

The Estacada News

Issued Each Thursday ESTACADA, OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

General Harrison Gray Otis, of Los Angeles, is seriously ill.

The government has purchased a site for a Federal building at North Yakima.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad will build a new \$20,000,000 depot in Chicago.

The house of commons has voted to grant home rule to the Transvaal and Orange River colonies.

A general strike has been declared at all the ports of Italy and as a result there is serious injury to commerce.

The Japanese ambassador to the United States declares it useless to think of war between his country and ours.

Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, would compel railroads to install the block signal system and license all railway telegraphers.

A million bushels of wheat are being allowed to rot on Northern Pacific platforms in Central Washington, while sidings are crowded with empty cars.

An influential Japanese paper says the solution to the present trouble in the United States would be to allow the Japanese to build their own schools and if necessary to get aid from the home government.

There is an upward tendency in the hop market.

Russian terrorists tried to kill Admiral Donbasoff.

Hill has abandoned his Great Northern-Burlington merger.

John Barrett, United States minister to Colombia, is in Portland.

Negro convicts in Mississippi revolted and several were severely hurt.

Chicago has arranged terms for ownership of the street railway systems.

Cardinal Gibbons defends King Leopold's government of the Congo state.

The pope says French political freedom does not compare with that existing in America.

The Interstate Commerce commission will start at Minneapolis in January and work West investigating the car shortage.

The Mexican minister to the United States says his government assumed control of the railroads to prevent American ownership.

President Smith, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, says political leaders threaten to confiscate their property and denounce Roosevelt and the judges who fined the railroads.

There is little hope of King Oscar's recovery.

The president will endorse ship subsidy in a special message to congress after the holidays.

Two lake steamers collided off Duluth and it is feared one of the vessels is lost together with 31 men.

The Northern Pacific announces an increase in its capital stock from \$155,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

All copper properties in the United States and Mexico are now controlled by Standard Oil interests.

An amendment to the rate law has been introduced allowing newspaper publishers and railroad companies to exchange tickets and advertising.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30c@35c. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 35c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 11c@12c per pound; mixed chickens, 11c@12c; spring, 11c@12c; old roosters, 9c@11c; dressed chickens, 14c@15c; turkeys, live, 17c@17 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, 21c@22 1/2c; geese, live, 10c; ducks, 15c@16c.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 50c@75c per box; choice to fancy, 41c@2.50; pears, 41c@1.50; cranberries, 11c@12.50 per barrel; persimmons, 11c@50c per box.

Vegetables—Turnips, 90c@1.10 per sack; carrots, 90c@1.10 per sack; beets, 11c@15c per sack; horseradish, 9c@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c@2 3/4c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/4c@1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, 1.25 per dozen; celery, 44c@4.50 per crate; lettuce, head, 30c per dozen; onions, 10c@12 1/2c per dozen; pumpkins, 1 1/4c per pound; spinach, 4c@5c per pound; squash 16c@1 1/4c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@1.10 per hundred. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, 11c@1.10; common, 75c@85c.

Wheat—Club, 65c@66c; bluestem, 67c@68c; valley, 66c@67c; red, 63c. Oats—No. 1 white, 25c@26c; gray, 24c@25c.

Barley—Feed, 21c@21.50 per ton; brewing, 22.50; rolled, 22.50c@24. Rye—41c@41.45 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, 22c; cracked, 27c per ton. Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, 11c@12 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, 11c@16; clover, 7c@8; chest, 7c@8.50; grain hay, 7c@8.50; alfalfa, 11c@50; vetch hay, 7c@7.50.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2c@5c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 16c@20c per pound; cows, 4c@5c; country steers, 6c@5 1/2c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8c@9c per pound; ordinary, 6c@7c. Pork—Dressed, 6c@7c per pound. Hops—11c@15c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13c@18c, according to shrinkage; valley, 20c@21c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 26c@28c.

SLOW AS OX TEAMS.

Freight Cars Travel but an Average of 23 Miles a Day.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—"Car shortage and traffic congestion are more serious now than they ever have been in the history of this country. Already a number of schools in the Northwest have been forced to close because coal shipments could not be had. Business all over the United States is being injured vitally by the existing conditions, and remedy must be had quickly, if chaos in commerce is to be prevented."

