

What the Fifty-Ninth Congress Did

President Roosevelt says that the Fifty-ninth Congress at its first session effected more good legislation than any other Congress in many years. The truth is, says a correspondent, that it effected nothing of any permanent value, while it rejected more good measures and adopted more bad ones than any other Congress in the history of the United States.

It rejected the Tillman bill to prevent contributions by corporations to party campaign funds, although that excellent bill passed the Senate.

It rejected the Williams bill to reduce the tariff on all articles on which the duty now exceeds 100 per cent, the Philippine tariff bill, and all other tariff propositions.

It rejected the anti-injunction bill, which had passed the House of Representatives unanimously on May 2, 1902.

It rejected the eight-hour bill, after the committee on education and labor had reported it favorably.

It rejected the bill relating to suits for injuries brought by employees of railroad and mining corporations.

It rejected the bill relating to contempt in Federal Courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

It rejected the prison contract labor bill.

It rejected the bill relating to hours of labor of railroad employees.

It rejected the LaFollette Amendment to the railroad rate bill, a proposition endorsed by organized labor, defining the liability of employers for injuries to employees while engaged in the performance of duty; and passed a separate bill, opposed by organized labor, deceptively styled the "employer's liability bill."

It rejected an amendment to the railroad rate bill to provide for excluding watered stock from the valuation put upon railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission in determining reasonable compensation for capital invested.

It rejected another amendment to the same bill, intended to prevent judges having a personal interest in railroad cases from sitting in judgment in such cases.

It rejected the Bailey amendment to the same bill, intended to prevent Federal judges from enjoining, restraining, or setting aside orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission fixing reasonable rates.

It rejected the Immigration bill. It defeated the Beveridge amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill requiring the beef packers to pay the expense of Federal inspection, and placing the cost of such inspection on the tax payers. It rejected a bill to untax building material for stricken Frisco, and the Republicans of that state have since endorsed such a bill.

All of these measures and many more of a similar character Congress refused to pass.

Congress did pass the Aldrich resolution for the protection of the Steel Trust and other Trusts, by requiring all material and equipment for the construction of the Panama Canal to be bought from the Trusts.

It did pass the amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, abolishing the eight hour law, the alien contract labor law, and the Chinese exclusion act as to the laborers on the Panama Canal.

This Congress has appropriated more money for the Army and Navy at one session than any other Congress

ever did at one session in time of peace—\$102,091,670, for the Navy and \$71,817,165 for the Army.

Bricks of 1612.

The first bricks made in this country for building purposes were manufactured by colonists in Virginia in 1612. They were used in the construction of a church edifice at Jamestown and the residence of the governor of the state.

Billiard Balls.

Billiard balls are first roughly turned by a lathe from the tusk, then left from six months to a year in a room about the temperature of an ordinary billiard hall. This length of time is necessary because the ivory shrinks more in one direction than another, and the seasoning must be complete before the balls are finished and polished.

Starch and Sugar.

Chew for a few moments a cracker containing no sugar and notice how sweet it becomes. This is the sugar into which your saliva has converted the starch of the cracker.

Torn by Horses.

During the middle ages great criminals, such as parricides and persons who conspired against the king, were torn to pieces by horses, one or two powerful steeds being fastened to each limb and driven in different directions. Havalline, the assassin of Henry IV., and Damien, who conspired against Louis XV., were put to death in this manner.

Vaccination.

Vaccination as a preventive of smallpox is said to have been practiced in China 1000 B. C. It was introduced into England by Lady Wortley Montagu in 1721.

The Elephant's Sagacity.

Elephants, both in a wild state and in captivity, show a wonderful amount of sagacity. Those in India, it is said, smear themselves with mud as a protection against insects, and they will break branches from the trees and use them to brush away the flies.

Tamerlane.

Tamerlane enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the bloodiest conqueror in history. It is computed that during his wars nearly 4,000,000 human beings were destroyed.

The Rhine Fortifications.

The early Romans found the swift current of the Rhine sufficient defense against the gigantic Germans, but to protect the peaceful settlers against all possible danger every ford on the upper Rhine and every convenient crossing place on the lower stream was fortified, and thus a chain of posts was extended from the sea to Strassburg.

The Banana.

The banana is the most prolific of all the fruits of the earth, being forty-four times more productive than potatoes and 131 times more than wheat.

Philetas.

Philetas, a poet of Cos, in the third century B. C., was of such diminutive size that his acquaintances humorously said of him that he was obliged to carry weights of lead in his clothing to prevent himself from being blown away.

1906 NOVEMBER 1906

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DAIRY HEIFERS.

They Should Be Carefully Bred to Commence Milking Early.

A correspondent writes asking when, in our judgment, heifers intended for the dairy should be first bred. The general opinion on the subject, and we believe it is correct, says Wisconsin Farmer, is that heifers intended for the dairy should be bred so as to come in with their first calves at about two years old. The milking function, carried to the extent which good dairy practice requires, is a highly artificial one, and early breeding is one of the steps necessary to the intensification of the milking habit. If the heifer be not bred early, she is likely to acquire the habit of using the liberal though not fattening food she should have for the purpose of making flesh. This, if a habit, is quite fatal to the usefulness of the heifer intended for dairymaking.

