THE SPECIAL SESSION

Both Branches of the Legislature Down to Business.

MANY BILLS WERE INTRODUCED Omaha. By Brownell, to provide for

Joseph Simon Elected President of the of land and real property for purposes Senate-E. V. Carter, Chairman of the House.

Salem, Sept. 26 .- In obedience to a call issued by Governor Lord, the Ore- for a free ferry across the Willamette full text of the document follows: gon leislature convened in special session at the state capitol today.

Senate.

The senate was called to order at By Fulton, to protect the sturgeon-fish-10:10 o'clock by Taylor of Umatilla. ing interests. By Brownell, to facili-Temporary officers were elected upon a strict party vote of 24 to 6.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Ben Selling, G.

W. Proebstel and William Smith. The senate adjourned until 10:45 to various circuit courts of the Third jugive the committee on credentials a dicial district. By Dufur, to protect port was adopted when the senate re- Mackay, joint resolution protesting convened, and the new members were against the proposed reduction on the sworn in by Chief Justice Wolverton. Canadian-American lumber tariff; ad-

nent organization was presented by Reed of Douglas, and was adopted. The election of officers proceeded,

with the following results: President-Joseph Simon, of Multnomah.

Chief clerk-S. L. Moorehead, of Junction. Assistant chief clerk-J. F. Yates,

of Multnomah. Reading clerk-J. D. Lee, of Multnomah.

Calendar clerk-Frank C. Middleton, of Multnomah. Sergeant-at-arms-Joseph S. Pur-

dom, of Grant's Pass. Doorkeeper-W. W. Smith, of Clack-

Mailing clerk-V. H. Humphrey, of Salem:

Pages-Harvey Bell and Frank Hart-

The minor officers of the senate were then sworn in. A resolution calling upon the secretary of state for his report on the finan- mon, resolution directing the secretary

cial condition of the state was pre- of state to provide codes for the senate; sented and adopted.

The rules of the session of 1897 were joint committee of two from the senate

the books of the secretary of state. It the books of the Oregon asylum for the carried.

A bill was introduced by Brownell of Clackamas, to repeal the act creating the state railway commission, and M. Ralph E. Moody, member from passed to its second reading.

Mackay of Multnomah, introduced a last two sessions of the house, called bill to provide new pilotage rules for that body to order. The following the port of Partland.

Daly of Benton, introduced a bill to reduce the statutory rate of interest to man. 6 per cent. The senate then adjourned until 10

A. M. tomorrow. Sept. 27.—The senate convened at 10 A. M. After the reading of the journal, President Simon announced

standing committees as follows: Agriculture and forestry-Looney, Kelly, Clem. Assessment and taxation-Mulkey, Mackay, Porter, Cameron, Taylor.

Claims-Howe, Fulton, Daly of

Commerce and navigation-Selling, Howe, Proebstel. Counties-Mackay, Taylor, Howe, Cameron, Patterson.

Education - Kuykendall, Harmon, Elections and privileges-Harmon, Brownell, Wade.

Engrossed bills-Daly of Benton, Reed. Michell. Enrolled bills-Patterson, Mulkey, Cameron.

Federal relations-Driver, Proebstel, the secretary of state to purchase 90 Dufur. Fishing industries-Reed, Michell, thing over \$1,000.

Bates. Horticulture-Daly of Benton, Patterson, Looney. Insurance and banking-Haines,

Adams, Bates. Printing-Michell, Selling, Haines. tabled. Irrigation-Proebstel, Cameron, Mor-

Judiciary-Fulton, Brownell, Michell, Kelly, Dufur. Medicine, pharmacy, dentistry-Daly

of Lake, Kuvkendall, Morrow. Military affairs-Haseltine, Taylor, Wade.

Penal institutions-Haines, Driver, Looney. Mining-Cameron, Harmon, Smith.

Municipal corporations-Haseltine, real estate for the purpose of taxation. Harmon, Smith. Public buildings and institutions-

Adams, Haseltine, Reed. Public lands-Porter, Mulkey, Howe, Driver, Wade.

