

PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

Monday, February 18.
Salem, Feb. 18.—The Haines state banking bill passed the senate today. It is very lenient, allowing banks to reduce their reserves to 15 per cent of their deposits and 10 per cent of their time demand deposits, only one-third necessarily to be cash.

The house this afternoon passed a bill repealing the 3 per cent rebate for payment of taxes prior to March 15 each year.

By unanimous vote the house passed a bill to reimburse Indian war veterans to the extent of \$50,000.

A bill appropriating \$40,000 to the various charitable institutions of the state was passed by the house.

By unanimous vote a pure food bill similar to the Federal statute was passed by the house.

Beginning with the second Monday in January, 1911, the state printer is to be placed on a flat salary of \$4,000 a year if a bill passed by the house today becomes law.

The governor today vetoed the Smith bill cutting out two normal schools. Following this the house passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the Ashland school, and \$35,000 for Weston. The senate appropriated \$45,000 for Month.

The house today passed 43 bills and killed 17. The senate passed 16 bills.

Both houses have adopted a resolution to adjourn at noon Saturday, February 23. The senate has its business well in hand, but the house has an immense amount to dispose of.

Saturday, February 16.
Salem, Feb. 16.—By a practically unanimous vote the bill requiring old life insurance companies to create a reserve fund from a certain percentage of the premiums received for policies passed the house this morning.

The house today passed a bill to enable the husband or wife to transfer property that was acquired subsequent to the time the other was committed to the insane asylum.

The house adopted the senate resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution by which the number of justices of the supreme court shall be increased from three to five. The people will vote on the proposed amendment at the 1908 general election.

The house postponed action on the bill regulating practice of osteopath physicians.

The house passed the bill creating NeSmith County from that part of Wasco County south of the Deschutes river and the north part of Crook county.

The per diem and mileage allowances of the members of the house for this session has been made up. The total is \$9,785.45. King, of Harney and Malheur, receives the greatest amount, \$120 per diem and \$149.10 mileage. Rogers and Reynolds, of Marion, receive the smallest amounts, each getting \$120 per diem and 30 cents mileage.

Friday, February 15.
Salem, Feb. 15.—The senate, by a vote of 18 to 11, passed the reappointment bill of Senator Hart.

There will probably be no banking legislation this session. One bill was reported in the senate today, but it is certain to be killed and most of the others will die for lack of time.

The senate bill compelling the issuance of passes to state officers was passed by the house today and sent to the governor.

The irrigation and water code bill was slain in the house this afternoon. The senate voted to buy the half block between the capitol building and the Southern Pacific to complete the capitol grounds. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for the purchase.

The senate indefinitely postponed Hodson's bill making the Associated Press a common carrier.

The house joint resolution favoring five Supreme court judges was adopted by the senate.

Both houses passed the juvenile court bill over the veto of the governor and the measure is now a law.

The bill creating the Port of Columbia for control of pilotage and towage at the mouth of the Columbia passed the house.

The house passed the Jones bill for the purchase and maintenance of the Oregon City locks in conjunction with the Federal government.

The senate today passed 32 bills and the house 11.

Thursday, February 14.
Salem, Feb. 14.—The house today adopted a resolution fixing 12:01 a. m., February 24, as the time for adjournment of the legislature. It was also voted that no more bills should be received except by the standing committees. There are 440 bills on the calendar and consideration of senate measures has not yet commenced. The senate is becoming anxious and is discussing means of forcing the house to act upon senate bills.

The house passed the bill appropriating \$150,000 to the Agricultural college.

The house bill creating the office of inspector of mines passed that body without opposition.

Smith's bill to abolish two of the four normal schools passed the house tonight by a vote of 28 to 16, six absent. Only one slight amendment was

made from the way it passed the senate, changing the time of the meeting of the new board from the third Wednesday in June to the third Wednesday in May.

A house resolution provides for the printing of 5,000 copies of the railroad commission bill for distribution to those who desire copies.

