

# DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Saturday, February 29.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, said today that this committee would report adversely on Senator Fulton's bill, providing that no interstate freight rate shall be increased until the Interstate Commerce commission shall hold such increase to be reasonable.

Mr. Elkins says this adverse report will be based on a letter which he has received from Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce commission, saying it is the opinion of that commission that such legislation is inadvisable.

Washington, Feb. 29.—There was a suggestion of "graft" in the house today in considering a paragraph in the army appropriation bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of 6,000 acres of land near Washington, D. C., for a target range. Mann, Illinois, opposed the proposition and ridiculed the idea of paying \$40 an acre for such property.

After the provision had been further debated, it was stricken out on a point of order by Mann.

The last paragraph of the bill also met an obstruction in Mann, who vigorously attacked the proposition it involved of giving the chief of ordnance discretion in purchasing ordnance supplies without publicly divulging their ingredients, and the provision went out on a point of order.

The bill then was passed, carrying a total appropriation of \$84,757,566.

Friday, February 29.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Long Winters spent in isolated sections of Alaska have so greatly increased the percentage of insanity that the senate today passed a bill authorizing large expenditures for the maintenance of the Alaskan insane. The 5 per cent of the license moneys collected outside of the incorporated towns for road building, schools and the care of the insane has been found insufficient for the demands.

Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and a speech by Smoot, of Utah, on the currency bill, consumed nearly the entire time in the senate today. The Indian bill was passed.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Without a dissenting voice the house early in the day, under a special rule restored to the army appropriation bill the provisions to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and men and to prohibit the private employment of army musicians for pay, both of which yesterday went out on points of order.

The house took up an amendment offered by Foster, of Illinois, appropriating \$1,500,000 for joint maneuvers of the militia organizations of the several states and the regular army. It provoked extended debate, Hull and Tawney leading in opposition.

The amendment was altered so as to limit the amount to \$1,000,000 and as modified was agreed to, on division, 56 to 48, but on the vote being taken by tellers it was lost, 59 to 60.

Thursday, February 27.

Washington, Feb. 27.—One of the most dramatic scenes in the senate was enacted today when Owen, of Oklahoma, insisted, in tragic tones and with face showing much emotion, that the five civilized tribes of Indians were dead and that he, as a member of the tribe of Cherokee Indians, was not under the control of the secretary of the interior. The event was rendered all the more interesting by the fact that Owen was sharply engaged in controversy by Curtis, of Kansas, himself a Kaw Indian.

It was the first time that two men with Indian blood in their veins had ever locked horns as senators in the senate chamber. The controversy arose in connection with the consideration of the Indian bill and was precipitated by a motion on the part of Owen to have the bill, so amended as to recognize the citizenship of five civilized tribes of Indians by putting the word "late" before this designation, calling them the "late five civilized tribes."

After further debate, in which Owen, Curtis, Clapp, McCumber and Lodge participated, Owen's proposition to designate the Indians as the "late five civilized tribes" was voted down. Owen's vote was the only one in its support.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, today introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy to inform the house of representatives of the physical condition at the present time of the various submarine torpedo boats owned by the United States government, together with full information of reports relating to the performance of each, submarine accidents thereto and repairs thereon. Mr. Lilley said:

"I am informed that the dozen or so submarines purchased from the Holland Boat Company by the Government are practically all sick, broken and tied up at wharves, out of commission, and that the Octopus which outstripped its competitors in the trials off Newport last year, is in such a shape of dilapidation that acceptance by the navy department has been refused.

May Have Salaries Now.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Benito Legarda and Tablo Ocampo de Leon, the recently appointed resident commissioners, who have arrived here to represent the Philippine islands in congress, today visited the senate committee on the Philippines and were later taken to the floor of the senate, where they were interested observers. The senate today passed the house joint resolution authorizing the payment of the commissioners' salary.

Wednesday, February 26.

Washington, Feb. 26.—There were two speeches in criticism of the Aldrich currency bill in the senate today.

The currency bill was, on motion of Aldrich, made the unfinished business.

The bill to revise the criminal laws of the United States was passed after adoption of Culberson's amendment penalizing the improper giving out of information by government officials affecting the market value of products of the soil, except upon proper authority.

The senate today adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Lodge requesting the president to send to the senate correspondence with Venezuela in relation to pending controversies concerning alleged wrongs done to Americans in that country by the Venezuelan government.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The climax in general debate on the army appropriation bill in the house came today, when Dalzell, Pennsylvania, recognized as one of the foremost protectionists of the country, delivered an exhaustive speech in defense of the republican party and its policies, in which he upheld the principle of the protective tariff system and said that under it the United States had become the greatest of manufacturing nations.