Railroads-Brownell, Patterson, Mackay, Morrow, Daly of Benton. Revision of laws-Kelly, Reed, Ful-

ton, Smith, Daly of Lake. Roads and highways-Bates, Looney, Proebstel, Clem, Daly, of Benton. Ways and means-Taylor, Mulkey,

By Hill, to regulate the manner of Kuykendall, Selling, Adams. holding elections to require registra-Following bills were introduced: tion, etc. By Dufur, to amend the statute re-

lating to terms of circuit courts. By it could be read a motion to adjourn Daly of Lake, to amend the statute in was carried.

The following resolutions were intro-

three from the house and two from the senate to examine and report upon the

Young introduced a measure author-

the matter of assessment and taxation. By Fulton, to create the office of game By Fulton, to create the office of game warden, in each county, and fixing terms and salaries thereof. By Selling, bill to regulate the salary and compensation of the fourth judicial

district and officers of Multnomah

a constitutional convention in the state

Eugene divinity school rights of a cor-

porate character. By Mackay, to

river at Corvallis. By Harmon,

amending the statutes relating to the

character of the city of Grant's Pass.

tate the administration of estates of

decedents. By Dufur, to provide for

road and regulate procedure in justice

sation of state officers and provide for

payment of same. By Daly of Lake, to

cident (introduced by request). By

Mulkey, to provide for a recorder of

and put upon final passage. By Har-

mon, to amend the statutes in relation

to appeals in civil actions. By Daly

of Lake, to limit and fix salaries of

certain state officers. By Brownell,

relating to the contest of wills and pro-

cedure in trials thereof. By Daly of

Benton, authorizing sale of equities in

estates of decendents. By Kelly, to

repeal the act in relation to the statute

in the matter of adulterated foods, and

doing away with the commission. By

Adams, providing for a tax on dogs in

the state. By Bates, for an act regu-lating fraternal societies. By Har-

adopted. By Looney, providing for a

House.

Multnomah and chief clerk at the

George T. Myers, temporary chair-

temporary officers were named:

journed until 1:30 P. M.

Jackson county, as chairman.

Chief clerk-A. C. Jennings.

Doorkeeper-A. D. Griffin.

Clerk-D. B. McKay.

of state was laid on the table.

order at 10:05 A. M.

Assistant chief clerk-A. V. R. Sny-

Sergeant-at-arms-Frank Motter.

Calendar clerk-M. P. Eisenberg.

A concurrent resloution of the senate

The speaker appointed Bruce

propriate exercises on February 14,

1899, to observe the anniversary of

Oregon's admission to the Union, was

Young secured the adoption of a

House bill No. 1 proivdes for a gen-

resolution to have each member pro-

vided with 200 2-cent postage stamps.

eral means of propagation of salmon,

and taxing of fishing gear to assist in

defraying the expenses of propagation.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

By Whitney, providing for the manner

real estate and making mortgages of

The bill is a virtual reinstatement of

the mortgage-tax law. By Bayer, to

regulate letting state contracts on pub-

lic works in matter of citizenship bid-

ders, bonds, etc. By Stillman, amend-

ing section 40, Hill's code in relation

to actions for recovery of specific per-

sonal property. By Curtis, to regulate

the catching and protection of stur-

geon. By Curtis, providing for the

office of game and forestry warden.

One bill was introduced, but before

of assessment and taxation of certain

Curry of Clackamas, mailing clerk.

Salem, Or., Sept. 26.-At 10:30 A.

insane; carried.

county. By Haseltine, to provide for Full Text of the Document Delivered the expense of the Oregon commission Before the Joint Session of the Oreat the Trans-Mississippi exposition at gon Legislature.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 27 .- At 2:30 today, in of Oregon. By Clem, to define titles the hall of representatives, in the presence of the members of both houses of of taxation. By Driver, to confer upon the legislature, judges of the supreme court, and other state officers, Governor Lord delivered his message to the special amend the statutes relating to pilotsession. Its delivery occupied half an age. By Daly of Benton, to provide hour, and it was closely listened to. The