The foregoing statement was made by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin Lane, who, with Commissioner James S. Harlan, arrived in Chicago over the Pennsylvania road from Washington on the way to Minneapolis, where a hearing will be given the railroads and shippers of Minnesota. "Something is wrong, or this condition would not exist. If the average speed made by a freight car is only 23 miles a day, we might as well have the old wagon trains and oxen back. They made as good time as that, and there were no rates or rebates or wrecks. What is the cause of this state of affairs? Well, that is for us to find out, and we hope to do so in a very short time."

Mr. Lane said a number of commercial organizations had suggested and advocated a reciprocal demurrage law that would compel the railroads in the event of unusual delay, to make good the damage.

LARGER SALARIES.

Movement to Pay Members of Congress More Gains Force.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The time is not far distant when congressional salaries will be increased, this despite the faint heartedness shown by members of the house in the vote on the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill last Friday. It is the universal opinion of senators and Representatives that the present salary of \$5,000 is entirely inadequate, and that view appears to be generally endorsed by the people. Just how large an increase will be made is yet to be determined. Some are contending for \$7,500, others for \$10,000. The chances seem to favor the smaller amount.

There is a great deal of merit behind the movement for increased salaries for senators and representatives. In times past \$5,000 went farther than it does today; it was a larger salary, as salaries went, and was more of an inducement than it is at the present time.

The time when the average congressman could save money on a \$5,000 salary. But that time is past. It is doubtful if a dozen men in congress are able to save a single cent of their present salary; a vast number of them expend much larger amounts each year, and in a perfectly legitimate way.

NO ENGINES TO HAUL CARS

Nearly 3000 Empty Are Idle in Kansas City Yards.

Kansas City, Dec. 18.—The Journal today says: A systematic inspection of the terminal railroad yards here shows that there are 3,000 empty freight cars standing idle in the Kansas City yards, because the railroads have not sufficient motive power to move them. There are not less than 1,000 loaded cars standing in the yards here and the dates of loading some of them showed that they had been ready to move for two weeks. There is no shortage of cars here, but a shortage of engines.

At Sedalia, Mo., there are 261 empty freight cars by actual count and at Springfield there are 379. At Topeka there are more than 300 empty cars in the yards; at Wichita about 200 and at Hutchinson about 50 cars.

Data on Shipping.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Representative Humphrey, at the president's request, will submit a statement regarding the conditions of American shipping on the Pacific coast, the president desiring this data before completing his message to congress urging the passage of a ship subsidy bill. Mr. Humphrey told the president yesterday how unless some form of government aid is granted, the two American lines operating between Puget sound and the Orient, the Boston Steamship company's and Hill's line, will have to suspend.

Grip on Coal Land.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 18.—Investigation into the Union Pacific coal land frauds in Wyoming will not be productive of any good to the public, and the company will not only be permitted to retain possession of the \$60,000,000 worth of coal land which it is said to have gained illegally, but no officials of the Union Pacific company will suffer because of their alleged frauds. This, Denver men interested in the unearthing of the frauds say is the program which has been prepared by the Harriman railroads.

May Change Coal Land Order.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The president's attention has been called to the fact that his order withdrawing from entry 4,000,000 acres of public lands suppresses certain coal deposits because of their alleged frauds. This, Denver men interested in the unearthing of the frauds say is the program which has been prepared by the Harriman railroads.

Torpedo-Planting Boat for Coast.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The secretary of war today approved the recommendation of the chief of artillery in that an appropriation of \$175,000 should be made to construct a torpedo planting vessel for use in the harbors of the Pacific coast. They deem the construction of such a vessel highly important.

WORK ON THE CANAL

President Sends Special Message to Congress.

PRAISES PROGRESS BEING MADE

Health on Isthmus Good and Much Headway Has Been Made on Canal.

