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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1891.

The Keeley Drunkard Cure.

The bichloride-of-gold cure for the drink habit appears to be making rapid headway in spite of the doubting Thomases who will not credit it with much merit. Dr. Keeley, its discoverer, has for a number of years been treating drunkards at his institution in the little town of Dwight, Illinois, and his success appears to have been sufficiently complete to warrant hearty commendation. The Keeley cure has recently been brought into special prominence by the efforts of the Chicago Tribune and the New York Sun to make known to those suffering from alcoholism the relief possible to them. During the discussion of the subject strong testimony to the great value of the bichloride-of-gold treatment has been offered in abundance, by men who have been cured of the drink habit for years and by those more recently treated. It does not appear to be an infallible remedy but in the great majority of cases it seems to have been entirely successful. The craving for alcohol is a disease which the Keeley cure eradicates. It promises to be the greatest boon the medical profession has given to civilization since Jenner's discovery of the vaccination preventive of small pox. The world is greatly in need of a cure for drunkenness.

The doctors affect to discredit the efficacy of the Keeley cure. They say if it has merit it should be given to the world so that the medical profession may take it up immediately, and that, failing or refusing to disclose the composition of his medicine, Dr. Keeley comes dangerously near being a quack. At any rate, somehow or other, the ethics of the profession prevent the recognition of Dr. Keeley's bichloride-of-gold cure as having special merit so long as he does not share his discovery with his brethren. But the world will care precious little for the niceties of professional ethics if this cure shall stand the test of time as an emancipator of rum-shackled humanity.

Country Roads and the Farmers.

One of the difficulties which farmers of the North Pacific coast labor under is the necessity for doing the year's work in little more than half a year. That is, instead of being able to devote their whole time during the growing season to tilling the soil and caring for crops they must also market their produce during that time. The nature of the soil together with our wet winter climate makes the generality of country roads all but impassable for about four months of the year.

This virtual loss of one-third of the year is a serious one to the farmer, but it is one that may be avoided. To provide good roads will solve the question. Instead of steep hills and deep mud it is possible to have easy grades and a hard graveled surface to travel over. Then the farmer would not be forced to the alternative of marketing his grain before the wet season or letting it lie over till the next year. He could draw it to market whenever it should suit his convenience, or when the price should be highest. He would gain not only in being able to choose his own time for marketing his produce, but also by being able to devote his attention to his farm during the full season when it needs him.

There is no other improvement that would have so important an influence in bettering the condition of Clackamas county farmers as the building of good roads to the county seat. To establish a special sub-treasury here would not compare with the benefit of having good roads; and good wagon roads in farming sections will not wreck the finances of the country either. It is not an expensive job to put Clackamas roads in decent condition. The soil everywhere is good enough for the foundation. All that needs to be done is to grade the road bed properly and then put on a coat of gravel which is easily obtained in all parts of the county. A few thousand dollars expended in this work would yield immense returns.

Reciprocity and Trade Expansion.

The efforts of free-trade democratic journals to prove that reciprocity under the United States tariff law is a failure are quite amusing. The new American agreement with Germany whereby American wheat, corn and pork are admitted to that country under special concessions as to import duty in return for the admission of German beet sugar under similar concessions from the United States is derided by that species of democrats, who claim that the only benefit results to a few pork and grain raisers of this country and the sugar producers of Germany. As a matter of fact the pork and grain raisers of this country are considerably more than a "few," and to open such a market as Germany to their products is an advantage such as is seldom obtained. This arrangement works both ways to the benefit of the American farmers—it enlarges their market and consequently gives them better

prices for their products, and it gives them good sugar also.

In a recent letter on this subject Mr. Blaine emphatically states some of the advantages reciprocity has brought. He says—

Brazil, some months since, entered into a treaty by which many American articles were admitted free. Flour is made free and pork admitted at a nominal duty. Cuba and Porto Rico have reduced the duty on flour from \$3.50 per barrel to \$1.00 (which gives us the market), besides putting nearly 100 articles of American production on the free list. San Domingo has made a reciprocity treaty with flour and pork on the free list, besides a large number of other articles. Other treaties for reciprocity are in progress. Germany, without negotiating for a formal treaty, has removed the prohibition on pork and our government in consideration thereof has left her sugar on the free list. This opens to us an entirely new market and from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth of American pork will be consumed per annum where not a pound has been taken for ten years. The reciprocity provision is proving very successful, especially in farm products and more particularly in the case of the two articles mentioned in the paragraph quoted—flour and pork. I am not, therefore, an opponent of the McKinley bill, as the democratic papers in Ohio are constantly alleging. On the contrary I have cordially supported it ever since it was perfected by the insertion of the reciprocity clause.