Wednesday, February 13.
Salem, Feb. 13.—With only one dissenting vote the senate today took the Chapin railroad commission bill from the table. It is now ready for the governor's signature and it is said he will sign it. It was also reported tonight that he and the secretary of state and state treasurer had already conferred on the appointment of the commission.

Representative Newell proposed a constitutional amendment providing the recall of public officials. The idea is that where an officer is not serving the people the way he should, a petition containing the names of 25 per cent of the voters in his district may be filed asking his resignation. Should this not be forthcoming, a special election is called to elect a successor. At the special election the officer whose resignation is asked is also a candidate, and should he not be re-elected he must vacate the office to the successful candidate.

Among the other bills passed by the senate are: Liquor licenses not to be granted persons who violate liquor laws; appropriating \$125,000 annually for the state university; authorizing railroad bridge across the Willamette near Oswego.

In the house the general appropriation bill, carrying \$2,267,070, was passed and the \$1 poll tax law was also repealed.

The senate passed 35 bills and the house 16. The larger part of these were of a local nature.

Tuesday, February 12.
Salem, Feb. 12.—The senate today indefinitely postponed Bailey's bills changing the primary law. The vote was so decisive as to make it clear that the law will remain as it is.

The senate also voted down the constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people granting woman suffrage. With but one dissenting vote the house passed the bill compelling the sale at \$2.50 an acre of land granted the Cox Bay Wagon Road company according to the terms of the grant.

The senate has cut the allowance for the Agricultural college to \$37,500, a reduction of \$12,500.

The habitual criminal bill passed the house today. It provides that on second conviction of a crime equal to felony the punishment shall be double the sentence provided by statute.

The senate passed the Bingham railroad commission bill and tabled Chapin's measure. The Bingham bill provides for appointment by the governor. The house tabled this bill. Except for the method of choosing members the two bills are alike.

The house passed the bill providing for the state buying ground and erecting armories for the National Guard instead of paying rent as at present.

A bill appropriating \$26,000 for the support of orphans, foundlings and wayward girls was passed by the house.

PORTLAND MARKETS.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 22½@35¢ per pound.
Butter Fat—First grade cream, 36¢ per pound; second grade cream, 2¢ less per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 23@25¢ per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 13½@14¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 11½@12½¢; spring, 13½@14½¢; old roosters, 9@10¢; dressed chickens, 14@15¢; turkeys, live, 17@17½¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22¢; geese, live, 10@12¢; ducks, 10@11¢.

Fruits—Apples, common, 50@75¢ per box; choice, \$1@2.50.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 7@8¢ per pound; sweet potatoes 3¼@3½¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per dozen; celery, \$3@3.25 per crate; onions, 10@12½¢ per dozen; sprouts, 9¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.35 per hundred.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1.40@1.50; common, \$1@1.25.
Wheat—Club, 69¢@70¢; bluestem, 71¢@72¢; valley, 70¢; red, 67¢@68¢.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$29; gray, \$28.50.

Barley—Feed, \$22.50 per ton; brewing, \$23; rolled, \$23.50@24.50.
Rye—\$1.45@1.50 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, \$24.50; cracked, \$22.50 per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$14@15 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17@18; clover, \$9; cheat, \$9; grain hay, \$9@10; alfalfa, \$14.

Veal—Dressed, 5¼@5.90 per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 2¼@3¼¢ per pound; cows, 4¼@5¼¢; country steers, 5¼@6¼¢.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8¼@9¢ per pound; ordinary, 6@7¢.
Pork—Dressed, 6@8¼¢ per pound.

Secretary Loses Perquisites.
Salem—One of the perquisites which the secretary of state has enjoyed for years was cut off by the senate when that body passed S. B. 19, by Kay. This measure provides that all fees issued for notary public commissions shall go into the state treasury, instead of into the pocket of the secretary of state, as heretofore. The proposed law authorizes a charge of \$5 a year for a commission, or \$10 for two years. Formerly the fee was \$2.