Washington, Dec. 18.—President Roosevelt yesterday sent a special message to congress on the Panama canal in which he reviewed his trip across the isthmus and made many important recommendations: Among other things he said: "An inspection on the ground at the height of the rainy season served to convince me of the wisdom of congress in refusing to adopt either a high level or a sea level canal. There seems to be a universal agreement among all people competent to judge that the Panama route, the one actually chosen, is much superior to both the Nicaragua and Darien routes."

"The wisdom of the canal management has been shown in nothing more clearly than in the way in which the foundations of the work have been laid. The first great problem to be solved, upon the solution of which the success of the rest of the work depended, was the problem of sanitation. This was done on the spot under the direction of Dr. W. C. Gorham, who is to be made a full member of the commission, if the law as to the composition of the commission remains unchanged. The isthmus had been a byword for deadly unhealthfulness. Now, after two years of our occupation, the conditions as regards sickness and the death rate compare favorably with reasonably healthy localities in the United States."

"It is curious to note the fact that many of the most severe critics of the commission criticize them for precisely opposite reasons, some complaining bitterly that the work is not in a more advanced condition, while the others complain that it has been rushed with such haste that there has been insufficient preparation for the hygiene and comfort of the employes. As a matter of fact, neither criticism is just. It would have been impossible to get the work done so quickly, and the commission has gone for such quickness would have meant insufficient preparation. On the other hand, to refuse to do anything until every possible future contingency had been met would have caused wholly unwarranted delay. The right course to follow was exactly the course which has been followed."

"The president goes into details on the work of exterminating mosquitoes and then tells of the improvements made in Colon. The city has been drained, a reservoir to supply water has been built with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons.

PRESIDENT'S EYE ON RAILROAD.

Suggestion That Government Operate Railroads in Emergencies.

Washington, Dec. 18.—President Roosevelt is taking a deep interest in the situation as to car shortage, complaints regarding which have come from many sections of the United States. Some time ago a partial statement bearing on the car shortage was submitted to the president by the Interstate Commerce commission, and when the more complete report, which the commission has under way in the Northwest, has been prepared, it will be sent to the president for his information in the event he decides to make any recommendations to congress on the subject. He has not yet taken any steps indicating his probable course.

Among suggestions that have been made to the president is that he recommend legislation by congress empowering the government to take charge of railroads and operate them under certain contingencies, especially in a case like the present.

Oil Pipe Filled With Salt

Los Angeles, Dec. 18.—Cablegrams received at the office of the Union Oil company, in Los Angeles, say that their new pipe line across the Isthmus of Panama was filled with 25,000 barrels of salt. When ready for use the oil will be pumped from the Pacific to the Atlantic through this pipe. The opening of the line is expected to solve largely the fuel problem of the isthmus. Fourteen thousand tons of coal are now used there monthly, but it is anticipated that oil will soon be the fuel in use.

Raise Fuel Famine.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 18.—The fuel famine in the Northwest will be broken within 24 hours as a result of the Interstate Commerce commission's inquiry in this city. The commission was represented by James S. Harlan, of Chicago, and Franklin K. Lane, of San Francisco. Mr. Lane has charge of the fuel inquiry, while Mr. Harlan is busy engaged in the car shortage inquiry. It was decided that the fuel famine was the more important, many more reports being at hand of the suffering from lack of fuel.

North Dakota Has No Coal.

St. Paul, Dec. 18.—A special to the Dispatch from Grand Forks, N. D., says that the fuel situation today presents the most critical condition that has existed in the history of the state. The inquiry in every portion of the northern half of the state shows that there is not a town in which coal could be had to supply immediate needs and in dozens of places there is not a pound to be bought, the dealers having been out of fuel for days and weeks.

Blame on Master of the Dix.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 17.—Inspectors Whitney and Turner, in the Dix-Jeanne Parker, reported the license of Captain Parker, Larmond, master of the steamship Dix at the time of the collision with the steamship Jeanne, is revoked for negligently failing to cause an efficient lookout to be kept on board the Dix and for negligently relinquishing his direction and control of the navigation of his vessel to an officer who was not duly qualified by the law.

Labr Asks Postal Savings Bank.

Salt Lake, Dec. 17.—The Utah Federation of Labor has resolved to circulate a petition to congress asking the creation of a postal savings bank. The move is to be under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, with which the Utah federation is affiliated.