It is coming to be recognized that reciprocity offers the true solution of the problem of customs taxation. We do not open our markets to other nations unless they give our producers an enlarged market, and when that is given the gain is in every instance two fold—better market and cheaper imported necessities—without sacrificing the protective principle for our manufacturers.

No More Cheap Grain.

"I make the prediction," said John W. Bookwalter to a Chicago reporter recently, "that the United States has seen the lowest prices for grain and for the farming lands which produce it during the last half of the last decade it will ever see in the history of the nation. I should not be surprised to see wheat sell as high as \$1.50 per bushel on the New York produce exchange in some of the furies in price which are bound to be of frequent occurrence between this time and the first of next January."

The reasons on which Mr. Bookwalter bases the foregoing prediction have been deeply thought out. In a trip around the world some years ago as a political economist, he made an exhaustive study of the resources of the grain producing countries and of the probable growth of their future production. He paid special attention to the wheat fields of India and his views on the production of wheat in that country have attracted wide attention and discussion. He has come to the conclusion that all agricultural values must increase from now on by carefully looking at the subject in all possible views and in the light of the latest attainable statistics. His reasons possess peculiar force and freshness.

The enormous agricultural development of the United States took place chiefly between 1870 and 1890. The grain raising of the United States increased so much faster than the world's demand that the market became in a measure glutted and prices sank to a figure ruinously low. The growth of the grain fields of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas was chiefly during the period from 1870 to 1890. There is no similar tract in the world now remaining unoccupied, and as this area has about reached its limit of production the world's demands will soon overtake it. West of the Rockies there will be increased production for a number of years, but the increased consumption will keep pace with it. The population of the United States is growing about a million and a half a year, and to meet this 2,000,000 acres of corn and 1,000,000 acres of wheat must annually be added to the grain acreage of the country, assuming that there will be no deterioration in the fields now under cultivation.

There is a world of suggestion in Mr. Bookwalter's remarks. This country now raises surplus breadstuffs enough to feed 5,000,000 people—about a quarter as many as it was able to feed a few years ago before home consumption increased so enormously. Present indications are that it will not be many years before we shall need for domestic use every bushel of grain we raise. This line of argument opens up a vista of immense possibilities for the American farmer. It is worth thinking about.

THE ENTERPRISE does not wish to impose any unnecessary restrictions upon its contemporaries as to the use of matter from its columns, but in the interest of truth two or three things will bear speaking of. The Oregonian in adapting matter from THE ENTERPRISE for its Note and Comment column did not revise it with sufficient care and so it erred last Sunday in making Mr. S. W. Moss, one of Oregon City's historic characters, appear as a resident of Portland. The Wasco Sun took a comparative statement of prices for school books prevailing in Iowa and Minnesota, compiled and published by the ENTERPRISE, and in the effort to make Iowa prices those of Oregon twisted the matter so that they did not truly represent either. Iowa and Minnesota are adjoining states, and a comparison of their prices locates the cause of the difference between them in the methods by which school books are provided. Legitimate causes operate to make school books justly higher in Oregon than in Minnesota, so a bald comparison between these two is of no particular value. As a matter of fact the books are not appreciably higher-priced here than in Iowa. Nor is it true that it costs four times as much to provide the Oregon child with books from the primary to the high school as it does to similarly equip the Minnesota pupil. Then the Eugene Register clips from the ENTERPRISE and credits to another paper, and the Junction Times steals outright. The Salem Journal is another paper caught filching its editorial opinions bodily from the ENTERPRISE. Careful editing should have prevented all these errors.

