

INDIAN TROPHY SHOW IS BEST HISTORICAL COLLECTION, MADE BY WOMAN AMONG EIGHTEEN TRIBES, AT COLISEUM, CHICAGO



The land show at the Coliseum, Chicago, had the greatest individual collection of beaded-buckskin wearing apparel in the world. This included historical war dress worn by Old Si-Yeh, Little Plume, distinguished warriors of the Blackfoot Tribe in Glacier National Park.

The exhibit, which formed a picturesque part of the Glacier National park booth, is the property of Mrs. Margaret Carberry of Blackfoot, Mont.

Mrs. Carberry devoted twelve years of her life in the United States Indian service as a school teacher. She has been twenty-two years gathering the 2,344 articles of Indian wearing apparel, every piece of which has been worn by an Indian.

Trading Woman, as she is known among the Indians, made her collec-

tion among eighteen tribes in New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana. She has the gala and ordinary attire which were worn by the tribes of the Sioux, Piegan, Chipewas, Modoc, Comanche, Shoshone, Arapaho, Mohi and Cheyenne nations.

One of the most prized things in her collection is the complete "full dress suit" of the late Little Plume, a noted warrior, which was worn for the last time by Little Plume in the Roosevelt inaugural parade in Washington. Little Plume was proudest in this attire on that occasion when President Roosevelt saluted him as the Indian chief passed the reviewing stand before the Great White Chief of the nation.

This is the first time Mrs. Carberry's exhibit ever was displayed. The

Smithsonian institution has endeavored to get possession of the collection, but Trading Woman would not sell a single moccasin. She does not even attempt to fix a financial value on it. In fact, she is so solicitous about the safety of the collection that she insured it for \$15,000 against fire and Louis W. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern railway, who induced her to bring it to Chicago, agreed to hire two night watchmen to guard it before she would even consent to ship the stuff to the Chicago show.

The seven Blackfoot Indians who were guests at the land show took turns staying in the booth to keep an eye upon the passing throngs during show hours.

There is one string of 150 elk teeth in the collection.

OREGON LAWMAKERS' WORK AS REVIEWED

Initial Week is Remarkable for Work Accomplished.

225 BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

First Time in History Bills Introduced First Day—Senate Ahead of House On Vetted Measures—Appropriation Bills Large—San Francisco Fair May Get Only \$250,000.

Salem.—The first week's session of the 27th legislative assembly was remarkable for the prompt manner in which the lawmakers got down to actual work and the great amount of business accomplished is in strong contrast to the time-marking proceedings of previous sessions. In the past the first week has been frittered away with nothing accomplished aside from organization.

The presiding officers were practically selected in advance, and the vote on C. N. McArthur for speaker of the house and Dan Malarkey for president of the senate was a mere formality that took up little time. Both presiding officers promptly announced their committees and the business of legislation began the first day of the session, something heretofore unheard of. For the first time in the history of Oregon legislatures bills were introduced on the first day of the session and for the first time a bill was passed during the first week of the session.

In the house 150 bills have been introduced the first week as compared with 30 bills at the preceding session, and in the senate 75 bills have been introduced as against 36 bills last session—a total of 225 bills.

No bills passed the house the first week last session and none the senate. Four bills passed the house this week and one the senate. The house already has begun the consideration of senate bills and the senate of house bills. Last session the house did not reach the consideration of senate bills until the third week.

Senate Overrides Several Vetoes

The senate is ahead of the house on the vetoed measures of the last session, having acted on all of the bills originating in that body, and only one remains to be finally passed on. The house has acted on only a few of its vetoed bills.

In overruling the governor, the members as a rule showed independence, exhibiting neither a friendly nor unfriendly spirit. The presiding officers, who have the situation well in hand, assert that in their opinion there will be no effort on the part of this legislative assembly to punish West for his past activities in the legislative domain, while on the other hand he will receive the consideration due his office if he does not attempt any encroachments.

Appropriation Bills Large

Appropriation bills making demands on the state treasury of \$1,078,700 have been introduced. This is a record breaker, as it is the first time that appropriation bills have ever been introduced during the first week.