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly -The constitution authorizes the governor, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the legislative assembly by proclamation, and, when assembled, devolves upon him the duty to state to both houses the purposes for which he has convened them. By virtue of such authority, and in com-pliance with this requirement, I shall eneavor briefly to state the reasons which courts. By Patterson to amend the have induced me to summon your body in

statutes in relation to the terms of the special session. We are at a critical period in the history of our country. The next few years will mark an advance or retrograde movement chance to make their report. The reship of our country been confronted with questions of such transcendent importance as those which have grown out of ou The resolution providing for perma- opted. By Selling, to fix the compen- victorious contest with Spain. They are questions involving considerations of such various sort and far-reaching effect that they will require for their rightful solurepeal the act establishing state rail-way commission. By Fulton, to pro-vide for a physical examination of par-ties claiming damages by reason of acare now in the possession of the United States, to be dealt with on those en-lightened principles of justice and equity conveyances in and for the county of Polk; read first, second and third time and put upon final passage. By Harrexation has become a permanent part of our territory. All these islands lie vithin the tropical regions; their climate is mild and their soil fruitful to exuberance, ren-dering the struggle for existence free from that constant labor and effort exacted by the rigor of the temperate zones. Their people are of an alien race, whose habits and customs, modes of thought and civilization, form of government and institu-tions, are different from our own, and whose condition of poverty, ignorance and wretchedness is the result of pitiless taxa-tion and merciless tyranny. As a conse-quence of these causes, and of blood adul-teration, deteriorating the quality of their people, and weakening their mental and moral fiber, these islands, though richly endowed by nature, have been only par-tially developed, their civilization is stationary or backward, and in some of the Philippines a condition prevails that verges on semi-barbarism.

The rules of the session of 1897 were adopted.

Mulkey of Polk, introduced a resolution for a joint committee of two from each house to examine and report upon each house to examine and report upon the books of the state treasurer and report; tabled. By Taylor, resolution of committee of two from the house to examine and report upon the books of the state treasurer and report trade, improve sanitary conditions and undertake their general improvement; to interest the books of the state treasurer and report trade, improve sanitary conditions and undertake their general improvement; to interest the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions and undertake their general improvement; to interest the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertake their general improvement; to interest the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertake their general improvement; to independ the port of the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertake their general improvement; to independ the port of the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertaked their general improvement; to independ the port of the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertaked their general improvement; to independ the port of the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertaked their general improvement; to independ the port of the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertaked their general improvement; to independ the port of the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertaked their general improvement; to independ the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertaked their general improvement; to independ the books of the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertaked their general improvement; to independ the books of the state treasurer and report upon conditions are undertaked their general improvement in the book and political advancement of these people; to win their loyalty by providing a government that shall lighten the burden of taxation, add to the wealth of the country by development of its natural resources and the interchange of trade and commerce, protect rights of property, and secure the blessings of civil and religious liberty, is a herculean task, demanding for its proper performance our best thought and proper performance our best thought and wisest statesmanship. If we must retain these islands, or any part of them, considerations of this kind must confront us for determination. We are in legal possession of them, and cannot shirk the responsibility of our resisting. Con we street A. V. R. Snyder, temporary clerk.

Messrs. Hill, Hawson, Massingill,
Nicholas and Gregg were appointed a
committee on credentials.

On motion of Moody the house adjourned until 1:30 P. M. with partition. We need the business of these islands. Exchange of products, natural and artificial, would be mutually beneficial to them and to us. We must find an outlet for the surplus product of our The house met and organized at 1:30 this afternoon, with E. V. Carter, fields and forests, our factories and work-shops; we must share on equal terms with all other nations the opportunity for trade in the Orient, which our possession of the Philippine Islands affords us. Their location is said to be the key to the Orient, and now to throw away the opportunity it affords would be worse than a blunder -it would be a calamity. What, then, shall we do with these islands? Shall we Sept. 27.-The house was called to retain them as naval stations, or as a permanent part of our territory? And if the latter, what form of government shall be devised for them? Shall it be a protectorate, or a dependency, or what? These are some of the important questions which will confront our national legislature at its next session, in Decemto have a joint committee examine into the books and accounts of the secretary ber, and demonstrate the need of a full representation in that body. A resolution was adopted authorizing commissioners to agree upon terms of peace have been appointed by the United States and Spain, and have received their copies of Hill's code at a cost of some instructions from their respective governments, and the strong probability is that they will close their labors and make their A resolution by Ross that the speaker appoint a committee to arrange for ap-