PEOPLE WALK

Strike on Portland Street Car Lines Ties Up Traffic.

Portland, Dec. 17.—Portland's street car system was almost completely tied up Saturday night at 8 o'clock by a strike, called by local union 181, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employes of America. A few minutes before that hour cars were stopped on Washington street at the corner of Third by the strikers, and motormen and conductors were persuaded to leave their posts. Mobs collected and a riot followed which continued until early Sunday morning. The success of the strikers was due almost wholly to the strong sympathy with them of all union men in the city, represented by the Federated Trades council, and to the support of the mob which gathered along Washington street. Numbers gave courage to those who led the demonstrations against the company and the mob urged the leaders to constantly greater acts of lawlessness.

The company used every effort for a time to continue the operation of cars, but gave it up at about 9 o'clock, and concentrated its efforts on getting the stalled cars back to the barns.

After maintaining a partial service between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sunday, the cars were sent to the barns. No attempt was made to operate after nightfall, as it was feared the scenes of violence of Saturday night would be repeated. All probably will resume their runs this morning at daylight. Whether they will be operated tonight will depend upon whether or not the police prove themselves able to control the crowds. The strikers have had the better of it during the past 24 hours. The objects sought by the strikers are practically the same as those of the last trouble, namely, recognition of the union, the abolition of the photograph system for identification of employes and more pay.

As a result 600 men are idle and about 200 cars are out of commission. Thousands of people who remained downtown Saturday night, to see the excitement had to walk home, some of them having to go miles to the outlying districts.

BUILD MORE SHIPS.

Dewey Says Present Policy of Congress is Retrograde Move.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Admiral Dewey believes that the authorization by congress of at least three large battleships a year is essential for keeping the American navy in a state of efficiency and that the policy of one battleship a year now being urged by a certain element, would be a positive retrograde movement.

He was asked if the policy suggested by some persons of only providing one battleship during an entire congress would result in an actual increase in the navy or in a virtual decrease in fighting strength.

"Such a policy would be retrograde in its character," said the admiral. "It would not take up the waste or supply the places of the ships that are bound to deteriorate and which should be placed out of commission. We have three battleships which were fine ships in their day, but they were laid down in 1891, about 16 years ago. They are the Indiana, the Oregon and the Massachusetts. They have the defect of not possessing balance turbines, which causes a list when their guns are all trained to one side; thus exposing the hull below the water line and laying the ships open to danger from the fire of an enemy on that side."

AMERICANS FIRST CHANCE.

Shonts Will Bar Foreigners From All Canal Contracts.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Foreign contractors are to be barred from competition for the contracts for the Panama canal. Chairman Shonts of the canal commission today made the announcement. Many changes have been agreed to in the form of contract, but the most important is the limiting of proposals to American firms. The right will be reserved by the commission to reject all bids, the commission will then either throw the competition open to foreign bidders or proceed with the work without contract. January 12 is the date set for opening proposals.

Makes Good Record.

Newport News, Va., Dec. 17.—The U. S. armored cruiser Montana was successfully launched at the Newport shipyard today in the presence of a large number of people. The vessel was christened by Miss Minnie Conrad, daughter of W. G. Conrad, of Montana. Governor Toole, of that state, was represented by Martin Maginnis, formerly territorial delegate in congress. Senator Carter and Representative Dixon were also present. The Navy was not officially represented. Everything went off smoothly.

Straight From Yard to Sea.

New York, Dec. 17.—Equipped for service, the new battleship Connecticut left the New York navy yard today, bound for Hampton Roads, Va., to join the Atlantic fleet. The Connecticut underwent all the tests of her contract at the yard. Her departure is the first instance in which a battleship has gone direct from the building yard to sea. The naval examiner who has had charge of the completion of the Connecticut said: "Here goes out a ship which demolishes all the records of the world in naval construction."

The Cheerful You.

Her—But, Herbert, dear, do you think we can afford to go to housekeeping on your salary?

His—Sure. After we're married, you know, I won't have to buy you any more flowers, chocolate creams, or theater tickets.

Hadn't Lost Much.

