, saying:

"I have an amendment to offer. I move that the senate now adjourn sine die."

"The motion is not susceptible of an amendment of that kind," replied the president. "Besides, it is itself out of order."

Mitchell's motion carried, 15 to 14.

The Benson house met, and very soon thereafter adjourned.

The Davis house met in the morning with eleven members present. It immediately adjourned.

**"The Sage of Essex" Dead.**

Beverly, Mass., Feb. 25.—John Baker, "the sage of Essex," an abolitionist, and one of the founders of the Republican party, is dead, aged 85. He suffered a broken hip in a fall three months ago, and paralysis resulted and caused his death. He was born in Beverly, August 18, 1812, and has always lived there.

Mulhall, the noted statistician, spent over forty years in accumulating the material for this one volume of statistics.

**Cause for Activity.**

"What is Bexton bustling around so in the interest of a curfew ordinance for?"

"His boy saw him coming out of a variety theater the other night and went home and told about it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Pearl divers remain under water on an average from fifty to eighty seconds. Cases are reported where they have remained as long as six minutes under water.

## AN OUTSIDE POCKET.

A kangaroo wears an outside pocket in his overalls. It is a sort of apartment arrangement in which he carries around his whole family, but this is really suggestive as to the use of outside pockets in the overalls of working men, who, in machine shops and factories, are subjected to sudden bursts and severe bruises. If a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil were stored away in some of these outside pockets, handy and ready for use when some of the sudden hurts and bruises take place, there would be hardly any loss of time in the cure of the worst of them. For the worst bruises it is known to be the best remedy, curing the tenderness and soreness of the spot very promptly, while in the process of curing, the discoloration disappears and the affected parts are fully restored.

The Princess Henry of Battenburg, still deeply mourns the death of her husband. It was with difficulty that she could be induced to remain at Balmoral during the visit of the Czar.

### A Theory.

Johnny—Papa? Papa—Well? Johnny—When you say a thing will happen in the long run, does that mean in a century run?—Brooklyn Life.

## Like An Old Clock.

### SET BACK TWENTY YEARS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills From the Republic, Fresno, Cal.

A case reported from Fresno county is that of a well-known former resident of Kingsburg, though now residing at Selma.

Mr. J. M. Purves is an old gentleman of 70, who, during his long residence in Kingsburg, was beloved alike by young and old, and he is equally endeared to the people of his new home.

It was about July 15, 1896, that a reporter of the Republican met Mr. Purves, and was astonished to see such improvement in his appearance. He looked ten years younger and much stouter than when he moved away from Kingsburg for the benefit of his health, and he was congratulated on his improved appearance.

"I was all run down when I moved away," Mr. Purves said; "something like an old clock that is worn out, but I have undergone such repairs as I think will keep me in running order for many years to come if no accident occurs."

"What was the agent that wrought the change, Mr. Purves," the reporter asked. "Was it Pink Pills? they seem to be doing all the healing in Fresno county."

"Pink Pills are the very things that have built me up," Mr. Purves answered. "I happened to read one of the advertisements of their healing qualities, and then read several more, and somehow there was something in the way the testimonials read that assured me they were true. One in the San Francisco Examiner especially impressed me, and I sent at once and bought some of the pills. I took them as directed, and I do not think I need tell you what they have done for me. I am quite recovered and set back in the journey of life at least twenty years. I have done more work since I have taken them than for a long, long time before. Indeed I may say since long before you were born."

"I took only two boxes in all, but I shall always keep them by me as long as I live, in case of relapse."

(Signed) J. M. PURVES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**Diplomacy.** His Father—If you marry old Stubbs' daughter you shan't have a cent of my money.

The Son—But, father, if I don't marry her I can't get a cent of old Stubbs' money.

His Father (with a grudge to satisfy)—My own boy! Marry her and render that old skindint penniless.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

## TWINS IN SIZE, SHAPE AND ACTIVITY.

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys, are when healthy. In disorder they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Give to both a healthy impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Kidney Cure, which forestalls such dreadful maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the bitters, also, for material, bilious, rheumatic, nervous, bowel and kidney trouble.

Over ninety-five per cent of the vessels which passed through the Suez canal during 1895 used the electric light, so as to be able to continue the trip through the great waterway during the night.

The best way to buy anything is to borrow it first.

Get a package of Schilling's Best tea of your grocer. He pays you your money back if you don't like it.

That's our way of lending.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

## SHOULD BE GIVEN ATTENTION

### Beet Sugar Raising a Profitable Industry.

#### HOW TO GROW THE BEETS

Mr. G. W. Shaw, Chemist, Furnishes Practical Information for the Guidance of Farmers in the Northwest.