report before the meeting of the United States congress in December. It is important, then, to our state and the nation, that we should have a sens tor present to assist in the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties of the senate. If his election be delayed until the regular session, he will not be likely to reach Washington until near the end of the session in February; but his election now will afford him opportunity not only to ascertain the will of his constituency, but to study the situation and acquaint himself with its environments, so as to service when the session of congress begins in December, and when the country his support.

is another matter incidentally

furnishes additional reason for the elecreference additional reason for the elec-tion of a senator at the present time. I refer to the early construction of the Nicaragua canal. The wonderful voyage of the battle-ship Oregon has demon-strated the necessity of its construction. to protect our coast from depredation and our commerce from spollation. Its building ought to be undertaken without further delay; it should be built, owned and operated exclusively by the United States. The canal should be in name and fact an American canal, under American control. No corporation should be allowed to construct it, or supervise its opera-tions. The building, though, of this isthmian waterway, uniting two great oceans, will necessarily affect the interests of all commercial nations, and give rise to many conflicting questions of public pol-icy and international relations which our country cannot ignore, and which will require the wisdom of its best statesmen to solve on principles of justice and equity. But built this canal must be, whatever the responsibility it imposes, to meet the demands of our growing commerce, and to strengthen our coast defenses. The signs of the times, the future development of our boundless resources, the growth of our industrial interests, and commercial enterprises admonish us of the necessity of its early construction, and of the im-portance of organizing a naval force adequate to protect our commerce and coast from the depredations of hostile nations, and equal to the task of meeting all ques-tions for which our government stands sponsor among the nations of the earth. considerations, gentlemen, are

suggested as showing in part the neces- require without delay. In this case I have of an extra session, to enable your to select a senator before the meetng of congress in December, and thus af-ford our state an opportunity to be heard in its deliberations, and to cast its full vote in determining these various important questions, which so largely affect the interests and welfare of our state and

the states of the Pacific coast.

The failure of the legislature to organize at its regular session in 1897 left the state without an appropriation of money to meet its current expenses, and in conse-quence many warrants have been issued for sajaries and audited claims, and many for salaries and audited claims, and many vouchers exist for unaudited demands that need to be examined, and, if they are found correct, warrants should be drawn for their payment, after which an appropriation should be made of the funds in the state treasury to pay all such outstandng warrants.

The appropriation for such objects ought

to receive your attention early in the session to enable you to give full consideration to its various items, and prevent the pay-ment of fraudulent or illegal claims. It would greatly augment the labors of the regular session to impose upon it the work of examining the accounts and providing appropriations for their pay-ment, in addition to estimating the revenue to meet expenses for the ensuing two years. An appropriation bill is always exposed to more or less dickering and jobbery, and to have two such bills pend-ing before the regular session would afford too great an opportunity for raiding the treasury with swapping jobs, needless propriations and pillaging contracts. etter-far better-that the regular session shall be relieved of this work, and its dime occupied with providing remedial legisla-tion so urgently demanded, and enacting wise laws to advance the interests of the state and the happiness of its people. I am desirous that the affairs of the present administration shall be examined and closed, and not imposed upon the Incoming administration. I want the decks of our splendid ship of state cleared and ready or action when my successor shall take her helm, though I trust that, during his term and under his pilotage, with banners streaming and sails set to catch the favoring gales, she may be wafted over summer

reas on a presperous voyage.

