

People's Will Consulted by Early Legislators

The Oregon legislature held three sessions in 1845. The first, on June 2, adjourning on July 5, to submit a bill in amending the law to a vote of the people at a special election held on July 30. This, by the way, was the first time that Oregon had made use of the referendum. The legislators being duly approved by a majority of over 200 votes, the legislature again assembled at Oregon City on August 5. At that time the speaker of the house, refusing to sign a bill to congress, was requested to resign through a resolution introduced by Jesse Appleton. A ballot was then, resulting in six votes for H. Gray for speaker and one for McCarver. A motion of J. M. Garrison was adopted restoring the speakership to McCarver.

Several bills having been introduced to reduce the burdensome to the public of Jesse Applepie to the public, the legislature should be a blessing, not a burden to the producers, and introduced a resolution that the people were not morally bound to declare the acts of the agents—those who had been elected to represent them—which were not expressly sanctioned by the instrument to which they had their official existence. Hence, the resolution was passed, and the people, without obtaining the consent of the people whom they represented they had no right to assume, in behalf of the people, the payment of the refunding of the bonds, which had been made, and otherwise secured, without lawful authority. W. H. Gray, M. G. Foley and Hiram Straight voted against the resolution, and filed formal protest on the ground, the contrary.

By Fred Lockley

On August 26 the legislature adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in December, 1845, this session being the first regular session of the legislature since the organization. The first act passed by the duly authorized legislature of the provisional government was a bill introduced by Jesse Applegate, which, after undergoing suspension, amendment and amendment, passed and secured the signature of Governor Abernethy and became a law of the provisional government with effect from the date of its passage. The reason for such speed was that S. M. Holderness and J. G. Campbell not being able to agree on a debatable matter, had decided to fight a duel to determine which of them was right. The result of the fight for their purpose Applegate's bill to prevent duelling had become a law and the prospective duellists were both under arrest.

Largely through the act and diplomacy of Jesse Applegate the authority of the provisional government was recognized by Dr. John McLoughlin and a

and the district north of the Columbia river. Sir James Douglas was chosen

The Lowly Corncob

From the San Jose Star-Tribune.

Until the late fifties of the United States' work finding a use for everything, the corncob was deemed about as useless a thing as could be named. True, a very small number of corncobs were burned in the kitchen stoves of farm houses and otherwise used as fuel, but the great bulk of corncobs was classed as waste. Three billion corncobs every year were thrown away.

Now it has been discovered that corn cobs are extremely valuable and that

a closed tank with water at a temperature about 100 degrees above the boiling point of the starch. After an hour's time they are taken out, in a thoroughly moist and saturated condition, and pressed. They yield a fluid that is evaporated in an open kettle to a thick syrup. This is a very adhesive gum, suitable for use in the paper box and stick industries, in the manufacture of fibreglass, for bill posting and for gumming labels. Its emulsion in water, when mixed with a flour paste for similar purposes would effect an enormous saving in foodstuffs.

The solid material left from the pressing is mainly cellulose. It may be ground coarsely, mixed with molasses and dried for stock feed.

By simple chemical treatment, it can be made to yield 75 per cent of weight in pure glucose, available

Or, again, the cob cellulose may be used in the manufacture of artificial silk and artificial leather.

Or, as another alternative, it may be employed as an absorbent of nitroglycerin in the manufacture of dynamite.

Olden Oregon

How Oregon Tried a Triple Executive, and Gave It Up.
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The most perplexing problem which the framers of government in Oregon had to solve was that of executive authority. There were the missionary element, the mountain men and the "

Curious Bits of Information
For the Curious

appeared in French tobacco shops. French government having bought up the surplus stocks of cigarettes and tons of tobacco which were surplus American army stocks. The French cigarette smoker is particularly fond of the "original" cigarettes and in preference to the French make which he is generally forced to have on account of the tobacco industry being still inoperative in France. The cigarettes are rarely obtainable in village debits de tabac, and when they are the price is prohibitive.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Nels Petersen is sore on the lawyers and doctors. He feels he has worked half his life for nothing and is not getting a profession and he's mighty tired. Nels he worked a heap more for land speculator, but Nels can't figure even if he has paid \$5000 on his mortgage, he worked like a horse to get the farm.