The army appropriation bill was read for amendment and its consideration was not concluded when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 25.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Currency legislation was the chief topic before the senate today. For nearly three hours Owen, of Oklahoma, spoke on the Aldrich bill, saying that he had, through Senator Jones, of Arkansas, in 1900 proposed legislation somewhat similar to the bill under consideration, but with essential differences, which he declared would have prevented the recent panic had it been enacted into law. Owen received close attention from the senators and was frequently interrupted with questions, which led to spirited debate.

The Indian appropriation bill received consideration during a part of the day. The bill was read through.

Teller declared that Indian bills have in the past been put through the senate loaded down with new legislation that should never have been adopted.

Washington, Feb. 25.—General debate on the army appropriation bill in the house of representatives today again furnishes opportunity for free expression of opinion on the issues of the day. Garrett of Tennessee and Hau of North Carolina arraigned the Republican party for its policy with regard to the tariff, while Hayes of California denounced the financial system of the United States as "patchwork," and the Aldrich bill as "falling far short of the remedial legislation needed."

The only remarks pertinent to the army bill were made by Parker of New Jersey, who spoke in favor of the proposition for increased pay for the officers and men, and Kusterman of Wisconsin in support of restoration of the canteen.

The seven hours allowed for general debate on the bill will expire tomorrow, when the measure will be read for amendment.

Monday, February 24.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Ocean mail subsidy and currency legislation were both the subjects of speeches in the senate today. Gallinger opened the debate in favor of his bill for ocean mail subsidy to build up the American merchant marine, and was followed by Dewey, who strongly approved the measure.

Simmons, of North Carolina, and White, of Maryland, spoke in criticism of the Aldrich currency bill, White announcing that he would not vote for any measure before the senate. An hour was devoted to the further consideration of the bill to revise the criminal code.

Gallinger reviewed conditions under which the merchant marine of this country is operating and cited many advantages that he believed will accrue to the commercial interests of the United States if better mail service to South America and other points is established.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The unusual spectacle of the committee on rules being overruled by its chairman, the speaker, on the floor of the house, was witnessed in that body today, much to the discomfiture of Dalzell, a member of the committee.

The army appropriation bill, carrying \$85,007,566, was taken up. After Hull, of Iowa, had explained its provisions, Slayden, of Texas, criticized "the enormous extravagance of the military establishment," while Holiday, of Indiana, pleaded for increased pay for the enlisted men of the army.

Other speeches were delivered by Hamilton, of Iowa, who favored tariff revision, and by Washburn, of Massachusetts, in favor of removing the restriction of the Sherman anti-trust law regarding organizations of merchants in certain cases.

Postal Savings Bank Bill.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The postal savings bank bill, introduced by Senator Knox, provides that 2 per cent interest shall be paid on all deposits, and that these savings be deposited in national banks in localities where savings are accumulated. The national banks made depositories are to pay a rate of interest to be determined by the postmaster-general and the secretary of the treasury. The postal savings account for each person, firm or corporation is to be limited to \$500.

## DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Farmers May Make It Future Fuel of the West.

By Fred W. Lewis, Secretary Washington State Grange, Tumwater, Wash.

Two years ago the Grange, assisted by some other organizations, went to work to try and pass a law that would allow alcohol to be manufactured and used for light and fuel, without having to pay the prohibitive revenue tax, that had been required by the government, so as to free the people of the country from the tyranny of the Standard Oil Co., which has gradually raised the price of fuel oil from a low price to an amount that is paying the monopoly extremely large dividends, thereby levying an unreasonable tax on the consumer of the products of petroleum.

After a long and hard fight in congress in which the Standard Oil Company did their best to prevent the passage of the bill, we conquered and now a farmer, or several of them may erect a still, and make alcohol in any quantities, the same to be denatured, or poisoned, by officers appointed by the government, and may then be used or sold to any one under a permit which may be obtained from the government.

It is now our duty to get the appliances for the use of the product into general use, so that there will be a demand for the alcohol, so that there will be distilleries installed all over the west, so as to use the waste products of our farms to make fuel for our engines, stoves, both heating and cooking, and to give us one of the best lights that you ever saw.

I wish that it were possible for me to show the lamp with its beautiful light, so that you could realize the value of it as a light producing fuel. Wherever I have demonstrated the light, it has met with an enthusiastic reception and it is only a question of letting people see the value of denatured alcohol, to insure a demand that will fill our land with distilleries, making our own fuel out of the small potatoes, sprouted wheat, small, and imperfect apples, and fruit of other varieties, and in fact, anything that is composed of sugar or starch.