The business of the supreme court has increased so rapidly that the court is now behind more than two years in the hearing of cases. It is imperative that some re-lief should be afforded the court, so that a prompt hearing and adjudication of causes may be obtained. To afford such relief two remedies have been surgested. One is to remedies have been suggested: One is to enact a law that shall limit appeals to the supreme court, in civil cases, to those involving title to real estate, or matters affecting the public revenue, the construction of the constitution of the state or the United States, or where questions of franchise are raised, or where the amount of the judgment exceeds \$300; the other is to enact a law authorizing the supreme a term of four years, to assist the court in hearing and deciding cases. The ob-jection raised to the first law is that every



citizen should have the right of appeal. no matter how small the sum involved in litigation, and that its denial would affect largely the poor man, whose money demands are usually small. The second law suggested would be efficient to remedy the evil complained of, and is preferred by the supreme court. As the delay in hear ing in some cases now practically amounts to a denial of justice, it is desirable, if a law is to be enacted authorizing a com-missioners' court, that it should be en-acted at this session, in order that such court may begin the work of relieving the congested condition of the supreme court docket as early as practicable, or at least begin its sessions at the first of the en-

act of congress, approved July 19.

1897, entitled "An act making appropria-tion to supply deficiencies," etc., contains a provision to the effect that the invitation of the republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of art and the products of manufacture and agriculture of all nations, to be held in Paris, commencing the 15th day of April, and closing the 5th day of November, 1900, is accepted, and that "the governors of the several states and territories be, and are hereby requested to invite the people of their respective states and territories to make a proper representation of the productions of our industry, and the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary, in order to ee cure to their respective states and terri-tories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking." In conformity with this provision, and with especial reference to the latter portion of it, the secretary of state of the United States. the Hon. John Sherman, in a letter to me as governor of the state, dated September 27, 1897, urges the propriety, as well as the necessity, of taking steps immediately to secure representations of the natural and industrial resources of our state, "to the end that an exhibit on behalf of the gov-ernment of the United States, befitting its material and industrial importance, may be assured." Owing to the limited time now available for selecting and arranging the exhibits of our state, it is proper that this subject should be brought to your attention, for the reason that it is absolutely necessary, if our state is to participate in this great international exposition. that a law be enacted at once, providing for the appointment of commissioners, and appropriating sufficient function make a proper representation of the products of our industries and the natural resources

Under an act passed by the 18th legis-Under an act passed by the 18th legis-lative assembly, a contract was made with J. Loewenberg, of the Northwestern stove foundry, in July, 1895, for convict labor, and the board of managers of the state foundry leased him the plant and sold him the manufactured stock on time. His obligations to the state were not met; but, in view of bad business conditions, and the desirability of keeping, the conand the desirability of keeping the victs employed, great tenlency has First, he was allowed an extension of time, and later, in the spring of 1898, a second accommodation was ar-ranged for him, under which the Loewenberg & Going Co. Indorse1 the notes of the Northwestern stove foundry; but, notwithstanding these accommodations, Loewenberg has not kept his promises, not met his obligations to the state. The sums due the state, with interest, aggregate a large amount. In view of these facts, I have deemed the matter of his default, and have deemed the matter of his default. fault of such importance as to be a proper subject for your immediate consideration. I have purposely refrained from recommending any new existation, except the organization of a commissioners' court, which the exigencies of the public service

done so because I know there are few evils which affect the proping of the state so seriously and injuriously as delay in the administration of justice. The rights of our state, and of every fre recognizes the evi's resulting from such delay, and the necessity of their prempi removal, whatever may be the source from which they spring, by leclaring that "jo-tice shall be admin tered openly and with-out purchase, completely and without de-lay." I do not wish, however to be under-ted as before the new presidential stood as being as ree to new legislation, or as doubting your out ority to enact it, whether general or special.

whether general or special.

