

# PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

The following are some of the more important measures passed by both houses of the legislature at the session just ended:

First of all the enactments was that for a railroad commission. The bill for this law was introduced by Representative Chaplin and the three commissioners already have been appointed—T. K. Campbell, C. B. Atkinson and Oswald West.

Representative Jones, of Polk, is father of a successful bill appropriating \$300,000 for free locks at Willamette falls, contingent on the national government's appropriating an additional sum sufficient to provide the locks and maintain them.

Representative Eaton, of Lane, has the credit of having secured enactment of a bill granting to the State university an annual standing appropriation of \$125,000.

Representative Jackson, of Douglas, introduced a successful bill appropriating \$100,000 for National Guard armories.

Representative Perkins, of Jackson, has the credit of securing for fruitmen a law to prevent false labeling and branding of packed fruit, and of another law to prevent false marking of nursery stock. A third bill of his permits orchardists to kill birds that destroy crops, but this bill is in danger of a veto.

Representative Slusher is father of a successful bill creating a sheep commission and a sheep inspector, and authorizing inspectors of the bureau of animal industry to exercise police powers in the state for eradication of sheep scab.

Representative Settlemier's bill passed both houses to appropriate \$100,000 for the Seattle exposition in 1909.

Representative Edwards was promoter of an important enactment to raise the per capita tax of school districts to \$7.

Representative Vawter of Jackson had a bill passed to create one board of reports for all the normals, also to appropriate \$40,000 for the Ashland normal.

Representative Barrett of Umatilla did the same for the Weston normal, in the sum of \$35,000. Senator Loughery secured enactment of his bill providing \$30,000 for Monmouth and Representative Jackson put a successful rider on it appropriating \$27,000 for Drain.

Representative Carter of Benton secured passage of a \$125,000 appropriation for new buildings at the State Agricultural college, and Senator Johnson of a \$75,000 appropriation for maintenance.

Representative Beals is author of an enactment creating the office of cheese, dairy and creamery inspector, as deputy to the state dairy commissioner.

Representative Driscoll introduced the bill for the act creating the Port of Columbia District of Multnomah, Columbia and Clatsop counties, for regulation of towage and pilotage at the mouth of the Columbia river.

Senator M. A. Miller, of Linn, has to his credit a compulsory education law, which promises to be the most effective measure of the kind ever proposed in Oregon.

Among the most important senate bills enacted was the Haines banking bill, which, though acknowledged to be imperfect, is believed to be a wise measure for the reason that it is the beginning of state supervision of banking.

Senator M. G. Miller, of Linn, was the author of a bill that has passed both houses providing for the loaning of surplus funds in the state treasury to banks giving security and paying interest on daily balances.

Senator F. J. Miller, of Linn-Marion secured the passage of bills for the establishment of an institution for the feeble-minded, an institution for which there has been general demand in order to place under control a class of people not fit for the asylum but who ought not to be at large.

Senator Sichel fathered two bills that will have considerable effect. One provides for the working of husbands who fail to support their families, and the payment of \$1.50 a day to the family for their support. The other provides a uniform insurance policy.

Senator Coshaw will be remembered kindly by all jurors hereafter, for he secured the enactment of a law raising the fees of jurors from \$2 to \$3 a day.

Senator Hart of Baker was author of the bill which places restrictions upon the pasturing of foreign sheep in Oregon, so as to protect Oregon sheepmen.

Senator Maloney introduced three measures which will be of considerable importance. One limits the hours of labor of trainmen, another makes the husband's courtesy the same as a wife's dower, and the third provides for the building of a bridge across the Willamette at Oswego, thus affording the means of taking the trains off Fourth street in Portland.

Senator Mull of Jackson remembered the widows and orphans by securing the enactment of a law which raises from \$3,000 to \$7,500 the amount that may be recovered for acts causing death.

Senator Calk framed the bill which has passed providing for the appointment of two Supreme court commissioners to assist the court in catching up with its work.

## Board Fixes Terms.

Salem.—The state land board has made an order permitting a number of holders of school land certificates purchased from A. T. Kellier to secure title to the land by surrendering their certificates and making new purchases. In doing so they must make affidavit that they don't already own 320 acres of land of that character. This is a measure enforcing the legal requirement that only 320 acres of school land shall be sold to one person.

Senator Kay pleased the merchants everywhere by securing the enactment of a law which provides for the garnishment of wages of public employes. Such employes are very often judgment proof without such a law.

Senator Schofield fathered a number of felony laws, and has had the census law amended so that it is now suited to modern conditions.

Senator Nottingham interested himself in the improvement of public morals as usual, and secured the enactment of a law for the punishment of persons guilty of enticing away children under 18 years for immoral purposes.