A corn-field, with its stalks filled with sweetness, will make large quantities of alcohol, and a small amount of land will raise enough fuel to keep our homes well heated and lighted for the year.

Another good quality of this alcohol is that it is perfectly clean and healthful. There is no dust, smoke, soot, or gas, developed in the burning of it for either light or heat, and it does not vitiate the air in the room, as it contains oxygen, in itself and does not have to use the oxygen out of the air in the room, so much as any other fuel.

There is no wick-trimming to be done, as the wick is never on fire, and as far as smoke is concerned, the lamp chimneys will never need any washing, so the lamps are much easier to take care of.

You can turn it off until there is a very small light, and so makes a perfect night lamp, as there is no gas, as there is from a kerosene lamp, to make the bed room a hot-bed of disease.

There is another great boon to the housewife in the alcohol flat-iron, which will burn only about a cent's worth of fuel, rather than ten or fifteen cents worth as when you have to use a stove of any sort. You can take this flatiron into any room of the house, out onto the porch, out under a shade tree, or anywhere else that you want to, as you have no "string" attached to you as in the electric iron, and you do not have to travel back and forth between the ironing board and the stove, as you have always had to do, nor do you have to stand near a hot stove while you are doing your ironing.

Write to me and I will tell you how you may procure these splendid improvements, as the Grange is anxious to get people to know of the advantages to be derived from the introduction of denatured alcohol.

### Agricultural Club Formed.

By J. H. Frandsen, Department of Dairying, Idaho Experiment Station, Moscow.

A sudden impetus was given the agricultural interests of the University of Idaho on the 13 of December, 1907 when the students of that department organized an agricultural club. It consists of students deeply interested in agriculture, who are doing all in their power to build up a strong agricultural college in the university. It is with a keen sense of the needs of Idaho that the movement is begun. Idaho is one of the most rapidly growing states of the union. Over 700,000 acres of land have been added within the last year or two to the grants covered by the irrigation companies. This will furnish room for thousands of beautiful homes in the near future. It is obvious that scientific skill will be in demand under the conditions brought about by this extended system of intensive farming.

A publication known as the Idaho Student Farmer will be the club's main method of interesting the farmers of the state in the work of the agricultural college, and it is hoped by this method to get a great many students from the farms. It is probably the only student agricultural paper published in the colleges of the northwest. The first and only number of the present scholastic year will come out in a week or ten days.

The people of Idaho should respond with the true spirit of an energetic commonwealth. Send in your name and address to the Idaho Student Farmer, University of Idaho, Moscow, and receive the first copy free.

### Mince-meat.

One quart of chopped boiled beef, 2 quarts of chopped apples, 1 pint of molasses, 1 pint of sugar, 1 teacup of vinegar or cider, 1 quart of chopped raisins or currants, 2 tablespoonfuls of cloves and cinnamon, 1 nutmeg, 1 gill of butter; cook until scalded through, seal in glass jars until wanted, or pack in an earthen jar and cover with melted lard.

# The NEWBERG GRAPHIC

A paper that will prove interesting to every member of every family in this county

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Through Pullman standard and tourist sleeping cars daily to Omaha, Chicago, Spokane; tourist sleeping cars daily to Kansas City; through Pullman tourist sleeping cars (personally conducted) weekly to Chicago, Kansas City; reclining chair cars (seats free) to the East daily.

DEPART	TIME SCHEDULES Portland, Or.	ARRIVE
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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 Zephyr, 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.

## DRIFTING TOWARDS BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Many people who are neglecting symptoms of kidney trouble, hoping "it will wear away," are drifting towards Bright's Disease, which is kidney trouble in one of its worst forms.

## FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

stops irregularities, strengthens the urinary organs and builds up the worn-out tissues of the kidneys so they will perform their functions properly. Healthy kidneys strain out the impurities from the blood as it passes through them. Diseased kidneys do not, and the poisonous waste matter is carried by the circulation to every part of the body, causing dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, sluggish liver, irregular heart action, etc. If you have any signs of kidney or bladder trouble, commence taking FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE at once, as it will cure a slight disorder in a few days and prevent a fatal malady. It is pleasant to take and benefits the whole system.

**How to Find Out.**  
You can easily determine if your kidneys are getting on by getting acids for 24 hours at the rate of 10 to 15 grains per hour. If you find upon examination of the acid, or much of a brick-dust sediment or small particles, about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE should be taken at once.

**G. B. Burhans Testifies After Four Years.**  
G. B. Burhans of Carlisle Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking two bottles of FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. I do not think I have ever had a return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed, and I am evidently cured, and I believe FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE to be the best kidney or bladder trouble cure I have ever used."



Two Sizes, 50 Cents and \$1.00.  
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