"Why do you look so worried?" "I have swallowed a pin."

"Well, good gracious; they're two papers for a nickel!"—Houston Post.

Owl and Chick One.

Mrs. Ellen Elliott, of Rockdale, Pa. is the possessor of a freak chicken. The fowl is half chicken, half owl, and shows little signs of life, except at night, when it makes a peculiar, incessant howl. It has the owl's curved head and hooked beak; also the large, staring eyes. When the chick walks its feet overlap each other, as if walking a chalk line.

Has to Do It.

"You must believe in special providence," gasped the man in the back seat of the new \$10,000 automobile, as the machine fairly flew along the boulevard. "I do," chuckled the chauffeur. "Don't you see how everything 'turns out' for the best?"—Chicago Tribune.

Unequal Distribution.

New Composer—What's the style in this office for "Thanking"? Do you capitalize it?

Sing Twenty-three—Not for me! By jinks, I'm not going to be able to capitalize it to the extent of a 15-cent lunch this year!

Unkind. The Playright—Didn't I see you in your seat some time after the final curtain fell?

The First Nighter—Yes, the usher forgot to come around and wake me up.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Proposed Oregon Tax Law

(Continued from last week)

(Assessor to give notice of meeting of board of equalization.)

Section 35. That section 3060 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon: (Assessment and taxation of stock and shares in national and state banks.)

Section 1. The stockholders or shareholders of every corporation bank located within this state, engaged principally in the business of banking, lending money, receiving money on deposit, buying or selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, a view to profit, whether such bank be organized for banking purposes under the laws of this state or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein. Such shares shall be assessed only with regard to the ownership and value thereof on the first day of March, at the hour of 1 o'clock a. m., in each year, at the place required by law.

(Statement to be furnished assessor by cashier or accounting officer.)

Section 2. To aid the assessor in determining the value of such shares of stock, the cashier or other accounting officer of every such bank mentioned in the first section of this act is hereby required to furnish a statement to the assessor of the county where the same is located, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of May in each year, verified by oath, showing the amount and number of such shares of the capital stock of such bank, the amount of its surplus or reserve funds, and the amount of its undivided profits at the hour of 1 o'clock a. m. of the first day of March preceding, the actual and cash value of all real estate owned by it in this state, or elsewhere, and the location of the same; also the cash value of the securities of the United States owned by it.

(Ascertainment of value of stock—Deductions for real estate and exempt property.)

Section 3. Real estate owned by such bank and situate in this state shall be assessed and taxed as other real estate is assessed and taxed. The assessor shall deduct the amount of all investments in real estate from the aggregate amount of such capital stock, surplus fund, and undivided profit, and the remainder shall be taken as a basis for the valuation of such shares of stock in the hands of the stockholders subject to the provisions of law requiring all property to be assessed and taxed at its full and actual cash value.

(Shares of national banks not located within state exempt.)

Section 4. The shares of capital stock of national banks not located in this state, held in this state, shall not be required to be assessed or taxed.

(Bank to keep and furnish list of stockholders.)

Section 5. In every bank and banking office mentioned in section 1 of this act there shall be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of stockholders, owners, and parties interested therein, showing the number of shares and the amount held, owned, or controlled by each party in interest, which list shall be subject to the inspection of the officers authorized to assess property for taxation. It shall be the duty of the cashier or other accounting officer of each bank or banking institution to furnish the assessor with a copy of such list annually, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of May in each year, showing the facts in this section specified as of the hour of 1 o'clock a. m. on the first day of March previous.

(Assessment of foreign banks, etc., and local companies and persons not principally engaged in banking.)

Section 6. Every company, association, building and loan association, trust company, or other corporation, joint stock company, or partnership, or person, who is engaged in banking purposes under the corporation laws of this state or of the United States, who shall keep an office or place of business and engage in the business of banking, lending money, receiving money on deposit, buying selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidences of indebtedness, with a view to profit; and it is hereby made the duty of the cashier, managing officer, and accounting officer of every company or association, including building and loan and trust companies, incorporated under the laws of this state which engages in, but not as its principal business, the business of banking, lending of money, the receiving of money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds,