

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.

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.

"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.

"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 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.

"The following is the text of Senator King's proposed amendment to the constitution—the initiative and referendum:

"Section 1. The right to approve, reject and repeal state laws, or to reject or approve proposed state laws, shall rest with a majority of the legal voters of the state.

"Sec. 2. The right to propose, reject or approve, as the case may be, laws of the state, shall, in addition to being exercised by the legislative assembly, rest with a number of the legal voters of the state equal to (and not less than) 7 per cent of the votes cast at the last preceding general election, held for the election of the officers of the state and counties.

"Sec. 3. After the filing of such petition, the secretary of state shall designate a date for the holding of an election to vote thereon, which shall not be earlier than ten months after the adjournment of the last preceding session of the legislative assembly, nor later than one year thereafter; and no law, or proposed law, shall be voted upon at such election unless the petition therefor shall have been filed at least ninety days before the date fixed for such election.

"Sec. 4. No act passed by the legislative assembly shall become a law until six months after its approval by the governor, except in a case of emergency, in which event the facts constituting the emergency shall be stated in the act and the bill shall receive a two-thirds vote of the members elected to both branches of the legislative assembly; and within six months after its approval a petition shall have been filed, as required in sections 2 and 3 herein, an election shall be ordered as required in section 3 for the acceptance, rejection or approval of such law, or proposed law; and if at such election a majority of the legal voters be in favor of such law, the same shall then (and not before) become of full force and effect, but if less than a majority be in favor thereof, the same shall become void, provided, that if the petition against any law passed by the legislative assembly shall have been presented before the expiration of the six months after the approval of the act by the governor, in the manner herein required, such act shall not take effect before the date of such election.

"Sec. 5. The legislative assembly, or the people of the state of Oregon, in the manner provided, may have the power to provide by law for more effectually carrying out all the provisions and intent of this amendment."

Senator King's second amendment to the constitution provides for the adoption of amendments by the legislature and their submission to the people. It also provides for the manner of submitting a new constitution to the referendum.

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.

JOINT ASSEMBLY FAILED.

The Necessary Forty-Six Votes Could Not Be Mustered.

The joint assembly of the Oregon legislature for the purpose of electing a United States senator at noon Wednesday came to naught. The Mitchell forces could only get forty members to enter it. Seeing that it would be impossible to secure forty-six, the required number, a recess was taken until 7:30 in the evening, but the night session developed no change.

Senator Reed tried to get a statement from Chairman Brownell as to which house was participating in the assembly. Brownell would not say and Reed walked out of the room, leaving only thirty-nine present. Of the Benson house Lake was absent.

The sensation of the convention was the action of Senator Hasletine, who was considered one of Mitchell's warmest supporters. Hasletine was present when the roll was called. He did not answer to his name, and the chair asked him if he wished to be recorded as present. Hasletine said:

"Mr. President, there is no question in my mind as to the illegality of the vote yesterday, and I therefore decline to come in at present."

Huntington Withdraws. Representative Huntington, of Wasco, on Thursday, gave notice that he would withdraw from further participation. This is the first defection, and now leaves but thirty-eight members willing to elect a United States senator by means of a joint assembly.

After the roll-call Huntington arose and said he desired to explain his position. He thought the Benson house was legally organized, and accordingly he had voted last Tuesday for a United States senator. He considered it his duty to do so. The joint assembly had now met for the third time, the roll had been called and no announcement of the result had been made from the chair. He had voted for a senator on Tuesday, but his candidate was not that of the balance of the organization. This convention was being held in the interest of a single candidate.

In view of the situation he felt it his duty to withdraw. He did not approve of the methods used in preventing the organization of the house or delaying the vote on senator.

Representative Lake has introduced in the house a bill to provide for the appointment by the governor of a state veterinary board of five, who shall examine applicants for license in much the same manner as the medical board. Members of the board are given per diem, and necessary expenses.

Representative Somers has introduced a bill in the house amending the present law relative to the fencing of railroads. It is designed to make it more convenient for cattle to pass at crossings.

Initiative and Referendum. The following is the text of Senator King's proposed amendment to the constitution—the initiative and referendum:

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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 1d 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; superline, \$2.80 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 81@82c; Valley, 88@84c per bushel. Oats—Choice white, 39@40c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.

Hay—Timothy, \$13@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.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26. Butter—Creamery, 40@45c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22 1/2@30c.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 75@85c; Early Rose, 70@80c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$2.00@2.25 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, \$2.50.

Onions—\$1.60@1.75 per sack. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.75@2.25; geese, \$5.00; 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, 6@8c. Hops—9@10c per pound. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2@6c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 5@5 1/2c; small, 6@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, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.20; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.

Milletstuffs—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, 23c; 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, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 85@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, hens, 8c; dressed, 9@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, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@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, 75@85c; Early Rose, 75@85c; River Burbanks, 50@75c; sweets, \$1.00@1.25 per cental.

Onions—\$1.50@1.85 per cental. Eggs—Store, 15@16c; ranch, 17@18c. Butter—Fancy creamery, 21@22c; dairy, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14@15c. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; fair to good, 7@8 1/2c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 12@14 1/2c.

From Cuba to Kingsburg.

RAISIN CULTURE IN FRESNO

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

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 the grippe, which brought me so low that I was very near the grim portal.

"New Year's day I was despondent 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 the 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 believe 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.

EVERY HEN Hatched to Petaluma Incubator has started right, and is better prepared to give profitable returns because these machines exclusively embody the features which produce the greatest number of vigorous Chickens.

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

OPIMUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pain. Carel. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

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 Consul 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 trouble 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 hurtful climatic influences, exposure, overwork and fatigue, is the vigor that is imparted to a debilitated physique by the peerless medicinal preparation, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. You may possess this vigor to a higher degree than the trained athlete, although your muscular development may be far inferior to his. Vigor implies sound, good digestion and sound repose, two blessings conferred by the Bitters, which remedies malarial, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble.

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

I believe Pisco'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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