

# DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

**Friday, February 7.**  
 Washington, Feb. 7.—The session of the house of representatives today was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the omnibus war claims bill, which was passed after considerable discussion. It carries a total appropriation of \$315,000. A ripple of excitement was caused by Macon, of Arkansas, who, in the course of the debate, defended the senate against what he said were aspersions cast upon that body by Payne, of New York, when he predicted that the senate would load the bill down with a number of unmeritorious claims.

What will be known as "the minority currency bill" was introduced today by Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the Democratic leader of the house, who drew the measure as a result of a harmonious conference of Democratic members of the house committee on banking. The bill will come before the house in the shape of a minority report from that committee.

A number of private claim bills also were passed and the house then adjourned until Monday.

**Thursday, February 6.**  
 Washington, Feb. 6.—In a speech in the senate today, Senator Culberson declared that the secretary of the treasury by his report to the senate has raised an issue of fact as to whether national banks in New York used the \$85,000,000 of public money deposited with them for speculative purposes or whether this money was used to meet the demands of outside banks for reserve purposes.

The Seattle exposition bill was passed by practically a unanimous vote.

Senator Beveridge introduced a resolution declaring that the tariff should provide for maximum and minimum rates of duty.

Senator Heyburn today re-introduced his resolution calling upon the president to investigate and report to the senate all matters connected with the reorganization of the Northern Pacific.

The senate today passed the bill placing Major General Howard on the retired list as a lieutenant general.

**Washington, Feb. 6.**—Political speech-making came to an end in the house today, and actual consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. A bitter fight was waged on the proposition to abolish non-reservation schools, and the subject was discussed throughout the afternoon. The question was raised by the offering of an amendment by Delegate Smith, of Arizona, to limit the appropriation for collecting and transporting Indian children at school to the state in which they live. The amendment was lost.

Representative Hayes introduced a bill authorizing participation by the United States in the International exposition at Tokio, Japan, in 1912, the sum expended not to exceed \$350,000.

**Wednesday, February 5.**  
 Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, today delivered an appeal to the senate to adopt his bill providing for a non-partisan tariff commission, a plan which he declared conformed to modern and business ideas on this subject. He spoke for an hour and a half, receiving the careful attention of senators and a large audience in the galleries. There were present many delegates of commercial bodies now in session in this city.

Following Beveridge, several Democratic senators spoke briefly on the general subject of the tariff.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to relinquish control of the Philippine islands in 1913 upon first securing a pledge from the nations to preserve the neutrality of the islands.

**Washington, Feb. 5.**—Tariff revision and the president's recent special message to congress again were the main topics of discussion in the house of representatives today. As has been the case for nearly a week, the Indian appropriation bill ostensibly was before the house, but in no quarter was any word spoken in regard to it. The house apparently had made up its mind to discuss the issues of the day at this time, and no effort was made to check the flow of general debate, which will be continued tomorrow.

A long speech by Payne, of New York, the majority leader, was considered important because of his assurance that a tariff revision plank would be incorporated in the Republican national convention's platform of this year. He devoted some attention to Mr. Bryan, whom he credited with going about the country accusing President Roosevelt of grand or petit larceny in purloining his ideas.

Representation in the house was increased today when the two Philippine delegates took their seats.

**Tuesday, February 4.**  
 Washington, Feb. 4.—The senate today passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of over \$24,000,000. The large deficiency appropriation for the navy brought out considerable discussion of the subject of executive departments making expenditures not provided for by an appropriation.

Deficiency appropriations for the Panama canal gave rise to Democratic criticism of the publication of a paper by the Canal commission at Panama, and incidentally Teller declared that he believed the lock canal at Panama would some day be declared a failure and that a sea-level canal would take its place.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced a bill absolutely repealing the timber and stone law. He offers no alternative plan of disposing of public timber, but is in conference with Secretary Gifford and is drafting a bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt's recent message to congress on the relations of capital and labor and of corporations and the public again was the theme of discussion in the house today. So great was the demand for time that general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, which is the pending business, was extended tomorrow for four hours. Interest in today's proceedings centered in a speech by John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, who, while lauding the president for some of his sentiments, expressed the belief that others were dangerous. Williams spoke for nearly two hours. His remarks on the financial question prompted a lengthy discussion of that subject by H. H. of Connecticut, in which he opposed the Aldrich bill.

Resolutions of sorrow over the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal were adopted today.

**Monday, February 3.**  
 Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Filer, of Washington, made a decided hit in the senate today with his speech in support of his bill appropriating \$700,000 for government exhibits and buildings at the Seattle exposition.

Senator Fulton secured the passage of his bill sending to the United States Circuit court for the Ninth circuit all claims of American seamen whose vessels were seized by government vessels while in the open seas.

