President Roosevelt says that the \$71,817,165 for the Army. Fifty-ninth Congress at its first seasion effected more good legislation than any other Congress in many The truth is, says a correspondent, that it effected nothing of any permanent value, w...e it rejected more good measures and adopted more bad ones than any other Congress in the history of the United

It rejected the Tillman bill to prevent contributions by corporations to party campaisn 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 bul, and all other tariff propositions.

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

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

for injuries brought by employes of which your saliva has converted the railroad and mining corporations. It rejected the bill relating to contempts in Federal Courts and provid-

ing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt It rejected the prisan contract labor

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 manner. in the performance of duty; and passed a separate bill, opposed by orgarized labor, deceitfully 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 Intersiate Commerce Commission in de termining 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 o the tax payers. It rejected a bill to untax building material for stricken Frisco, and the Republicans of that state have since endorsed

more of a similar character Congress eliended from the sen to Strassbu-9 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 lay, and the Chinese exclusion act as to the laborers on the Panama Ca-

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

What the Fifty-Ninth Congress Did ever did at one session in time of peace-\$102.091,670, for the Navy and

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.

Chew for a few moments a cracker containing no sugar and notice how It rejected the bill relating to suits sweet it becomes. This is the sugar into starch of the cracker.

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. Ravaillac, the assassin of Henry IV., and Damiens, who conspired against Louis XV., were put to death in this

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 Mon-

The Elephant's Sagnelty.

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.

Tameriane enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the bloodlest conqueror in history. It is computed that during his wars nearly 4000,000 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 pussible danger every ford on the upper Rhine and every convenient crossing place on the lower stream was for-All of these measures and many tifled, and thus a chain of posts was

The Banana.

The banana is the most prolific of all four times more productive than pota- feed, \$36.58. toes and 131 times more than wheat.

Philetas, a poet of Cos, in the third of \$9.88. century B. C., was of such diminutive The most profitable cow gave 8.113 mere size. It is possible, too, that consize that his acquaintances humorous pounds of milk, 422 pounds of butter stitution may suffer to some extent carry weights of lead in his clothing to consumed of \$60.61. prevent himself from being blown Despite the logic of these facts,

THE

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



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

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!

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begun a very important line of work and one which deserves wide attention. grade Shorthorn cows. None of the animals contain a large percentage of Shorthorn blood, yet they have enough to give the evenness and uniformity sought in a foundation herd. The first year's report of this grade herd says:

'In maintaining a grade dairy herd at this institution two chief ends are sought-first and foremost, to show objectively how the common dairy stocks tion by a rational and continued sys- habit, is quite fatal to the usefulness tem of up grading, and, second, to show the effect of careful feeding and management upon average, common or even inferior dairy animals. While the stocking of farms with pure bred dairy animals is desirable and strongly advised, it is generally recognized that the great mass of improvement among | tracts from the size of the cow when dairy cattle must come from intelligent up grading. In selecting the foun- have an adverse influence upon constidation stock for a grade dairy berd attention was given first to the health and general physical characteristics of each individual selected.

"For breeding purposes the herd is divided into four groups or subherds of five animals each. One of these groups is to be bred continuously to Jersey bulls and the female progeny bred in the same line, another group to be bred cont huously to Holstein bulls and the female progeny in the same line. The third group is to be bred in the same way to Guernsey bulls and the fourth to Shorthorn bulls."

The average results of the herd are as follows: Milk, 6,250 pounds; butter, 298 pounds; cost of feed, \$33.07; value the fruits of the earth, being forty- of products, \$69.65, and profit of over

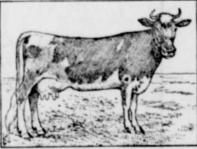
> The poorest cow give in the year 1.205 pounds of milk, forty-eight pounds of butter and was kept at a loss

ly said of him that he was obliged to and returned a net profit over feed from early breeding, but this, too, is

which are different in no way from hundreds of other instances where records have been kept, how few, very few, farmers and breeders of pure bred this respect. cattle think that it pays to test, says Hoard's Dairyman. What can a man do that will pay better?

A Fine Holstein.

The subject of the illustration, from Clothilde, 48,007, a registered Holsteinthe Clark farms, Manlius, N. Y. She



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-richwho 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-ir studying the individual cow. We de business with the herd and grattendividually. 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 berds the profit derived from good cows is lost in supporting the poor ones.-C. H Everett at Wisconsin Dairymen's Convention.

DAIRY MEIFERS.

They Should Be Carefully Bred to Commence Milking Early.

A correspondent writes asking when, in our judgment, helfers 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 of this state can be improved as to not fattening food she should have for quantity and quality of milk produc- the purpose of making flesh. This, if a of the heifer intended for dairying.

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 dematured and also that it is likely to tution. 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 exait. 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 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

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 Kimball's Dairy Farmer, is Genie side of a wire fence or in the vicinity of a straw stack, but if care, shelter Frieslan, owned by W. W. Cheney of 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. Helfers 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

Dairy Talk of Today

has been tested in four different years If dairymen would expose all milk and has increased her test each time. utensils to the sun and air there would At the age of four years and seven be less trouble from poor milk. Strong months she made seventeen pounds smilight kills bacteria rapidly, and three-ninths ounces of butter in a week. when a can has not been thoroughly At the age of five years and nine cleaned or a crack is left with a little months her record was 21.68 pounds of casein that will quickly spoil exposure butter, and when seven years and one to the sunlight will to a great extent month old she made 22.68 pounds of remedy the carelessness of the dairy-

Milking For Pastime.

Every cow in the herd should return a profit to her owner, but do they? If they do not they should be discarded and better ones substituted. Milking isn't so much pleasure to many farmers that they would milk for pastime, yet many are really doing so. Weed out the unprofitable cows if it takes the whole herd.

Breeding Jersey Heifers.

Cecil A. Todd of Toledo, O., writes the Practical Farmer on this subject as follows: One mistake a good many farmers make is in breeding Jersey heifers too young. A much better way is to let them get their growth, at least three years. Keep them in a separate lot if necessary after they are eighteen months old. If permitted to bring caives before they have their growth they make small cows and yield less milk. The calves also are smaller, as a rule. It is not always best to be in too great a hurry to get ahead in the world. A space of six or nine months is not so long to wait, and it is infinitely better for the cow. Other things being equal, a cow will sell for more at any kind of sale, public or private, if she is of good average size.

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A Convincing A fament.

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 sllage 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 sile, stalks to be ensilved 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 :ation charged 22 cents a pound.

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