It seems to be a pretty well settled fact that the appropriation for Panama-Pacific Exposition will not get past the \$250,000 mark at the outside, although some of the members are boosting for \$300,000. A great number of them have settled on \$200,000 as the proper figures, while others are even anxious to go lower than that.

Measures Passed Over Veto

The measures passed over veto of governor in the senate were: Forbidding spending where there is no available appropriation. Creating emergency board in time of need when deficiency exists. Providing livestock board; abolishing sheep inspector, state and county veterinarians. Method for dividing counties. Providing fish hatchery at Spring Creek. Increasing district attorney's salary in Fifth Judicial district.

The vetoes sustained in the house were:

A measure providing for second choice in primary elections. A measure modifying law with regard to diverting funds from ordained use.

May Abolish Purchasing Board

The appropriation of \$15,000 for the biennial period, which has been introduced in connection with McArthur's bill establishing a state board of control, is really a substitute appropriation for a similar amount which is carried in the state purchasing board appropriation bill, which was passed two years ago. In event the McArthur bill goes through it will virtually do away with the state purchasing board by placing the duties of that board with the state board of control.

The appropriation of \$3000 a year which is carried for the salary of the governor's secretary is practically a duplicate of the present cost to the state for that office. Now he acts as clerk of several boards of the various institutions. In event the board of control bill goes through these duties would be taken from him and his salary dropped to \$1200 a year.

While numerous acts for the repeal-

ing of laws which provide for public offices and commissions have been introduced, at the same time, for the first week of a session, it is fairly well holding its own as to bills creating new public offices.

One bill creating the Accident Industrial commission provides for three commissioners, each to receive a salary of \$3600 a year, thus carrying provision in this bill for salaries alone of \$10,800 a year, or \$21,600 for a biennial period.

Another bill, which creates a chair of logging engineering at the Oregon agricultural college, carries with it an appropriation of \$65,000.

A bill has also been introduced to provide for the examination of rural credits in European countries which carries an appropriation for the expenses of the investigators.

The bill providing for a Bureau of Mines and Geology is practically creating a new bureau, although there is a Bureau of Mines at the Oregon agricultural college which will be done away with if this bill passes.

The bill creating a state board of control really creates no new board, but does away with a number of old ones and centralizes and expands somewhat the duties of the present state board, which is made up of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer.

Interstate Bridge Wins First Round

Multnomah won the first round in its battle for legislative consideration of an interstate bridge between Washington and Oregon over the Columbia river, when the senate endorsed a house resolution providing for a committee to meet with the Washington legislature.

The resolution provides that a committee of two from the senate and three from the house shall meet with a like committee from the Washington legislature to confer on the question of the advisability of the bridge and the ways and means to secure the desired result.

Invited to View Hill's Good Roads

Governor West and all the members of the legislature were invited by Samuel Hill to be his guests at his expense on a visit to Maryhill, Wash., to inspect his seven varieties of good roads.

It is thought favorable action will be taken, as the time set for the visit is either a Saturday or Sunday, when the work of the session will not likely be seriously affected. The legislature is given the choice of two dates, Saturday, February 8, or Sunday, February 9.

Changes in Oregon System Proposed

The initiative and referendum and the corrupt practices act are being made in prospect the subject of numerous amendatory acts at the present session, but according to indications the majority of the amendments to these acts which have already been proposed will meet with scant favor from the committees to which they have been referred.

Among the acts is one that provides that no more than two constitutional amendments nor five general laws shall be submitted to the people at any one election. Another bill proposes that after an initiative bill has received so many adverse votes it shall not go on the ballot again for a period of six years.

The corrupt practices act is also the subject of a large number of bills which propose amendatory clauses.

Check on Campaign Expense Is Urged

With the view of confining the expenditure of money, either in behalf or against any initiative measure, to the publicity pamphlets and newspaper advertising, Representative Blanchard, of Josephine, introduced a bill in the house which, if passed, will revolutionize proceedings with relation to initiating measures and waging campaigns with relation to them.

The bill, in brief, provides that it shall be unlawful for anyone to expend money in promoting a measure or defeating it, save in arguments in the publicity pamphlets and in the newspapers. This cuts off all distribution of private literature, and also all other means of expenditures.

Board of Control for Institutions

A bill introduced in the house by Speaker McArthur provides for a state board of control to take over the management and affairs of 11 state institutions, some of which now have separate governing boards.