Owing to a senatorial contest, which only ended with the election of a senator in the expiring hours of its session, the legislative assembly of 1895 failed to enact much remedial legislation demended by the people in the parforms of their different parties, and needed to correct existing evils, and the legislative assembly of 1897 failing to organize, there has been but little opportunity for legislation, and practically none of importance has been commission people with relations in enacted, though public into tests have greatly suffered in consequence thereof since the legislative session of 1893. Much legislation, especially of a remedial character, which properly belonged to those sessions, and still is needed for the pro-tection of the public interests, must be considered by your body at its next regular session, in addition to its own legislative belongings, thereby greatly increasing your labors and responsibilities. It is always desirable that legislation affecting large classes of society in person or prop-erty should be examined with deliberation, and discussed with fullness, before enactment into law. In this way whatever defects lurk within the terms of a statute are likely to be discovered and eliminated, and whatever amendments are necessary for its improvement or efficiency may be suggested and added. The vicious habit sometimes indulged by legislative bodies, of hurrying important measures through their different readings, and especially appropriation bills containing obnoxious clauses, without investigation or discussion, is subversive of the time-honored custom of open debate, and inimical to the public good. Bills for assessment and taxation, for registration of voters, to preserve inviolate the ballot box, for the abolition of useless boards and commissions for regranization of the circuit sions, for reorganization of the circuit courts by equalizing their judicial labors, for the revision of court costs, and especially criminal costs, which are a grievous burden on the counties, and for the appropriation of public moneys, and the like, require time for their proper examination, and should receive the fullest discusion before passage by either house, To afford you time and opportunity for the full consideration of all such important matters, the regular session ought to be relieved of those more urgent matters of public interest, which need prompt leg-slative attention, by an extra session. In view of these conditions, not to call an extra session, but to leave to the regular session the election of senator, with its exciting and often obstructive incidents, and two appropriation bills, with their opportunities for trades and hold-up of important measures, would imperil, and probably prevent, the enactment of much probably prevent, the enactment of much needed legislation, and prove disastrous to the highest good of the state. For these reasons, I have conceived it my duty to call an extra session, believing that you would meet its responsibilities with patriotic zeal and intelligent service. A Drydock for Portland.

In the senate Donald Mackay, of of Portland, introduced a bill to amend the Port of Portland act so as to authorize the Port of Portland corporation to borrow \$100,000 over and above the \$500,000 already authorized, "for the purpose of constructing, mintaining and operating a drydock, floating dock, or marine railway," if it shall be deemed advisable. For a temporary loan, a note to run no longer than six months may be given. The bonds to be issued for the drydock indebtedness shall be in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, to bear 5 per cent interest and

This bill also provides for the amending the Port of Portland act so as to permit that corporation to "establish a scale of habror and wharfage dues, and assessments on freight, goods and property landed upon the wharves and upon all ships and vessels arriving at or departing from said port of Portland, or within the limits of the territory under its jurisdiction." It is provided that "from the dues so collected, if any, and from the regular taxes levied and collected by it, the said corporation, the Port of Portland, shall pay the interest on its indebtedness and provide a sinking fund for the payment of its bonds at their maturity, and no funds derived from the sale of its bonds shall be expended other than in making improvements of a permanent nature to the channel of the rivers aforesaid (Columbia and Willamette), or for the construction of and operation of a drydock, floating dock, or marine railway."

The power and authority to be given by this act, it is provided, shall be exercised by a board of commissioners, to be composed of John McCraken, Ellis G. Haghes, Theodore B. Wilcox, J. C. Flanders, Donald Mackay, J. A. Brown and Charles E. Ladd.

The Artless Kimono.

The most artless little room gown is no other than the kimono, so dear to the Japanese maiden's heart-what difference if some do say it's the height of art? Of course, the tall, ungainly maiden must fight shy of it, which is the reason the "shy" little Yum Yums and Pitti Sings will don it with all the more glee. We all like something which is our very own, and the construction of which amounts to a "hands off" placard to everbody else. Ot course, it's nice to have a rich, silk embroidered kimono, but if that's out of the question, a gay little cotton affair, with cheerful landscapes and thrilling marines cavorting indiscriminately over its surface, may be had for a modest sum of a dollar and a half. For a bit more one may indulge in a cotton crepe of sofest gray, over which a party of fans and pink oleander blossoms are making merry.

