

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Saturday, January 11

Washington, Jan. 11.—A vigorous fight was waged in the house of representatives today over the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States with particular reference to section 19, affecting conspiracies against the civil rights of citizens. Smith, of Missouri, and Hughes, of New Jersey, offered amendments having for their object the exemption of labor unions from the operation of the section whenever such unions declare strikes or boycotts. A motion to strike out the whole section was made by Bartlett, of Georgia. The brunt of the debate was borne by Sherley, of Kentucky, a member of the committee on revision, but he was supported by a number of Republicans.

The amendments were all lost, as was one by De Armond to strike out section 20, because it conferred on Federal courts in punishing felonies and misdemeanors committed under section 19 the authority given to the courts of the state in which the acts are committed.

Friday, January 10.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house of representatives today resumed its activity, and for over five hours transacted business of a public nature. Material progress was made with the bill to codify, revise and amend the criminal laws of the United States, which was taken up after some routine bills had been disposed of.

The feature of the session was a brief address by Burleson, of Texas, who credited Senator Foraker and other Republicans with having charged the president with the responsibility for the recent financial panic.

The house adjourned at 5:12 p. m. until tomorrow, after an effort had been made by the Democrats for consideration of the code bill.

The house of representatives took on its old-time form when Jones, of Washington, called up the bill authorizing the Benton Water company to construct a dam across Snake river at Five-mile rapids, Wash. The bill elicited a sharp debate and members crowded into the center aisle anxious to be heard. The bill was finally passed.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate committee on territories today passed favorably upon the nomination of George Curry to be governor of New Mexico; Nathan Jaffa to be secretary of New Mexico, and John H. Page to be secretary of Arizona.

The committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico voted to recommend the confirmation of Regis H. Post, of New York, to be governor of Porto Rico; William F. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of Porto Rico, and Edward Dexter, of Illinois, to be commissioner of education of Porto Rico.

Thursday, January 9.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The introduction by Senator Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, today of his naval personnel bill proved the occasion for a general discussion of naval affairs and recent occurrences in connection with that branch of the public service. The Maine senator entered upon a full explanation of the provisions of the measure, together with his reasons for its adoption.

Senator Clay today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue \$300,000,000 of non-interest bearing United States notes in circulation, in such form as he may deem expedient.

Senator Bulkley today introduced a bill providing for emergency currency issued by banks in amounts equal to the par value of bonds to be deposited with the treasurer of the United States. It provides that United States bonds, Panama canal bonds, bonds of any state, county or municipality of not less than 50,000 population, may be accepted for such purposes.

Senator Lodge today introduced a joint resolution reducing China's indemnity bond, incurred as a result of the Boxer trouble of 1900, from \$245,440,778 to \$11,655,492, with interest at 4 per cent, payment of the amount being remitted as an act of friendship to China.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, today introduced a joint resolution providing that no person shall be eligible to be elected president of the United States for more than two terms in succession. Senator Piles today secured the passage through the senate of his bill appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of

Argue Over Giving Rebates.

Washington, January 9.—The Supreme court today heard arguments in the government criminal prosecution of the Great Northern Railway company on the charge of violating the Elkins law by granting rebates on which the company was fined \$5,000. The company was represented by William R. Biggs, of St. Paul, and the government by Attorney General Bonaparte. The defense proceeds on the theory that the first section of the Elkins law, imposing fines for rebates, was repealed by the Hepburn act.

Decrease in Army.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Taft is a strong advocate of increased pay for the army, and his annual report, just sent to congress, completely dispels any doubt that may exist as to the disposition. The report shows rapid decrease in the strength of the regular army in recent years (the loss last year being 4,428 men), and the pressing need of officers to replace those now on detailed on recruiting duty as military instructors in educational institutions.

a lighthouse at the entrance of Bellingham Bay.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Decided differences of opinion as to the way of injecting elasticity into the national currency and of increasing the safety of bank deposits have arisen among the members of the committee on banking and currency, of which Fowler, of New Jersey is chairman. Some of the Republican members as well as Democrats, are not in entire sympathy with the plan of Fowler as embodied in the bill introduced by him yesterday contemplating the immediate and complete retirement of all national bank bond-secured currency and its replacement by a guaranteed credit currency based upon general assets of the banks.

Wednesday, January 8.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In the presence of the entire house, Williams, of Mississippi, and De Armond, of Missouri, whose physical encounter on the floor just before the Christmas adjournment attracted general attention, today engaged in an exchange of amenities which was generally accepted as a public announcement of their respective intentions not to permit their personal differences to interfere with the courteous discharge of their public duties.

The incident occurred in connection with an effort by Daisell, of the committee on rules, to get the house to agree to a rule giving right-of-way to the bill authorizing the codification and amendment of the penal laws of the United States and limiting general debate to four hours. Several Democratic members expressed the opinion that the rule was a scheme to sidetrack other legislation. Daisell, however, refused this.

The rule was passed by an overwhelming majority, despite efforts of DeArmond and seven adherents to secure the yeas and nays, and the house at once proceeded to the consideration and reading of the bill. At the conclusion of the reading, which consumed two hours, the bill was laid aside and the house again took up the resolution distributing the president's message to the several committees, in order to permit Gaines, of Tennessee, to address the house in favor of an appropriation for the Hermitage, the home of General Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tenn.

Tuesday, January 7.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senator Aldrich today introduced his currency bill, which has been a subject for some days. He had the bill read to the senate and announced that the committee would be glad to consider with it all bills that senators might desire to introduce. He assured Calhoun that his resolution would receive attention.

At 1:40 the senate adjourned until next Thursday to permit more work by committees.