Post Habituals' Names.
Grants Pass—Grants Pass has solved the habitual drunkard problem in a novel way that is satisfactory to all concerned. When a man begins to make a nuisance of himself by drinking, the city attorney drafts an ordinance enacting that John Jones is a habitual drunkard, the city council passes it, and John Jones' name is forth with posted in all the saloons, which are forbidden under penalty of losing their license to sell him liquor.

COLLISION DURING BLIZZARD

Believed 175 Lives Were Lost—Many of Them Froze.

Block Island, B. F., Feb. 13.—A marine disaster with appalling loss of life and entailing suffering almost beyond the limit of human endurance came to light today, when a life boat of the Joy line steamer Larchmont, bound from Providence to New York, drifted into Block Island harbor.

In the boat were several bodies of men who had died from the effects of long hours of exposure to a death-dealing temperature. In the boat also were 11 men whose suffering was so intense that they seemed oblivious to the fact that death was in their midst and they had escaped only by virtue of their ability to withstand the rigor of zero weather in an open boat at sea.

The boat brought a tale of disaster that has rarely been equaled in New England waters, and it is believed that, when the final outcome is known, it will be found that not less than 150 lives were lost. Following closely in the wake of the solitary lifeboat came bodies, lifeboats and rafts, cast on the beach by the angry waves.

Owing to the condition of the survivors it was impossible to get from them an estimate of the loss of life. From 150 to 175 persons went to their death, and at a late hour tonight it was believed that the latter figure are nearer correct.

The cause of the accident has not been satisfactorily explained. It occurred just off Watch Hill about 11 o'clock last night, when the three-masted schooner Harry Knowlton, bound from South Amboy for Boston with a cargo of coal, crashed into the steamer's port amidships. Captain McVey, of the Larchmont, declares that the Knowlton suddenly swerved from her course, luffed up into the wind and crashed into his vessel. Captain Haley of the Knowlton asserts that the steamer did not give his vessel sufficient sea room.

ORDERS NEW VENIRE.
Jury Panel in Adams Case Exhausted Second Day.

Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 13.—At the close of the second day of the trial of Steve Adams for the murder of Fred Tyler, 53 witnesses had been examined, exhausting the panel and the court had ordered the summoning of a new venire. Eleven jurors remained in the jury box and the defense still retains the right to four peremptory challenges and the state one.

When the court ordered a new venire Attorney E. F. Richardson, counsel for the defense, made an affidavit that the sheriff is biased, and asked that a special commission be appointed to summon the venire. In his affidavit it is alleged that Angus Sutherland, whose term as sheriff expired last month, was made sheriff in 1899 during the labor troubles by the Mine Owners' association, and that as sheriff he cannot serve two consecutive terms. The present sheriff, William Bailey, was nominated with the understanding that Sutherland should still be in complete control under the direction of the corporation hostile to the Western Federation of Miners. A session was held last night to decide the point.

BOUND FAST BY RED TAPE.
Down Timber Goes to Waste Because Law Forbids Sale.

Washington, Feb. 13.—There's money going to waste in Klickitat county owing to departmental methods, and red tape, as well as to the fact of there being no law under which action can be taken. Last spring a severe storm passed through this country, felling an immense number of trees, practically all the timber in two townships being razed. This timber is on the ground, is rapidly bluing and unless something is done by which it can be utilized it soon will be worthless for lumber purposes. There is a sale for this timber, but the lumber companies are afraid to touch it, as the home-headers upon whose land it is lying have not in all cases commuted their claims and if they should abandon them after selling the down timber, the buyer might be placed in a very embarrassing position.

Travelers Rebel at Food.
Leavenworth, Wash., Feb. 13.—Another trainload of passengers arrived here today, making about 600 stranded at this place. Conditions in the day coaches are terrible. The railroad is giving two meals a day, and the food is revolting. Passengers will not patronize the dining cars unless allowed to order their dinner in preference to the meal handed them. The large ice-house at the depot was wrecked today, the roof caving in from the weight of snow. A Japanese was buried in the debris and sustained a broken arm.