The Latest Bustle. There's a latest in bustles, too. These humble little adjuncts to some toilets which humorists have even encouraged us to believe were made of newpapers, are blooming out into things of beauty-let us hope not joys for ever. Insead of consisting of three tubular folds, boasting a "rat" apiece, the down-to-date bustle is covered with three little ruffles, each edged with lace. This extra outlay pays though. Instead of a weird resemblance to a bit of stray anatomy this new-fangled notion reposing on a chair might be taken for a bit of fancy work or a doll's dress. WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., oard of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of onlimerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

On the advance of 3c to 5c in wheat at Chicago last week shorts covered freely. They put the September to 6734, and the December to 64 5-8, 1t looked at the close Saturday as if the demand from the shorts had been appreciably relieved. At the same time that the speculators were taking in their contracts at Chicago the seaboard shippers were covering theirs freely. There was a letting up in the demand of both sorts during the closing days of the week. Brokers with and northwestern shorts had materially relieved their anxiety. So far as the speculative position is concerned it did not look as bullish last Saturday as it did a week ago. The bear liquidation on the advance had evened the pit up. From being very bearish the local crowd seemed to have become bullish; a pretty good indication of what has been going on.

Last week's receipts were in excess of the week previous, aithough the spring wheat movement was curtailed somewhat by showery weather. There were heavy clearences, largely flour. There was a very bewildering shipping situation most of the week. Local receipts were so small there was a scramble from millers, elevator owners and cargo people to get the desirable grain. Yet the demand was not general. On the same days some of the most active of brokers would call the demand poor, while others would call it sharp, indicating that the smallness of the stocks and the lightness of the arrivals did not require many orders to make the demand look large to a man who had an order for a cargo. There were over 8,000,000 bushels at primary markets during the week, half at the two Northwestern points. Duluth and Minneapolis were strong in spite of their heavy arrivals, but the biggest' single buyer in those markets was a

Chicago elevator operator, Armour. Seattle Markets. Tomatoes, 50c per box. Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz. Onions, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$12@14. Beets, per sack, \$1. Turnips, per sack, 75c. Carrots, per sack, 75c. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Beans, green, 2@3c. Green corn, \$1@1.25 per sack. Cauliflower, 60c per doz. Hubbard squash, 1@140 per pound. Cantaloupes, \$1.25 per box. Celery, 40@50c. Cabbage, native and California \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 50c@\$1 per box. Pears, 50c@\$1 per box. Prunes, 20@40 per box.

Butter-Creamery, 25c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound. Eggs, 28c. Cheese-Native, 11 1/2 @ 12c. Poultry-Old hens, 13@14c per pound; spring chickens, \$3@4.

Fresh meats-Choice dressed beef 61/2c; mutton, 71/2c; pork, 5@6c; veal, Wheat-Feed wheat, \$18@19.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$20@22. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23,50. Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton,

\$23@24; whole, \$22. Flour-Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brends, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.76; Graham. per barrel, \$3.70; whole wheat flour.

\$3.75; rye flour, \$4. Millstuffs-Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed-Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake

meal, per ton, \$35. Hay-Puget Sound mixed, \$9.50@ 10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$13.

Portland Market. Wheat-Walla Walla, 59@60c; Vallev and Bluestem, 62@63c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$3.35; graham, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats-Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley-Feed barley, \$20@21; brew ing, \$22 per ton.

Millstuffs-Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$14; chop, \$13 per

Hay-Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$9 @10; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Butter-Fancy creamery, 45@55c; seconds, 40@45c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c.

Cheese-Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12 1/2c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.50; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$5.00@6.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$4.00@ 5.00 per dozen; turkeys. live, 121/2

121/2c per pound. Potatoes-45@50c per sack; sweets, 2@21/4c per pounn.

Vegetables-Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cab-bage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3%c per pound.

Onions-Oregon, 75c@\$1 per eack. Hops-8 1/2 @ 10c; 1897 crop, 6c. Wool-Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12e; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 %c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7 %c per lb. Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed,

\$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef-Gross, top steers, 3.50@\$3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed

5@61/c per pound. Veal-Large, 5% @6c; small, 6%@ 7c per pound.

House Resolutions.

duced in the house: A concurrent resolution by Myers was read, providing for a committee of books and accounts of the insane asy-

A joint resolution by Myers was read, providing for a committee of three from the house and two from the senate to investigate and report to the regular session of the legislature in relation to food fishes and the legislation necessary for their propagation and protection.

A concurrent resolution by Beach zing the secretary of state to have was read, providing for a committee of printed 1,000 copies of the governor's three from the house and two from the senate to investigate the penitentiary.