Senator Bingham was father of a new forest fire law, the efficiency of which has yet to be shown. It requires the burning of the debris of logging operations, and there were conflicting opinions as to the practical working of the measure.

Other noteworthy house bills enacted were the following:

H. B. 36, Burns—For pure foods and regulating branding of same.

H. B. 53, Revision of laws committee—For recording conditional sales of machinery.

H. B. 57, Beals—Fees for corporations capitalized for more than \$1,000,000.

H. B. 61, Jones of Lincoln and Polk—For convention of district school boards.

H. B. 75, McCue—Providing clerk of master fish warden.

H. B. 84, Freeman—Authorizing disposition of estate as directed by will without order of Probate court.

H. B. 85, Freeman—Assessing bank stock.

H. B. 86, Freeman—Defining powers of county boards of equalization.

H. B. 88, Freeman—Levy and collection of taxes.

H. B. 89, Freeman—More efficient system for assessment and taxation.

H. B. 97, Steen—For display of United States flag on school buildings.

H. B. 101, McCue—Appropriating \$5,000 for patrol boats for master fish warden.

H. B. 102, McCue—Requiring school districts to report to state superintendent within 15 days after annual school meeting and to hold at least four months of school to be entitled to share of apportionment.

H. B. 123, Jones of Clackamas—Extending provisions of initiative and referendum to cities, counties and districts.

H. B. 142, Gray—Creating commission for A. K. Burbank trust fund for an orphan's home.

H. B. 143, Gray—Extending closed season for Chinese pheasants.

H. B. 156, McCue—To license salmon cannermen.

H. B. 161, Newell—Increasing appropriation state library commission to \$6,000 per annum.

H. B. 167, Beveridge—Allowing county clerks to register electors other than in his office and substituting card system for register.

H. B. 176, Barrett of Washington—Allowing attorneys ten days in which to file bills of exceptions.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70c; bluestem, 72c; valley, 70c; red, 68c.  
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; chaff, \$9; grain hay, \$9@10; alfalfa, \$14.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 32½@35c per pound.  
Butter fat—First grade cream, 33½c per pound; second grade cream, 2c less per pound.  
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18@19c per dozen.  
Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 14@14½c; spring, 13½@14c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 16@18c.  
Apples—Common, 75c @ \$1.25 per box; choice, \$1.50@2.50.  
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 7@8c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3½c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per dozen; celery, \$3.50@3.75 crate; sprouts, 9c; rhubarb, 11c per pound; asparagus, 17c per pound.  
Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.15 per hundred.  
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy \$1.40; common, 75c@81c.  
Veal—Dressed, 5½@6c per pound.  
Beef—Dressed bulls, 2½@3¼c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5½@6½c.  
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8¼@9c per pound; ordinary, 6@7c.  
Pork—Dressed, 6@6½c per pound.  
Hops—\$8½@10½c per pound, according to quality.  
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@23c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 27@30c per pound.

## Goes to Naval Academy.

Portland—Clarence W. Walls, has received an appointment from Senator Mulkey to fill a vacancy at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, Md. Mr. Walls is a native Oregonian, having been born at Prineville 18 years ago. His friends are confident that he will have no trouble in passing the entrance examination. This is to be held in this city April 16 next by the United States Civil Service commission.

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

## Monday, March 4

Washington, March 4.—With a new record for large appropriations and far-reaching legislation, the Fifty-ninth congress was brought to a close shortly after noon today. The last few hours were tame by comparison with what had been expected.

Extreme fatigue, due to continued night sessions in the house during the last week, had a dampening effect upon many congressmen and the usual exuberant "last day" enthusiasm was confined to less than half the membership. Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon received the thanks of the majority for the impartial manner in which they had presided over the deliberations of the two houses, and both made speeches expressing gratitude at the close of the session.

A feature of the house session was the presentation of a club silver service of 200 pieces to General Grovernor by his colleagues of the Fifty-ninth congress. In addition to the songs and stories that usually mark the close of a session, the entire house of representatives waved flags and sang "My country, 'tis of thee" as the gavel fell at 12:15 P. M. In the senate the last of the proceedings was a speech by Vice President Fairbanks.

## Sunday, March 3

Washington, March 3.—Beginning at 11 o'clock today, by far the largest part of the session of the senate was devoted to a filibuster by the Democrat senators against the ship subsidy bill as it passed the house, and when the senate adjourned a few minutes before midnight the bill was still pending.

Washington, March 3.—More than an hour was spent by the house in obtaining a quorum today, but when the necessary number was secured, business proceeded as usual. A greater part of the day's session was given to consideration of conference reports. Of these a partial report on the LaFollette railroad bill were accepted and the sundry civil, pension and general deficiency appropriation bills were agreed to in full. By an almost unanimous vote the house agreed to stand by its measure relating employment of railway telegraphers to nine hours.

## Saturday, March 2

Washington, March 2.—The house devoted most of its time today to considering the senate amendments to the sundry civil and agricultural appropriation bills. The senate amendments to the sundry civil bill directing the department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation of the industrial conditions of female and child labor, relating to a further examination of black sands, appropriating \$125,000 for the transportation of silver dollars were disagreed to and a further conference ordered. The night session lasted until 1:25.

Washington, March 2.—By a roll call vote of 62 to 1, the senate today instructed its conferees upon the pension appropriation bill to insist on retaining the 18 pension agencies throughout the country. The house abolished all except the one in Washington.

The senate today passed the deficiency appropriation bill. The bill carries slightly less than \$10,740,000. It was amended by the senate by the inclusion of several provisions aggregating \$800,000, among which is an item of \$15,000 to reimburse Senator Smoot for his fight to retain his seat.

## Friday, March 1

Washington, March 1.—It has been years since the house was the scene of so general a battle between two great parties as took place today over the ship subsidy bill. The bill was passed, but not until it had been defeated, and this fact in itself shows how close the alignment was.

Immediately after the first ballot discussions began and on the final vote to pass the bill as amended the work done by the Republican leaders during the heat of the battle was made manifest. The bill was passed, 155 to 149.

Washington, March 1.—The denatured alcohol bill passed the senate today by a vote of 65 to 1. Pettus of Alabama cast the negative vote. This action was taken after the committee amendment requiring the presence of a government storekeeper whenever alcohol is being manufactured had been defeated by a vote of 47 to 16. The bill as passed contains a senate amendment permitting rum to be denatured. Con-

## Beatty Will Hold Over.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Judge Beatty, of Idaho, has been requested to remain on the bench to hold the March term of court, which means that his resignation will not be accepted until after congress adjourns. It is understood that this arrangement is made so that the president, in making the selection of a new judge, may have the views not only of Senator Heyburn, but of Senator Borah. No recommendation can properly be filed until Judge Beatty's resignation has been accepted. The president wants to get the right man.

## Major Goethals' Record.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Major G. W. Goethals, named by the president as chief engineer of the Panama canal, was graduated from West Point in 1880 and after two years at the engineers school at Willets Point, N. Y., was for two years on the staff of General Nelson A. Miles as engineer officer of the department of the Columbia, and in numerous other positions. He was a chief engineer of the army corps during the war with Spain.

sequently the measure must be returned to the house for action. The bill is intended to make it possible for a farmer to establish stills of limited capacity for the manufacture of alcohol to be denatured.

## Thursday, February 28

Washington, Feb. 28.—The senate today passed without division the bill extending government aid to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to be held in Seattle in 1909 and debated for several hours the denatured alcohol bill, reaching no conclusion on the latter measure.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and by the senate's receding on the point in controversy—its provision for the retirement of paymasters' clerks—a complete agreement between the two houses resulted.

Washington, Feb. 28.—General debate on the ship subsidy bill in the house terminated at 2:15 p. m. today, whereupon the bill was read under the five-minute rule for amendments. From that time until the recess at 6 o'clock amendments were offered and the discussion proceeded thereon. The leaders on both sides were drawn into the debate.

By a vote of 112 to 127 the house defeated an amendment offered by Lieutenant excepting the Sierra, the Sonoma and the Ventura, of the Oceanic line, from the operation of the provision empowering the postmaster general to make contracts with citizens of the United States for carrying the mails on steamships. This was regarded as a test vote in relation to the Pacific lines.

## Wednesday, February 27

Washington, Feb. 27.—After listening to an argument by Patterson of Colorado in favor of government ownership of railroads, the senate today agreed to the conference report on the river and harbor bill. Protests were made against the reduction from \$650,000 to \$250,000 of the amount for improvements in the Mississippi river between Cairo and St. Louis by Hopkins, Callon, Stone, Allison and Overman. The smaller amount prevailed.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Humphrey of Washington held the center of the stage for a considerable time today during the debate in the house on the ship subsidy bill. He had a hot exchange of compliments with Sullivan of Massachusetts about the attitude of the Democrats on the Japanese controversy.

He said he would not vote to report any bill that would not provide that the flag shall go to the Philippines. He charged the Democratic party with trying to keep this country from holding communication with the Philippines "in order to bring disgrace upon our administration of those islands. They hope to inveigle us into a war with Japan, to make us so weak that Japan will attack us, and then they hope to ride to power over their country's disgrace," he said.

## Tuesday, February 26

Washington, Feb. 26.—The senate today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill carrying \$114,578,861, an increase of over \$10,000,000 as compared with the house bill. It also passed the Aldrich currency bill by a vote of 43 to 14.