Senator Fulton introduced a resolution directing the secretary of war to survey the locks at Oregon City with a view to purchasing them in conjunction with Oregon.

Tillman's resolution asking the president to inform the senate what action had been taken in regard to violation of land grant laws in Oregon and Washington by the Southern Pacific was passed.

**Washington, Feb. 3.**—Three of the giants of the house of representatives had their innings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out of the house, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with but one dissenting voice, passed a general widow's pension bill granting a flat pension of \$12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of \$4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000.

**WAR WITHIN 90 DAYS.**  
**So Says Japanese Newspaper, Or Not at All.**  
 Washington—An interesting and very singular comment on the Japanese-American situation appears in an article in Japanese contained in the Canadian News, the Japanese newspaper of Vancouver. In part it is as follows:

Minister Hayashi recently stated that the number of passports issued by his government had been greatly reduced of late, and promised that hereafter only the central government would issue passports. He demanded that the American government should guarantee that no exclusion act should be passed. Ambassador O'Brien replied that the president could not make such a guarantee since it would be an act of disloyalty to congress, but he would endeavor to prevent the passage of exclusion legislation. At present the negotiations are approaching a satisfactory conclusion, but the army and navy headquarters are preparing for possible emergencies.

It is reported that the British Foreign Minister has given notice that in the event of a Japanese-American war, Japan could not count on England's aid; and not only so, but it is believed in Washington that no nation but France would give aid to Japan. If Japan is to fight, she must begin within the next 90 days, or by that time the American fleet will have reached the coast of California. But our State Department declares that there is hope for a satisfactory conclusion of the matter.

**Danish Macaroni Salad.**  
 Break one-fourth pound of macaroni into 2-inch pieces, cover with a quart of cold water, salted, and boil briskly until tender. Whip a half-pint of whipping cream, mix with one-half as much boiled salad dressing, season and add vinegar or lemon juice to taste. Mix the macaroni with this heap in center of round dish and garnish with a border of hot boiled fish, or of overlapping slices of cold meat.

**Conifer on Financial Question.**  
 Washington, Feb. 6.—The Democratic senators held a two-hours' conference on the financial question today, but came to no conclusion as to the exact nature of the substitute bill. Senator Bailey outlined his bill providing for an emergency issue of treasury notes through deposits in designated depositories. He said he would not be averse to having certain amendments made to it. Democratic senators will support the Bailey substitute.

## POULTRY RAISING IN OREGON.

Extracts From Oregon Experiment Station Bulletin.

The climate of Oregon from a poultryman's standpoint is discussed by James Dryden in Bulletin No. 96 of the Oregon Experiment station which has recently been published. Among other things the writer says:

It is of course worth considering by the man looking for a location whether Western Oregon with its open winters and freedom from snow and zero temperatures does not offer opportunities for the production of eggs and poultry that are not found in Eastern and Middle West states. That poultry thrive in cold sections where snow and zero weather prevail is not to be denied, but the labor and expense of caring for them is undoubtedly greater there. To secure an egg yield in winter where the climate is severe entails more expense for housing and more care in the feeding. It is probably true that the smallest profits are made during the winter months though the prices are very much higher than in spring and summer, because the egg yield is so small from the average flock as to leave little or no margin of profit. It is also true that the egg yield is quickly affected by changes in the weather, especially in the temperature. A sudden change from mild to cold weather means a certain check in the egg production, and although the weather soon moderates it will often take several weeks before the egg yield gets back to where it was. The only way to prevent this is to provide housing that will protect the fowls from too sudden changes in temperature. This entails more expense in housing and consequently diminished profits, but what is of more importance is the highly artificial conditions that it necessitates.

It would appear therefore that there are certain advantages that this state possesses over sections of the country where zero weather and snow prevail. First, a milder climate and less severe changes in temperature than is characteristic of Eastern states. Second, in sections of the state with no snowfall the poultry can range over the fields and find animal food and green food which are often hard to get where the snow covers the ground.

The heavy rainfall of Western Oregon, and small percentage of sunshine may be set down as a disadvantage, but when the nature of the rainfall is understood it is doubtful whether it is very much of a detriment. Owing to the moderating influence of the Pacific ocean these rains are warm and have not the chilling effect of the rains in Eastern states. The temperature of Western Oregon in the winter months is usually higher when it rains than when the sky is cloudless, and the fowls will usually be found out in the rain except when it is very heavy, which is not often the case. One poultryman in Marion county said to the writer in November, before the rainy season set in, that he wished it would rain, because, he said, his hens laid better when it rained. The explanation of this, if it is true, may not be in the rain itself, but in the fact that it brings to the surface many angleworms, which supply the lack of animal food in the ration.

