

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 delayed 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 Duffar 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 yeas and nays 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 speakers 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 he instead 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 the 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."

Chairman 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 Governor'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 hundred and thirty-one bills have been so far introduced in the senate. Honors are even between Senators Gowan, McClung and Smith, as authors of the greatest number, there being now 17 to the credit of each. The list is as follows: Bates 4, Brownell 9, Calbreath 4, Carter 3, Day 10, Dawson 8, Driver 9, Duffar 10, Gesner 6, Gowan 17, Harmon 11, Haseltine 7, Hobson 4, Holt 7, Hughes 3, Johnson 10, King 14, Mackay 6, McClung 17, Mitchell 5, Mulkey 9, Patterson 6, Marion 6, Patterson of Washington 5, Price 9, Reed 7, Selling 6, Smith 17, Taylor 2, Wade 6.

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 is 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 that 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 am here to assist in coming 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 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 Duffar, 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.

A French Cruiser Starts. Toulon, Feb. 9.—The French cruiser Tonde has started for the island of Crete.

Spokane Typographical Union, No. 193, has passed a resolution protesting against the establishment of a printing office in the penitentiary, in accordance with Governor Rogers' recommendation.

On some parts of the coast of France, where the wind is in the east, the mist that appears bears with it a very noticeable perfume.

THE ISSUE OF MONEY

THAT IS PURELY A GOVERNMENT FUNCTION.

It is a Fraud Upon the People for the Government to Indorse Bank Notes for Circulation When It Can Issue Its Own—A Scheme to Rob the People.

No Part of Banking Business. One of the stock phrases of the schemers for the restoration of the old rotten state banking system is that "the Government should go out of the banking business" by retiring the greenbacks. It is probably real ignorance on the part of most of these people that makes them repeat this phrase.

The issue of money is no part of "the banking business." That is purely a governmental function. It is just as extraordinary a grant of power to allow the issue of paper money by private corporations as it would be to allow these same private corporations to establish mints for the coinage of metallic money.

Paper currency unsupported by any governmental guarantee would only be as good as the credit of its manufacturers. It requires no law to allow Smith or Brown to issue his small notes payable to bearer on demand, and if Smith has sufficient credit to induce people to take his little notes in lieu of money, there can be no objection to it. But there should be no pretended con-

business and which is intensified by the action of the year.

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ful States has raised a suspicion in the public mind which no amount of blackguardism by the New York Tribune or any other organ of the gold combination can allay. They denounce the slightest discussion of the financial question by the representatives of the people, and at the same time they are constantly calling caucuses and conferences to discuss how they may educate the people in the belief that the cause of the money power is the more prosperous the country will be.

All congressional schemes for any paper money other than that issued by the Government on its own account are merely conspiracies to give to private individuals the right to use the printing press for the manufacture of paper currency, which shall cost them nothing and which shall pass current as money under an express or implied guarantee by the Government. These will take the form first of amendments to the national banking laws, to increase the amount of the notes which the banks may issue on their bonds and to reduce the tax now imposed on the banks.

If this step can be taken, it will be followed by attempts to elect a Congress which will do away with the deposit of bonds as security for the bank circulation. The movement to retire the greenbacks is a scheme for the wholesale robbery of the people by the ultimate substitution of worthless rag money, redeemable in gold when not presented for redemption and redeemable in nothing when it is presented for redemption.

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In its summary of causes Bradstreet's cites the political conflict through which the country has just passed and the precipitating effect of the people of the necessity of drafting a new tariff measure to supply the needs of the treasury as largely responsible for bringing about the dismal results enumerated. These causes may have had something to do with hastening many of the business disasters of individuals, firms and corporations, but the explanation of the conditions which led up to them will have to be sought farther back in time and at more numerous points of origin than the ones mentioned.

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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 scene 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 found 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 heart pain for a center, for on top of my previous ill health, in 1895, I caught a grippé, which brought me so low that I was very near the grim portal.

"Now 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 I 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