The failure of the cow ordinance through the veto of the mayor is to be regretted. Still it must be admitted that there was reason in the objections stated in the veto message and by some of the councilmen. Councilman Cochrane had from the first con-

tended that time should be given cow-owners to make such disposition of their animals that they could comply with the requirements of the ordinance without unnecessary hardship. At no time did there develop objection to this manifestly fair contention, and at the time the final vote was taken there was a tacit understanding that the measure should not take effect till the expiration of thirty or sixty days. It was only after the passage of the ordinance last week that it was found impracticable, if not impossible, to legally suspend its operation. But it was better that the law should exist even in such circumstances than to fail altogether, and this is why there was such general satisfaction because of its passage. The veto is to be regretted only because it suspends final action in the matter. There is no cause to drop the case now. The position of every councilman upon the question has been made known and the defeated ordinance corrected in the single particular of the time it shall take effect must receive the assent of a majority of the councilmen and mayor when brought up again for action.

"The mob in the United States considers that it possesses powers and privileges over which the law has no control," exclaims the staid Victoria Colouist. Well, what of it? Did the Colonist previously suppose that American mobs were made up of gentlemen in evening dress with a plentiful sprinkling of mild clergymen and wise judges? Yes, unfortunately American mobs are almost as regardless of the law as are English mobs, but the latter far excel the former in unreasonable insolence and unblushing depravity.

Why is there such a masterly silence among congressional aspirants since the Hon. Binger Hermann ceased rustling? It seems to be a case wherein the only show for success against Hermann lies in being a dark horse. The fellow who makes a bold attempt to kill off the Roseburg statesman will not reap much glory from it and the crop of candidates appears to be sufficiently matured to begin to appreciate the fact.

SEABOARD SLOVES are being introduced into eastern Oregon where wood is scarce and they are pronounced a success. Farmers hereabouts find a good market for their straw at the paper mills in this city.

CHICAGO has unveiled her Grant monument but New York is still passing the hat for hers.

Mount Hood.

(From Portland Heights.)
O, mountain, beautiful and grand!
As in the valley here I stand
And gaze upon thy lofty height,
Whose glittering snow reflects the light
Of changing skies, my wondering thought
Marvels at what God's hand hath wrought.

How long, O mountain, hast thou stood
In thy majestic solitude?
Calm and serene thy snowy breast
While latent fires burn in thy breast—
Thus like the soul of man away
Fest in its form of mortal clay!
'Gainst the gray dawn's steely skies
Behold, thy vast proportions rise
Clear-cut and well defined. Or, now,
Dense, vapory mists enshroud thy brow;
What secret counsel hast thou won
Above the storm clouds dark and dumb?

See, now, the rosette flash of day!
His ambient hues around thee play:
From thy pure garments' wooded hem,
Each crystal flake a sparkling gem:
Shimmering in sunlight's golden beam
A monarch's robes thine own e'er seem.

Wrapped in yon sunset's softer glow
Thy tender radiance seems to throw
Around my heart a deeper charm:
Sets all my pulses thrilling warm
With aspirations from above,
Of faith, and hope, and sweeter love.

MARTHA CALLAHAN HAYWARD,
Casta, Oregon.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Boston News: Gov. Campbell of Ohio owes his conversion to the democratic party to the fact of his marrying a democratic girl. It is to be hoped that the young republicans of Massachusetts will keep single or marry girls of their own party.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Pennsylvania, of course, will go republican this year. The democrats have no more expectation of carrying it than they have of securing Vermont next year. This means that the Patton presidential boom will strike a snag on November 3d.

Pittsburg Despatch: England and Italy are strengthening their fleets in Chinese waters with the obvious intention of bringing what is called moral influence to bear on the moon-eyed heathen. Is it possible that the enlargement of the American naval forces there does not seem to the European powers to be sufficient to bring the Chinese empire to terms?

Chicago News: The English Tories are encouraging the labor leaders to revolt against the liberal platform because it does not go far enough to suit advanced theories of labor reform. This is coolly impudent, seeing that the laborites can win no concessions at all from the Tories. But this is a sample of "smart" politics in which, as usual, the wolf is preparing to make a morsel of the silly lamb.

Omaha World-Herald: If there be anything in Mr. Blain's effort to develop trade with the South American countries it is evident that the co-operation and aid of popular United States representatives are absolutely essential for that purpose, and it is very probable that the state department will not be disposed to imperil the prospects for promoting American interests in Chile by retaining so obnoxious a minister as Patrick Egan has turned out to be.

New York Commercial Advertiser: At a recent conference of German princes at which Emperor William was present the question was asked whether it was wise to allow a recognized enemy to complete preparations for war or to force a conflict before these preparations were completed. Emperor William is reported to have taken a conservative position. The value attached to peace by this young man indicates clearly that he has begun to realize the profound wisdom of Bismark's policy.