The subject of cultivating sugar beets, and the manufacture of sugar from them, has been before the people at different times. When it was seen that the industry was a success in California, the prospect of its introduction seemed favorable. Persons agitated the matter with varying success, and at times individuals made experiments in producing the beets, some of which were submitted to analysis. Some of these experiments did not yield results as satisfactorily as was hoped, and gave many the idea that beets containing sufficient saccharine matter would not grow here. Other individuals also engaged in producing a few sample beets, devoting more intelligent care to them, and were rewarded with much higher percentage of sugar. Seed have been brought from foreign countries to be distributed among farmers in order that different soils might be tested. Of such efforts as these were those of Mr. H. C. Smith, of Portland, Or. About the year 1883, Mr. Smith imported some of the best seed procurable from Cologne, Germany, and had some sent from Alvarado, Cal., where a factory is in successful operation. Both these quantities were distributed, with instructions in planting and cultivating accompanying. From some persons receiving the seed no replies were ever obtained, and those who did take the pains to plant at all, stated, in their report, that but little attention had been given them. Some simply sowed them, leaving the plants to struggle with weeds, etc., while others gave but the slightest cultivating. Of course, the roots yielded little sugar. Nothing else is to be expected, as the cultivating of sugar beets has reached a stage of scientific exactness that anything like best results cannot be obtained without certain care. This is a fair sample of other individual efforts, some of which have had the effect of conveying the belief that the industry is not profitable in the Northwest.

In 1890, the federal government passed a bounty law, offering 2 cents a pound for domestic sugar testing 90 degrees, and 1½ cents for all testing between 80 and 90, which should be produced until July 1, 1905. In further aid, the agricultural department aided the several states in making experiments. Seed was furnished farmers who would agree to plant and care for them, and return samples for analysis, and with reports of other conditions. The experiment station at Corvallis, Or., delivered seed to farms in different localities of the state in 1891, in accordance with this plan. In regard to this effort, Mr. G. W. Shaw, chemist, reports in bulletin No. 23, the following: "Each year arrangements were made with farmers in different portions of the station to cultivate a small plot of beets, the seed being furnished them by the station. Although there was a heavy and ready response by those who would agree to forward samples for analysis, accompanied by a report—blanks for which were furnished—there were many who never responded to a single inquiry after the seed had been furnished, notwithstanding that they had expressly agreed to report results."

According to Mr. Shaw's report, careful instructions were given in regard to cultivation. The kind of soil was specified and the degree of moisture best for the beets was also named.

The results of these efforts were convincing that beets could be grown with profit.

The succeeding year preparations were made to repeat with greater care the attempts of 1891-1892. Unavoidable delay in receiving the seed so that it could not be planted in April was the first discouragement. The rainfall during the season was below normal, and all reports showed "very dry," "extraordinary dry," and "weather unfavorable."

Mr. Shaw has made some interesting comparisons between the temperature and precipitation of Oregon and Germany and France. The era covered by the figures is from May 1 to October 1, the time between planting of seed and harvesting the beets. In France, the temperature May 1 was 57 degrees Fahrenheit, reaching 71 in June, and falling to 56 in September; in Germany, May starts with 50 degrees, which rises to 67 in June and falls to 49 in September, and the Willamette valley starts with 54 in May, reaching 66 in June and falling off to 55 in September.

In Eastern Oregon the temperature is about five degrees higher than in the Willamette valley in the middle of the summer, but is not much different at the beginning and the end of the season. It will be seen that the mean temperature of Oregon is much less than that of either France or Germany, and if mildness of climate is favorable, this section possesses an advantage over both of those countries.

All well-conducted experiments have shown good results, although many who have made indifferent attempts have been rewarded with very unsatisfactory returns. Some of the latter have been circulated more or less, and leave the impression that the soil or climate of the state is unsuitable to the industry. By devoting proper care, as is shown where experienced hands have taken hold of the matter, this state's sugar beets are of superior quality.

The climatic conditions of the other Northwestern states are alike favorable.

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Where all other medical treatment has failed to relieve Paine's celery compound has succeeded time and time again.

John W. Boyd, of Mishawaka, Ind., says of his own case:

"Last winter I was taken down with a very severe attack of nervous and muscular rheumatism, so bad that I could not lie down, sit up, or stand, without the most excruciating pain. I was all the time under the care of two of the best physicians of the place, but I did not improve. I took different rheumatic cures and used an electric battery a half hour each day for ten days, without any relief."

"Finally I concluded to try Paine's celery compound, and to my surprise after using one-half of a bottle I was able to get out and vote on election day, and before I used the whole bottle I went to work, and have worked every day since."

I have gained twenty pounds in weight and am feeling first rate.

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And Paine's celery compound is working just such wonders in every state, county, city and village of the country today.

The reader must know some one who has tried it. Ask that person if he or she was not at once benefited!

Don't let a dealer palm off anything else on you, however; for there is as much difference between Paine's celery compound and all the ordinary sarsaparillas, tonics, nervines and compounds as there is between an electric motor and a boy's windmill.

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