He Sold Watered Stock.
Minneapolis, Feb. 13.—President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western railroad, admitted to the legislative railroad investigating committee that he sold watered stock; that he sold \$3,600,000 worth of stocks and bonds for \$1,800,000, and was going to put more on the market. "I think railroads and owners of railroads are entitled to all the interest and dividends they can get, provided reasonable rates are charged."

Demurrage Bill Passed.
Pierre, S. D., Feb. 13.—The house today passed the reciprocal demurrage bill. The bill to prohibit corporations to contribute to campaign funds was passed. Another bill approved by the house prohibits "treating" in saloons. All these measures have passed the senate and now go to the governor.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Monday, February 18.

Washington, Feb. 18.—After more than five hours consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, the senate increased from \$3,500 to \$5,000 the salary of Gifford Pinchot, chief forester. The debate was devoted mostly to the methods of administration and general policy of the forest service, and at times broadened to include the public land question generally. Practically no progress was made on the agricultural bill.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The house today adopted a resolution presented by Overstreet, of Indiana, authorizing the clerk to insert a provision in the post-office appropriation bill looking to the reduction of compensation to railroads for carrying the mail to take effect July 1.

The amendment to the immigration bill, as passed by the senate Saturday, was agreed to in the house today. This will, it is believed, effectively bar Japanese a resident in the United States and settle the Japanese school question.

Saturday, February 16.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Administration plan to settle the California Japanese situation was approved in the senate today by the adoption of the senate committee report on the immigration bill. This report continues a provision which authorizes the president to exclude Japanese laborers from the United States at his discretion. The report will now go to the house for its approval, which is assured. The entire day was devoted to debate on the report.

Washington, Feb. 16.—In the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill in the house today Overstreet said the committee had reached the conclusion that a reduction in the railway mail was absolutely necessary.

"The railroads are trying to stampede the house," he said, "yet there is not a scintilla of evidence to show that the reduction is excessive. The postal service will not be impaired in the slightest degree, and not a train will be cut off, notwithstanding the threats of the railroad companies. There has not been a telegram received by the members of this house from a business concern or a commercial body which has not been promptly by the railroads, and for our I refuse to be stampeded by their threats or deflected by their entreaties."

General debate on the bill was not concluded when the house adjourned.

Friday, February 15.

Washington, Feb. 15.—An agreement to vote tomorrow on the conference report on the immigration bill, which includes the provision intended to settle the California Japanese question, was reached in the senate today as the result of an entire day of discussion upon that measure.

The principal speakers were Bacon and Tillman in opposition to what they regarded as an effort to prevent the South from getting a desirable class of immigrants.

Tillman's remarks on the Japanese question brought a warning from Lodge that if they were continued he should move that the discussion proceed behind closed doors. International references were not made afterward by Tillman.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The house, after a highly interesting debate, today passed the naval appropriation bill, which carries in round numbers \$96,000,000. Burton of Ohio made an unsuccessful effort to strike out the provision for an additional battleship of the Dreadnaught type.

An amendment by Foss was adopted, limiting to \$800,000 each the cost of two torpedo boat destroyers authorized in the bill, exclusive of armament.

Another amendment, also by Foss, was adopted, providing that, of the vessels authorized in last year's naval bill as well as in this year's, not more than one battleship and one torpedo boat destroyer or two torpedo boats shall be built by one contracting party.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up under an agreement that general debate should cease at 12 noon.

Thursday, February 14.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The naval appropriation bill occupied the entire time of the house today, and it was almost completed. The single remaining section is that increasing the naval establishment. It was allowed to go over until tomorrow, when it is expected an effort will be made to reduce the number of battleships provided for in

Congress Leaders to Help.

Washington, Feb. 13.—That the San Francisco school question will be settled in the general opinion in official circles. Mayor Schmitz and his associates received a message from the president saying he desired to confer with them today at 2:45 o'clock. Secretary Root had a long conference with Speaker Cannon and while both declined to talk, it is the general belief that the Japanese school question was discussed. It is admitted that communications have been exchanged between the Japanese ambassador and Root.