ITEMS OF BARLOW.

LARGE CROWD EXPECTED TO THE RAILROAD MEETING.

The New School District Organized—Personal Notes and Other News.

RAILROAD MEETING.—Now that the time is approaching for the railroad meeting and there is considerable talk and interest manifested, we look for a large crowd from Marquam, Molalla and the adjacent country. It is hoped that the people on or near the line of this route will not stand in their own light, but turn out and hear the propositions to be offered, and good sound reasoning from able men. It will not hurt anyone to come and attend this meeting. So let every man or woman that is at all interested in the development of the county and in favor of a railroad attend this meeting to be held at Barlow Saturday November 7, at 1 p. m.

SCHOOL DISTRICT ESTABLISHED.—Papers establishing a new school district No. 97 have been received from School Supt. Thomson and the boundaries are as follows: Beginning at a point forty rods east of the center of section 8 township 4 south of range 17 east of Willamette meridian, thence north to Molalla river thence down said Molalla river to its junction with Pudding river, thence up Pudding river to a point west of the quarter post in the west side of section 7 township aforesaid, thence east to place of beginning. By authority received from the county school superintendent and in pursuance of section 30 of the Oregon school law, notice is hereby given to all legal voters of school district No. 97 of Clackamas county, Or., to meet at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., on the 31 day of October A. D. 1891 at Zeek's hall, Barlow, Or., for the purpose of electing three directors and a clerk and for transacting such other business as the meeting may determine upon.

MEAT DELIVERED AT YOUR DOOR.—Mr. Wm. Irving, the enterprising butcher, has a fine refrigerator wagon box made and every morning one can hear the bell ringing announcing the meat wagon at the door.

ANOTHER NEW ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Frank Jesse has started a grocery and delivery wagon and is now prepared to deliver goods or chatties to any part of the town. This is a new venture for a young town, yet Frank has the stickiness and no doubt he will do well.

RECEIVING HARD FINISH.—The handsome residence of Mr. W. W. Jesse is fast approaching completion and the contractors are now at work plastering, painting and giving the finishing touches. It is whispered about that he intends giving a house warming by a basket of "Grand Vin Sec" champagne.

M. E. CHURCH MEETING.—Services will be held in Zeek's hall, Sunday next at 11 a. m. Rev. Lowry will officiate.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Geo. A. Sheppard came up Tuesday and spent a day with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bond, of East Portland, were visitors of Mrs. W. W. Jessie a few days this week.

Miss Rosa Schmetker, of Portland, is visiting her parents here and will not be at home this winter.

Mrs. Wm. Barlow was called to the bedside of her sick daughter, Mrs. Thos. Miller, Oregon City, last Saturday.

Mr. A. W. Smith, of Marquam, was in town one day this week and will soon commence to build on his property.

Miss Veva Tull went to Portland last week to attend the exposition and was the guest of Miss Lila Sutherland of that city.

Mr. John A. Andrews, of Tacoma, Wash., who recently purchased a small tract of land, has rented the W. R. Baldrie cottage and will move in early next week.

H. W. Godney, B. L. Arthur and E. P. Hodnett, of Portland; Wm. McBride; Sandy; G. Hall, Winlock, Wash.; W. C. Fording, Forest Grove, Or.; E. Burley, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. R. Poinsett, Aurora; Mrs. E. B. Talbot, Tacoma, Wash. M. A. Flaherty, of Hubbard; and K. A. Kelly, East Portland were among the registered at the hotel this week.

The Eugene State Journal had an interview with Mr. Wilkins, one of Oregon's world's fair commissioners, in which he says: "Nearly all the states are making extensive preparations for their exhibits, by erecting buildings, etc. Oregon has done nothing so far. The managers have reserved a fine site, bordering on a small lake, for Oregon, and they are anxious to know whether Oregon intends to use the ground. If the state does not give some assurance soon that the space will be occupied with a building or with exhibits in some form, the managers will transfer the site to others who will give such assurance. There are some European powers who have applied for more space than can be furnished, and they are anxious to get Oregon's space, if it is not to be used by the state. A definite answer must be made by Oregon to the managers of the fair soon. Had the \$50,000 been appropriated by the legislature as provided in the bill that passed the house, the amount would have been sufficient to have made a creditable exhibit, and the state would be all right now."

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