Turkeys are successfully raised in Oregon, and turkeys are known to be easily affected by rain, but the fact that the rains are warm no doubt largely accounts for the success in turkey raising in this state. Douglas county in Oregon produces several times more turkeys than the state of Rhode Island, noted for turkeys.

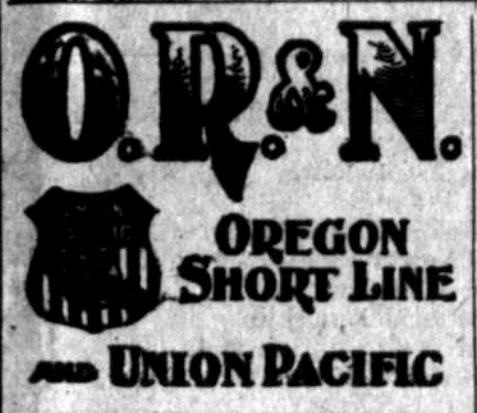
Another thing in favor of the mild climate and freedom from snow is that the fowls are able to secure practically the year round all the green food necessary in the fields. And finally, the fowls in their search for food in the fields get the exercise which is necessary for it is worthy of mention in this connection that the largest special poultry district in the United States is found in Northern California, that has no snowfall. That district is somewhat similar to that of Western Oregon, with its open winters, mild and humid climate and nearness to the ocean.

My investigations of the poultry industry of Oregon have been confined to the western part of the state, the region west of the Cascade mountains. This section at the present time produces more poultry products than the larger area of the state east of the Cascades. As the agriculture of Central and Eastern Oregon becomes developed we may expect greater development of poultry-keeping, and probably in time that great agricultural area may produce more poultry products than the older section of the state in Western Oregon. The climatic conditions are different east of the mountains, the heavy rainfall is absent and snow covers the ground during part of the winter. The climate there is more characteristic of the Rocky mountain region, though no such severe weather prevails as in the Middle and Northwestern states. If it should prove that a dry climate with plenty of sunshine but lacking the severe winter changes of temperature of the East is the ideal one for poultry, we may expect a great growth of the poultry industry east of the Cascades in Oregon. Undoubtedly on the grain ranches of Central and Eastern Oregon where food is cheap there is opportunity for great profit in poultry raising.

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## When You Have a Bad Cold



You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.  
 You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.  
 You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.  
 You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.  
 Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all of these requirements, and for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds stands without a peer.

**A Severe Cold Quickly Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.**

"Last winter I caught a very severe cold which lingered for weeks," says J. Urquhart, of Sephyr, Ontario. "My cough was very dry and harsh. The local dealer recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and guaranteed it, so I gave it a trial. One small bottle of it cured me. I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have ever used."

It is Equally Valuable for Children  
 It Contains no Narcotic and is Safe and Sure  
 Ask your Druggist for it.

# ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup

**Pleasant to take and does not gripe or nauseate**  
**Cures Chronic Constipation, Stomach and Liver Trouble**

The condition of the patient remains unchanged. The Stomach, Liver and Bowels have not been stimulated and in a few days a stronger purgative may have to be taken. This is why Pills and Aperients never give permanent relief. Their violent action results in an unnatural movement of the bowels and it is necessary to keep taking them indefinitely.

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 ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup is the only preparation that really acts upon all of the digestive organs. Other preparations act upon the lower bowel only and do not touch the Liver. It can very readily be seen that a preparation that does not act upon all of the digestive organs is not set upon all of the digestive organs.

**OUR GUARANTEE**  
 Take ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup and if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Prepared only by FOLEY & CO., Chicago, Ill.  
**SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY**  
**C. F. MOORE**

**Stimulation Without Irritation.**  
 ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup is a new laxative syrup combined with the delicious flavor of fruits, and is very pleasant to take. It will not gripe or nauseate. It is much more pleasant and effective than Pills, Tablets and Saline Waters, as it does not derange the Stomach, or irritate the Kidneys, Liver or Bowels.

**Constipation.**  
 ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup will positively cure chronic constipation as it restores the natural action of the intestinal tract. Ordinary cathartics may give temporary relief but the stomach is upset and the bowels are irritated without any permanent benefit having been derived.

**For Biliousness and Sick Headache.**  
 Take ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup. It sweetens the stomach, aids digestion and acts as a gentle stimulant on the liver and bowels without irritating these organs.

**Clears the Complexion.**  
 ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and thoroughly cleanses the system and clears the complexion of pimples and blotches. It is the best laxative for women and children as it is mild and pleasant, and does not gripe or sicken. Refuse substitutes.