Favors Leasing the Range.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Without continuing its hearing upon the Burkett amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for the leasing of the public grazing lands, the senate committee agreed to adopt the amendment. Several amendments to the Burkett proposition were adopted however, designed to protect the interests of the homesteaders. The policy outlined, which is favored by the president, was agreed upon by a bare majority.

Berry Favors Excluding Smoot.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Berry, of Arkansas, addressed the senate yesterday in opposition to Smoot's retention of his seat. Berry disclaimed any political or religious prejudice which might contribute to his opposition. He confined his argument primarily to a discussion of the constitutional power of the senate to expel Smoot, holding that any senator "could be excluded by a majority vote of the members of that body."

AMERICA'S COTTON CROP.

Great Industry in Which Uncle Sam Heads the World.

America occupies the premier position with regard to the production of cotton, and not only has the industry itself increased to a gigantic scale but the financial side has also developed into an highly complex organism.

In New York the Cotton Exchange is a striking sight. "A hundred men, more or less, are massed around a brass-railled ring, all shouting figures. You who stand in the visitors' gallery, looking down and listening, hear the battle cry of the New York Cotton Exchange. The shouting dealers and brokers on the floor are warriors of the field of the cloth of cotton. They are soldiers of King Cotton, and cotton it is that they are buying and selling. Every few minutes a bell rings, calling attention thus to a blackboard on which is posted the latest quotation, or cotton price, from Liverpool. In such matter it is as if the Liverpool and New York cotton exchanges were on opposite sides of the same street—such is the magic of the ocean

With each ring of the bell there is more shouting, then friendly smiles, and a scribbling on little pads. Such is life here and a half day a week around that brass rail—the cotton "pit."

In the Southern States every cotton township has its local cotton exchange fitted with numerous telephones so that cotton farmers can follow the movements of the market. The actual cotton crop for the year ended Aug. 31, 1905, aggregated 13,641,471 bales, which was a large advance on the 10,954,957 bales for a similar period in 1904; 90 per cent of this enormous harvest is shipped to Europe.

Numerous devices have been invented to take the place of hand labor in gathering the cotton crop; with one exception, however, all of these have proved failures. The principal defect has been that the machines would harvest the immature as well as mature cotton as the cotton does not ripen with any uniformity. During the last harvesting season, however, a machine was employed in several of the Southern States which proved to be a decided improvement over the ordinary hand method; by its means only the ripe cotton was picked, the other plants being untouched. The machine is driven and propelled by an ordinary gasoline engine of eight horse-power. The cotton is gathered by an endless series of teeth fixed to revolving bands working inside the square cases (eight in number), which are shown being directed by the operators. Any leaves or impurities are blown away by fans, and the cotton is stored in the four bags hanging from the upper part of the mechanism.

A by-product of cotton-growing is just now enjoying a boom. Europe has become an enormous cotton-seed oil consumer, and export sales have been recently progressing in New York at the

rate of 2,000 barrels per day. Cotton-seed oil is now recognized as an important article of food, replacing olive oil, lard, and butter in many forms of cooking and table use. Its consumption equals and the demand exceeds the entire production of the Southern States, where cotton is grown. At the cotton-seed mills in the South the seed is scraped by machinery and the lint saved for the market. The shells are made into potash.

A Cynical View.
"What are the 'tormentors' on the stage?"

"That depends. To stage hands they are the first women on the sides of the stage; to the audience they are often the people in the middle of it."—Baltimore American.

A False Alarm.

Dechard's tailor (forcing his way into the house)—Sir, I want my money. Dechard—You relieve me; I thought it was mine you were after.—Le Pele-Mele.

A young girl whose face is chafky with powder, looks as bad as a young boy who has a cigarette in his mouth.

Genius is said to be a certain form of madness, but the madness of most people is more or less uncertain.

NEW MECHANICAL COTTON-PICKER.

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SHIPPING COTTON AT BROOKLYN.

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