The president today sent in the nomination of Christian Schuebel to be district attorney for Oregon. His sole endorser was Senator Bourne, the other three members of the Oregon delegation supporting George G. Bingham, of Salem. There may be a fight over Schuebel's confirmation.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The resolution referring the president's message to the several committees furnished the occasion in the house of representatives today for a number of addresses, mostly by members on the Democratic side. These covered a variety of subjects, but those that attracted special attention were by Sheppard, of Texas, and Willard, of New York.

The former not only made a plea for the restoration of the legend "In God We Trust" on American coins, but discussed the cruelties of the American battleship fleet and referred to a possible conflict with Japan.

Congress Reconvenes.

Washington, Jan. 6.—With its organization completed, the house of representatives reconvened at noon today. Almost the full quorum of representatives was present. The galleries were unusually well filled. After a half hour's session the house adjourned until tomorrow out of respect for the memory of the late Senator Mallory, of Florida.

The senate was in session only four minutes today, adjourning upon the adoption of resolutions in respect to the death of the late Senator Mallory, of Florida.

Frisco Postmaster Will Lose.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The nomination of Arthur Fisk to be postmaster at San Francisco will not go to the senate today, unless the president changes his mind. Postmaster General Meyer said he was sure the president not intend to reappoint Fisk today. Congressman Kahn said that he had positive information that charges against Fisk for violation of the postal regulations had been filed last May and that these charges had not been investigated by the postoffice inspectors for some unknown reason.

Ship Coal to Islands.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Sixty thousand tons of coal have been sent to Honolulu by the equipment bureau of the Navy department, and by April there are to be 100,000 tons at Manila. The shipments have been made in anticipation of the possibility of Rear Admiral Evans' battleship fleet returning to the Atlantic side by way of the Asiatic station. If it is not needed for that purpose the coal will be used from time to time by American men-of-war.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Idaho Experiment Station Tells About Manufacture and Use.

Conditions Affecting the Production of Industrial Alcohol in the Northwest, is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the department of chemistry of the Idaho state experiment station.

The purpose of the bulletin is, as the author states, to bring to the attention of farmers and others interested in the subject, the general principles underlying the processes used in the manufacture and denaturing of alcohol. The opinion is expressed that people in this part of the country will receive but little benefit from the passage of the "Denatured Alcohol Act" unless they see to it that this alcohol is made at home from home grown products. Several crops are mentioned as being the ones to which people in the Northwest will have to look as the most promising in alcohol manufacture, the most prominent being potatoes and sugar beets. It is not probable that individual farm distilleries will ever be put into operation. The idea is advanced of a community still, or a still owned and operated by a stock company, in which the chief owners of the stock shall be the producers of the raw material. Figures are given illustrating the relative efficiency of alcohol when compared to kerosene as a source of light.

It will require some time to get people acquainted with the uses to which denatured alcohol may be put, but it is confidently believed that there is a great future for this product right here in the Northwest.

"DRYING OFF" THE MILKER.

Useful Hints On Handling of Cows Before Calving.

In answer to a question how to "dry off" the milking cow, Prof. J. H. Frandsen, of Idaho experiment station, gave the following suggestions:

The trouble with many dairymen is that in drying up cows they are afraid to stop milking as long as the cow shows any tendency of giving milk. In many they do not realize that to continue milking through the entire year is an exceedingly bad policy. In ordinary cases it is desirable that the cows should be dry from a month to six weeks. The object being to increase the supply of nourishment for the growing foetus as well as enabling the cow to improve her physical condition before the time of calving. When it is thought best to hasten "laying off," start by not milking the cow clean. This will generally decrease the amount to a point where it is safe to skip every other milking. In about a week the milk will generally be reduced to such proportions as to justify milking only every other day. Generally soon after this it will be safe to discontinue milking altogether.

The "drying off" is most easily accomplished when cows are fed on dry feeds as much as possible.

There are a few persistent milkers which can be done more harm by a forced "drying off" than to let them milk up to calving, but such cows are decidedly few in numbers.

Publications for Farmers.

The following publications of interest to farmers and others have been issued by the Agricultural department of the Federal government and will be furnished free, so long as they are available, except where otherwise noted, upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 158.—How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches. By C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, assistants in irrigation investigations, office of experiment stations. Pp. 28, figs. 9. This is a reprint of an article in the Yearbook of the department of agriculture for 1900, entitled "Practical Irrigation," giving methods for laying out and building small irrigating ditches, using only such implements as are found on most farms or can easily be made by the farmer.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 187.—Drainage of Farm Lands. By O. G. Elliott, drainage expert, irrigation investigations, office of experiment stations. Pp. 40, figs. 19. Explains the effects and advantages of drainage and describes implements and methods suited to a variety of conditions in humid and irrigated regions.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 263.—Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation. By S. Fortier. Pp. 40, figs. 25. This gives suggestions as to the selection of an irrigated farm, the requirement of land for irrigation, the construction of farm ditches, and the application of water to crops.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 270.—Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home. By Elmina T. Wilson. Pp. 48, figs. 27. This discusses heating, water supply, and sewage disposal for farm homes, and the arrangement of houses and grounds.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 277.—The Use of Alcohol and Gasoline in Farm Engines. By C. E. Lueke and S. M. Woodward. Pp. 40, figs. 12. This gives the general results of experiments in the use of alcohol in the ordinary internal combustion engines on the American market, with some discussion of foreign experiments.

Two-Egg Sponge Cake.

Beat two eggs separately and well. Add to yolks one-half cup sugar; beat; then three-eighths cup boiling water and another half-cup of sugar and one-fourth teaspoonful salt; beat again. Add juice and grated rind of one-fourth lemon; beat again. Now add alternately the whites of eggs and one level cup flour, sifted with one and one-half teaspoonful baking powder. Bake twenty-five minutes in a greased, paper-lined, shallow pan.

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