



THE

New York Racket

has just closed its fifth year, and we are satisfied with the five years' trade, and pleased to say that their customers express themselves as satisfied with the prices they have paid for goods purchased, and appear to be content to trade with us the coming year. On our part we pledge ourselves to follow the original plan adopted by us, and mark goods at as close figures as ever. We ask our patrons to call and examine our line of clothing, for men, youths and boys, which we offer at low prices; also our "Star-S-Star" line of boots and shoes for men, women and children, they can't be beat; also underwear for all ages, hosiery, notions of all kinds, laundried, and unlaundried and work shirts, hats, caps, etc. Our prices are low, quality good. Call and see us.

E.T. BARNES,
PROPRIETOR.

A MITCHELL CAUCUS

Shows Only Forty-Four Men
On Rollcall.

MITCHELL CANNOT MAKE IT.

His Managers Meddled Too Much
With the Speakership.

The Mitchell members of the legislature held a senatorial caucus Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the hall of representatives at the state house. The public were excluded.

Senator Hughes, of Washington, presided. Representatives Bridges of Douglas and Hudson of Washington acted as secretaries. There was great unanimity but no enthusiasm. Forty-four responded for Mitchell on a viva voce roll call for Mitchell, Senator Mulkey, a distant relative by marriage of ex-Senator Dolph, was unavoidably absent, but his loyalty to Mitchell is not questioned. He sent a letter renewing his pledge to adhere to the caucus choice.

Representative Riddle asked that his name be taken from the roll. It is understood that Mitchell's managers, or Mitchell himself, unwisely or improperly interfered with his aspiration to be speaker.

Senator Carter was absent on account of illness but his loyalty to Mitchell is said to be not in doubt. Representative Craig of Marion, was present and will adhere to his pledge to Mr. Mitchell unless released by Mitchell himself.

Senator Gesner of Marion, was absent, but sent word renewing assurances of support.

The conclusion of Mitchell's friends is that the caucus settles the question of his election so soon as the house is organized.

They claim he will have 48 to 49 votes on first ballot in joint convention and will be elected senator on first ballot. They express themselves as pleased with their work and confident of success.

The opposition to Mitchell express equal, if not greater satisfaction. They declare that in reality he had

but 43 votes in the caucus, while it takes 46 to elect a senator. They say Mitchell's fight on Bourne when Bourne had remained perfectly loyal has alienated men who will never consent to Mitchell's election. Bourne, Barkley and some of their friends were not present.

The scores left from the struggle of 1895 are getting red and breaking out anew.

Owing to the failure of the house to organize on the first day, the first joint convention to elect senator cannot be held until Tuesday, January 20th, at noon. But unless the house is organized no senator can be elected.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS

of the Mitchell caucus Thursday night show that it was so frosty members fell into perspiration when they struck the outside atmosphere which was considerable below freezing. The Dolph caucus was devoid of enthusiasm, or of any explosions of devotion and loyalty, but this was distressingly worse. Senator Patterson's seriousness in vouching for his absent colleague's loyalty to the caucus put the finishing touches to the political melodrama.

Following are the 44 members who were present:

Benson
Bridges
Brown
Browell
Brown
Calbreath
Chapman
Conn
Craig
Crawford
David
Dawson
Driver
Gowan
Gurdane
Harmon
Haseltine
Hobson
Hogue
Hope
Hudson
Hughes
Jennings

No sooner was the vote had, when the usual corporation thunders to secure the delivery of the goods paid for was put on. A motion was made to make the action of the caucus binding. Conn objected, saying he would not be bound by a minority caucus, but that he was willing to enter into a compact with 45 others who would keep faith, and select a candidate for United States senator. The inference from Conn's remarks is that he would consider himself released from the pledging when any one of the 46 abandons the caucus nominee. Similar statements were made by Lake and McClung. It was then that the Carter letter and statement as to Gesner's supposed attitude were produced and thus the count was raised to 46.

OREGON LEGISLATURE

The House Alone in Session
Today.

REGULARS ARE IN DISTRESS.

Public Sentiment Is in Favor of the
Holdup.

The senate has adjourned but its army of employees are on the payrolls. Without a scratch of a pen for any of them to do, with no work before any committee, several hundred people (including the senators) are saddled upon the taxpayers and cost upwards of \$500 a day. The recklessness of the senate is causing comment. After all that was said and done two years ago the Republicans of that body deliberately repeat the dose and add insult to injury by adjourning over four days. The lobbyists of the corporations are working openly, dealing out railroad passes for pleasure trips, even to all the committee clerks.

The senate is "regular." It is strongly Republican. There is no element of resistance among the Republicans beyond Senators Johnson and McClung, who have secured a following of those at all earnest for remedial legislation and retrenchment. The house will never be organized on the plan of the senate.

THE OREGONIAN'S FLOP.

Representative Hudson arose as to a question of the privilege on the floor of the house and read the following from today's Oregonian (editorial):

"The reason why the house has not yet been organized ought to be apparent to the people, of Oregon. There is an effort to organize it in opposition to all remedial legislation, in opposition to all legislation in favor of economy and retrenchment. This is resisted. It includes the program for Mitchell's election. Yet the opposition to the election of Mitchell is not the cause of the failure of the quorum to appear in the house. That matter could be and would be attended to at the proper time and in the proper way. But an organization of the house in opposition to remedial legislation is objected to. The Mitchell members are trying to force such organization, and it is resisted. This, plainly, is the cause of the delay in organization. It is resistance to organization of the house, on ring methods, for prevention of retrenchment and for perpetuation of old abuses. He denies that the regulars were attempting to organize the house in opposition to remedial legislation. He asserted they were earnestly for reform."

The Oregonian is ceasing to denounce the "holdup" and declaring that the crowd on the floor of the house who want to proceed to "do business" are in short the "boodlers," caused much comment and threw dismay into the ranks that have been swearing by the Oregonian. They poked not a little fun at the expense of THE JOURNAL which seems for once to have the Oregonian on its side. THE JOURNAL would as soon fight with Harvey Scott or Jo Simon himself, as with any other man who is a fight. The Oregonian tells the truth in its article and that's what hurts the "push."

Friday is the end of the five days allowed to organize. The pay of all members of the house stops after today until an organization is effected.

HOUSE—FRIDAY MORNING.

The house met promptly at 10 a. m., Temporary Speaker Davis in the chair, Temporary Clerk Moody in the desk.

Mr. Somers offered a long preamble and resolution reciting the absence of certain members to the obstruction of business, and designated a committee of three to confer with the absent members and ask them to communicate to this house their reasons for remaining away. He designated Messrs. Crawford, Hope and Mitchell.

The speaker pro tem ruled the resolution out of order.

There was a call of the House and it disclosed 31 members present. Somers, continuing: "We insist that there is a quorum, and I move the adoption of the resolution. All in favor of it say, aye. A storm of ayes and great applause in the corridors. I now request the clerk enter that resolution on the minutes."

This created a flutter of excitement but it soon died away. And for an hour or so there was nothing done.

At 11:35 a call of the house disclosed 31 present.

House adjourned to 1:15 p. m.

HOUSE—FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The roll-call showed no quorum. Somers and Lake made earnest pleas for laying aside partisan interests.

Billyeu said this was queer talk for

Schilling's Best are, on the whole, the best

there are. That is as near as we can say. No—your money back if you don't like them.

For sale by Harritt & Lawrence.

men who had met in party caucus and agreed upon a certain plan of procedure.

Lake made another plea that they would meet the opposition more than half way on any plan of organization. Chapman said he felt bad because he would not be called upon by his constituents and have to tell them his two colleagues were absent.

Lake said he had tried to have himself sworn in by the secretary of state or the supreme court, but they had refused, saying there was no precedent for such a course. He would stay here until the five days were out, then if he could not be sworn in he would go home and stay until the House was organized.

At this point, Mr. Somers announced the death of Representative Benson's father, and the house by a rising vote expressed its sympathy with the bereaved member.

Langell, of Jackson, who had never spoken, now denounced as false the Oregonian editorial, that the regulars were opposed to economy was false. He had been a reader since the paper was published. He arraigned his populist colleagues for their absence. Why were they not present?

Blyeu: They had not read the Oregonian long enough perhaps.

(Laughter.) Crawford: He would resist as long as he could. The Oregonian was too much afraid of foreclosure of its mortgage to tell the truth. They (the regulars) were the defenders of the people. The supporters of Senator Mitchell were here and willing to organize and go ahead with business.

Smith of Linn, declared that no Populist was justified in coming in here and helping to organize such legislatures as we have had in Oregon for some years. The only way the minority had to get its rights was to break a quorum.

A general debate followed in which Blyeu declared that the Republican party had once broken up a legislature and run away and left the state to prevent organization.

The House adjourned until 10 a. m. Saturday.

Body Found.

CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 15.—Special.—The body of William Rockett, night watchman on the steamer Gypsy, who mysteriously disappeared four weeks ago from Corvallis, was found this forenoon in the Willamette, a quarter of a mile below where the boat laid on the fatal night.

His skull was crushed, either by a blow from an assailant or fall in darkness. Coroners jury now investigating.

MARKETS.

Talkington, Bottger & Co's., circular for Jan. 15, 1897:

WHEAT.

A bearish crop summary by the price current exerted a great effect on the market. It claimed that the growing crop was in good condition everywhere. The exports have been fair and cash handlers state that considerable improvement was noticeable in the milling demand. The market is now in a healthier condition than at any time since the advance commenced. Speculators all over the world are arraigned on the bull side, and while we do not look for an immediate sensational advance, we still believe that much higher prices are in sight.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—May wheat opened on board today at 80¢ to 80½¢ and closed at 80 bid. Cash sales were made at 77½¢. Liverpool futures were for January 6 s. 8½ d. to 6 s. 9 d.

HOW TO REMIT.

Agents and subscribers ordering THE JOURNAL are requested to always write names plainly to avoid errors. Do not send stamps if it can be avoided. Money orders or drafts are safest, but coin to the amount of a dollar can be sent safely if well wrapped in paper before placing in the envelope. All subscriptions MUST be paid in advance, as the price is too low to afford bookkeeping or sending of bills.

HOFFER BROS., Editors.

SAMPLES.

Information for Persons Receiving Copies of This Issue.

THE JOURNAL has in the past year gained a state circulation. It is the only paper in Oregon besides the Oregonian that is taken in every part of the state as the postoffice records show. You are asked to circulate it.

1. It is a clean paper.
2. It is an independent paper.
3. It is an opposition paper. It opposes corrupt politics, corrupt methods and corrupt men in all parties. It supports aggressively the GOOD it finds in public and private life and in all parties. It attacks the evil wherever it finds it.

THE JOURNAL advocates old fashioned honesty and Jeffersonian simplicity. It doesn't know the meaning of compromise of principle. It is always on the side of the people as against the aggressions of power that tend to destroy freedom and equal rights.

Call for Warrants.
Notice is hereby given that I have cash on hand to pay all warrants endorsed up to June 7, 1896, and interest on the same will cease on the date of this notice. Dated January 9, 1897.
G. L. BROWN,
County Treasurer.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Railway Question Again.

The House Committee Decides to
Reopen the Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Chandler, of New Hampshire, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the committee on interstate commerce to direct its inquiry as to the alleged combinations heretofore ordered to be reported of the recent agreement of managers of vessels of the Great Lakes to maintain the rates established by the Joint Traffic Association.

The senate bill for bridges across the Columbia river in Washington was passed on request of Wilson, of Washington.

Morgan, of Alabama, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, it is alleged that certain bonds issued by the United States in aid of the Central Pacific railroad and also the Union Pacific railroad, have fallen due and remain unpaid, and that by reason of default the property held and owned by said companies at that time became the property of the United States; and,

"Whereas, said property of every description so held and owned by said companies at the time of its default now rightfully belongs to the United States.

"Resolved, that the committee on judiciary is directed to examine into and report whether such alienation is true in fact and in law, and that they report the nature and character of the right and title of the United States in and to said property and descriptions of the class of property that has been so insured to the United States under the law, and whether either of said railroad companies has any lawful right or equity of redemption of said property."

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table. Morgan announced that he desired to address the senate upon it. The bill for free homesteads on public lands acquired from the Indians was taken up with a view to taking a final vote at 4 o'clock. Jones of Arkansas supported the bill, saying it was for the benefit of the body of the people, whereas most of the legislation of congress was for favored interests.

QUESTION TO BE REOPENED

The house committee on Pacific railroads decided to reopen the settlement with the roads. A subcommittee was appointed to consider the presentation of a substitute for the defeated Powers bill, on the line of Mr. Harrison's plan for a commission to be appointed by the president to represent the government and make a settlement. There will be a hearing on the question next Wednesday.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

The senate passed the measure known as the free homestead bill, which has been under discussion since the holiday recess. It is a measure of far reaching importance, particularly in the Western states and the interest in it was shown by the fact that a plank concerning it was a feature of several national platforms. The effect of the bill is to open up to settlement all public lands acquired from Indians, free of payment to the government, beyond the minor office fees and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on those lands. The number of acres involved, according to an estimate by the commissioners of the general land office, is 33,207,541, which would have yielded the government at the prices heretofore established, \$35,453,000.

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BATTLE.

The Cubans Are Victorious.

The Fall of Santa Clara—A Decisive
Blow to Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Press this morning claims to have received news, through private channels, that General Maximo Gomez stormed and captured the important city of Santa Clara, on January 9, and is now moving on Havana with 18,000 men. The famous cavalry leader, Quintin Bandera, was mortally wounded, the Press says, and General Luque, commanding the Spanish troops, was also wounded.

The news received last night said the losses were: Spanish, estimated killed and wounded, 900; prisoners, 700; cannon captured, 18; battle standards, 4; rifles in the Spanish arsenal, 5000, with plenty of ammunition. Cubans killed and wounded, 1500, which is 600 more than the Spanish loss.

The Press quotes Carlos Roloff as saying the report is credible. The junta has no news.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—According to the Press' advice the garrison of Santa Clara had been reduced to 2,000 men, while Gomez had 8,000, 6000 being armed. On January 5, he invested the city, which was well fortified. Gomez sent the infantry, under General Rabi to the west of the city. The cavalry, 400 strong, under Quintin Bandera, was placed on the other three sides, its main strength being on the east. On the 6th, 7th and 8th were skirmishes, General Luque being wounded on the latter day.

On the 9th, at daybreak, the Cubans closed in on the town and the cavalry charged over the earthworks and put the enemy to flight. Bandera fell while leading his men and died soon after.

Gomez gave his men only a night's rest. Then, leaving a garrison of 1,500 men, he pushed on to the west. Those of his men who had no weapons were armed from the Spanish arsenal, so that in fighting men he was nearly as strong as before the battle.

No sooner had the news of the fall of Santa Clara reached the planters round about than they began to flock to Gomez' standard. Every mile he went he got new recruits.

The news received last night said he had an army of 18,000 men, well equipped.

The March on Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A Havana dispatch to the World says:

Couriers who have slipped through the Spanish lines in Matanzas province bring news that General Gomez is undoubtedly marching on Havana slowly but surely, and that his advance guard is laying in waste the country as it proceeds.

PATRIOTS.

The American Order Is New.

Not a Secret Society But to Teach
Patriotism.

Many of our readers have made inquiries about the new nonpartisan organization that is spreading rapidly and is now a powerful national organization—"The Patriots of America."

Its fundamental idea is that every American citizen should be a politician, and that we should prove all things and hold fast that which is good.

A state organizer has been Oregon. He sends us the following in response to an inquiry as to the objects of the order:

OBJECTS OF ORDER.

"Patriots of America" is every loyal citizen of good moral character, irrespective of nationality, color, politics or religion, may, on being accepted, become a member.

The Order is protected by safeguards that prevents it from ever becoming the tail of any political party kite, and authority is so vested in its membership that no officer thereof can dictate the policy of the Order.

If you wish to affiliate with the Order, by inquiry ascertain who the local officers are in your community and signify to one of them your desire to become a member.

If no local organization has been perfected in your community, write to A. C. Marquis, Crawfordsville, Oregon, for information.

Two Native Sons.

There are now in Salem, the two oldest native white-born boys in Oregon, Cyrus H. Walker, of Albany, Oregon, and Capt. J. H. D. Gray, of Astoria, Oregon. Mr. Walker was born Dec. 7, 1838. He served from Dec. 20, 1864, to July 23, 1866, as 1st Lieut. Co. B. 1st Oregon Infantry. From August 1877 to July 1, 1892, he was at or near the Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, 15 years, over 13 of which he was a government employee, most of this time was agency clerk. During the past 4 years his home has been near Albany, Oregon. Capt. Gray was born March 20, 1839. His home since boyhood has been at Astoria. He was state senator from Clatsop county during the sessions of 1887-1889, and has been permanently identified with Astoria's up-building for many years.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood constitutional disease and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrah Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly upon the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrah. Send for testimonials free.

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