The institutions included are the Oregon state hospital, the Eastern Oregon state hospital, the state institution for feeble minded, the Oregon state training school, the Oregon state penitentiary, the Oregon state school for the blind, the Oregon state school for the deaf, the Oregon tuberculosis hospital, the Oregon state soldiers' home and the capitol and supreme court buildings.

The board of control as provided for in the bill is to consist of the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer. The board is to meet on the first Monday of each month, and all its meetings are to be open to the public. It shall be the duty of the members of the board under the law to visit each institution, with the exception of the Eastern Oregon state hospital and the Oregon state soldiers' home at least once in every three months, and to visit these institutions at least once every year.

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SWEPT INTO THE SEA

Tragedy of the First Lighthouse on Minot's Ledge.

The first lighthouse on Minot's ledge was built in 1848. It was an octagonal tower resting on the tops of eight wrought iron piles eight inches in diameter and sixty feet high, with their bases sunk five feet in the rock. These piles were braced together in many ways, and, as they offered less surface to the waves than a solid structure, this lighthouse was considered by all authorities upon the subject to be exceptionally strong.

Its great test came in April, 1851. On the 14th of that month, two keepers being in the lighthouse, an easterly gale set in, steadily increasing in force. People on shore, and no doubt the keepers themselves, watched the heavy seas sweep harmlessly through the network of piles beneath the house and feared no harm. On the 15th, however, the wind and sea had greatly increased, and the waves were flung higher and

higher toward that tower in the air. Yet all thought they surely could not reach sixty feet above the ledge.

That night was one of keen anxiety, for the gale still increased, and all through that dreadful driving storm and darkness the faithful keepers were at their posts, for the light burned brightly. On Wednesday, the 16th, the gale had become a hurricane, and when at times the tower could be seen through the mists and sea drift it seemed to bend to the shock of the waves.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon an ominous proof of the fury of the waves on Minot's ledge reached the shore, a platform which had been built between the piles only seven feet below the floor of the keeper's room. The raging seas then were leaping fifty feet in the air. Would they reach the ten feet higher, for if so the house and the keepers were doomed? Nevertheless, when darkness set in the light shone out as brilliantly as ever. But the gale seemed, if possible, then to increase. What agony these two men must

have suffered! How that dreadful abode must have swayed in the irresistible hurricane and trembled at each crashing sea! The poor unfortunate must have known that if those seas, leaping always higher and higher, reached their house it would be flung down into the ocean and they would be buried with it beneath the waves.

To those hopeless, terrified watchers the entombing sea came at last. At 1 o'clock in the morning the lighthouse bell was heard by those on shore to give a mournful clang, and the light was extinguished. It was the funeral knell of two patient heroes.

Next day there remained on the rock only eight jagged iron stumps.

White Man Versus Indian.

An officer of the Indian office at Washington tells of the patronizing airs frequently assumed by visitors to the government schools for the redskins.

On one occasion a pompous little man was being shown through one institution when he came upon an Indian lad of seventeen years. The worker was engaged in a bit of carpentry, which the visitor observed in silence for some minutes. Then, with the utmost gravity, he asked the boy:

"Are you civilized?"
The youthful redskin lifted his eyes from his work, calmly surveyed his questioner, and then replied: "No, are you?"—Lippincott's.

The Name "Canada."

According to Father Hennepin, the name Canada was derived from a corruption of the Spanish words Capo da Nada, or Cape of Nothing, which the early voyagers gave to the scene of their discoveries when, under a conviction of its utter bareness and infertility, they were about abandoning it in disgust.

It has been conjectured, with greater appearance of probability, that Canada is a modification of the Spanish word signifying "a passage," because the Spaniards thought they could find a passage to India through Canada.—Ave Maria.

The Age of Rush.

An Englishman arriving in New York was taken into the subway by a friend. They boarded a local, changed to an express and returned to a local, all on the way to their destination. The return trip was made in the same manner, hurrying all the time and running most of it. "Why," asked the guest, all out of breath, "why do you run about this way?" "Come on," cried the New Yorker excitedly, "I say two minutes!" "But," was the reply, "what would be taken from him and his salary dropped to \$1200 a year."

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