Feeding, management, breeding, etc., should be directed to its prevention without, however, starving or stunting the animal. It is alleged, with some show of truth, that early breeding detracts from the size of the cow when matured and also that it is likely to have an adverse influence upon constitution. As has been intimated, there is probably some truth in both of these objections to early breeding, but the world we live in is one to which we must pay the price for anything we get that is worth having.

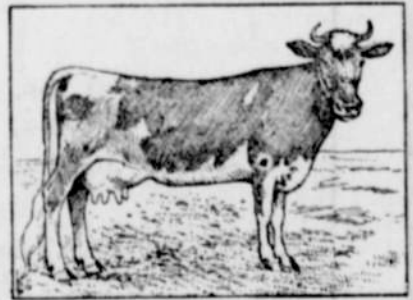
Early Breeding.

It is probable that the intensification of any quality in the breeding of domestic animals is not attained without a sacrifice of something else. Sometimes the sacrifice is one that can well be made, and sometimes it is one that we would prefer not to make, but in any event we must pay the cost of the quality we desire to exalt. That early breeding does reduce size and scale is altogether probable, but these are qualities that are not particularly essential in the dairy cow, and the early breeding is attended with consequences much more important to the dairyman than any consideration of mere size. It is possible, too, that constitution may suffer to some extent from early breeding, but this, too, is one of the things that must be in part endured and in part compensated by the better care and greater attention to the protection of the cow from consequences of some little weakness in this respect.

It will not do to encourage the milking faculty by every possible means, early breeding included, and then allow the cow to find her only shelter against the winter blasts on the south side of a wire fence or in the vicinity of a straw stack, but if care, shelter and attention to the comfort of the cow are given, that should be given, the fact that she is not quite so hardy as a scrub rustler would be can well be endured and indeed must be endured if a profitable dairy cow is sought for.

Heifers should therefore be bred, we think, so as to come in fresh at about two years old. The maternal function, of which milking is but a branch, is thus encouraged early and made a characteristic of the animal throughout her life.

Dairy Talk of Today



GENIE CLOTHILDE.

has been tested in four different years and has increased her test each time. At the age of four years and seven months she made seventeen pounds three-ninths ounces of butter in a week. At the age of five years and nine months her record was 21.68 pounds of butter, and when seven years and one month old she made 22.68 pounds of butter.

Study the Individual Cow.

I see before me in this room men who have grown gray in the business, men who may be considered well off—who do not owe anybody a dollar and have plenty to take care of them. They do not do much now. They have ceased to work. Cows have made them well off. But those men have been good dairymen. They have been students of the dairy cow and have learned the dairy business from start to finish. They have learned that there is an individuality in the dairy cow, just as there is in men, in dogs or in trotting horses, just as much difference in the individual ability of dairy cows as there is in the ability of men, and that is where many dairy farmers fail in studying the individual cow. We do business with the herd and not with the individual. It seems to me that it is every dairyman's duty to study each cow in his herd. Every herd in this state has some good cows and some poor ones, and in many of the herds the profit derived from good cows is lost in supporting the poor ones.—C. H. Everett at Wisconsin Dairymen's Convention.

Why You Should Have Your Account with Us.

Because the man from whom you buy your produce would rather have a check on this bank. Those to whom you issue checks look upon you more favorably if you have your bank account at home.

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A CONVINCING FACT.

Lots of dairy farmers are halting by the wayside, wondering if they had better build a silo, says Hoard's Dairyman. One thing is certain—they will never know any more about it where they are. The Ohio experiment station put the question to the following test: They fed one lot of cows a heavy silage ration and another lot a heavy grain ration. The result was in favor of the ensilage fed cow. As L. W. Lighty says in the National Stockman, "Can we make more dollars handling the corn grain by way of the crib or the silo, stalks to be ensiled at the earliest stage we usually cut it up in the shock?" He then cites the results of the Ohio experiment, which was that the ensilage fed cows made their butter for 13 cents a pound, while the cows fed dry fodder hay and a heavy grain ration charged 22 cents a pound.

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THE PILLAR OF LIGHT

BY LOUIS TRACY

The Wings of the Morning

Far more fascinating than the attractive titles are the author's inimitable romances of the sea.

The wreck of a liner, a hundred lives at stake, refuge in a lighthouse with great guns blowing outside, the difficulty of getting food to the imprisoned survivors furnish thrills galore. But there are more yet, the thrills supplied by two love stories growing out of the circumstances. Propinquity, you know, is Cupid's strongest ally.

The Pillar of Light is illustrated by Heyer

Readers of The Wings of the Morning who have been asking for something as good are assured they will find it in

The Pillar of Light in This Paper

The Oakland (Cal.) Tribune says:

In "The Pillar of Light," by Louis Tracy, is to be found a story just as exciting and fascinating as "The Wings of the Morning."

And the New York Sun, whose reputation for candid book reviews is as unquestioned as its judgment and good taste, goes one better. The Sun says:

As a story there can be no doubt that Mr. Louis Tracy's "The Pillar of Light" surpasses his "The Wings of the Morning." There is not a dull page in it from beginning to end and the real sea episodes are thrilling and exciting.

Remember The Pillar of Light Will Begin in This Paper in a Few Days. LOOK FOR IT!



"Dang me, but they're two lucky 'uns."