The currency bill authorizes the issuance of \$10 gold certificates, to the end that the \$10 greenbacks may be broken up into \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills, for which there is a great demand. It also authorizes the deposit of customs receipts in national banks, as internal revenue receipts are now deposited. It raises from \$5,000,000 to \$9,000,000 the national bank circulation that may be retired in any one month.

Washington, Feb. 26.—General debate on the ship subsidy bill continued throughout the day in the house. The bill limiting the general debate to five hours was by unanimous consent amended so that general debate shall run through tomorrow, with a night session from 8 o'clock until 11 o'clock, when the debate will terminate. Mr. Grovernor was the principal champion of the bill.

The conference reports on the fortifications and the omnibus revenue cutter bills were adopted. The conference reports on the army and river and harbor appropriation bills were presented.

## Agree on Appeal Bill.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The conference report on the bill regulating appeals in criminal prosecutions to permit appeals by the government, as adopted by the senate today, allows writs of error within 30 days on behalf of the United States in the District courts direct to the Supreme court of the United States on all criminal decisions on demurrers to indictments or arresting of a judgment of conviction for insufficiency of the indictment, where decisions are based on the invalidity or construction of the statutes.

## Smothers Piles' Pet Bill.

Washington, Feb. 26.—There is trouble ahead for Representative Cushman, because he today defeated the pet bill of Senator Piles, authorizing the appointment of an appraiser of customs for Puget sound. The bill passed the senate and was called up in the house, when a motion was made to attach an amendment removing the office of collector of customs from Port Townsend to Seattle. Mr. Cushman objected, and the bill was put aside.

# AGRICULTURAL



HOUSE MADE OF PIANO BOXES.

A cheap house to keep twenty fowls can be made out of two piano boxes at a cost of \$5 or less. The boxes are set back to back about twenty inches apart, and the backs and tops removed. The top of one is used to fill up the floor space between the boxes, and the top of the other will fill in the space at one end. The material from the backs will provide nearly if not quite enough lumber to make the roof and floor.

Either a peaked roof can be put on as shown in the cut, or a shed roof. A window can be placed in the front or in the side opposite the door. Build a platform 2 feet above the floor at the back side as far out as the door, which will be 24 to 30 inches wide. Over this place one or two roosts of 2x3 scantling planed smooth.

The house may be set on 2x4 joists laid edgewise and ends rounded. It can be easily moved with a horse. A house like this is very handy on every farm to confine a breeding pen of choice fowls in the spring, also to hold a small brooder and later to use for the growing chickens. Many large poultry breeders use such houses and distribute them about the orchards and meadows during the summer and at the approach of winter draw them close together for winter quarters.—Farm and Home.



Cement Manger.

freely up and down on the rods and adjusts itself to the position of the cow, whether she be standing or lying down. This tie has the advantage that it is simple and easily kept clean. If desired the iron pipes may be replaced with 4 by 4 inch hardwood, but these often give trouble in that they rot off at the point where the wood comes in contact with the cement.

Following is the formula for the insecticide known as Bordeaux mixture: Copper sulphate (blue vitriol), 4 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water to make 50 gallons. Use a tight barrel, such as for coal oil. Dissolve the copper in hot water. If wanted for immediate use, or place it in an old gunny sack and suspend it in the barrel, two-thirds full of water, until it is all dissolved. In another vessel strike the lime, add water until it is of the consistency of milk, and when cool pour it into the copper solution, using a sieve to remove all coarse material. Stir this mixture and fill the barrel with water; it is then ready for use. For plants with tender foliage only one-half the amount of copper and lime should be used.

Alabama quail and Virginia pheasants are being introduced into all parts of Illinois by the State game warden, whose intention is, if possible, to place at least a pair of birds on each farm in every one of the 102 counties of the State. It is expected that farmers will protect them as much as possible from hunters and feed them during the cold season.

A rush of farmers to co-operate in this plan of the game warden is reported. Each is anxious to receive birds, and pledges himself to care for them. The end in view is the destruction of insects by the birds, and the expenses of the enterprise are paid out of the fund from hunters' licenses.

Some samples of milk may have 100 per cent more fat than other samples, while the solids not fat will not vary much over 25 per cent, but both increase together, that is, the more butterfat in the milk, the more solids not fat. In milk, with the smallest amount of solid matter, the fat will be a little over 25 per cent of the whole, while in the richest milk the fat may be 37 per cent of the total solid matter.

The Wisconsin experiment station has been comparing the cost of production of mutton and beef. One hundred pounds of gain were made by a wether lamb on 384 pounds of corn, 296 pounds of corn fodder and 22 pounds of potatoes. To produce 100 pounds of gain in a steer required 304 pounds of corn, 185 pounds of bran and 645 pounds of stlage.

Bring Back Birds.

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