

SEVENTH ST. KICKERS

THEY DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH AN ENTERPRISE REPORTER.

The Objections to Paying the Assessment for the Improvement of the Street Set Forth.

In view of the many conflicting stories as to the reason given by the Seventh street delinquents for their action in opposing the collection of the assessment for the improvement of the street the Enterprise has been at considerable pains to get from a number of them their views of the case which are briefly given herewith. Some of the delinquents could not be seen.

Fred F. White, has been one of the most active in opposing the payment of the assessment. It was he who got most of the delinquents to sign an agreement to join in attempting to defeat the matter; in fact there are only two delinquents whose assessment is more than his. At first he appeared disinclined to talk to a reporter about the matter but afterward discussed it at length. "I was one of the petitioners for the improvement of Seventh street," said he, "but I did not think it was going to be so expensive. The partiality shown in the work is another thing we object to. It looks as though there was some outside influence brought to bear—there will probably be a motor line out Seventh street some day. There should have been considerable filling done at the intersection of John Adams street—from twenty inches to two feet—and that would have permitted a much smaller cut in front of my property. I do not object to a reasonable expense but I think the present assessment unreasonable and shall oppose it in the courts." It was ascertained that \$100 or so was what Mr. White considered reasonable. His street tax amounts to \$375. "I also understood when I signed the petition for the improvement that it was chargeable to the city and not to the abutting property," said Mr. White. "We are informed that the charter is weak and that the proceedings of the council in this matter were irregular and so we do not intend to pay this assessment."

Mrs. Church says her only objection, and that of several others is that the street is not yet completed. She objects to paying for the work before it is finished. She says she is not in the combine and is willing to pay her assessment as soon as the street shall be finished.

Mrs. Crazier joined the combine because it was represented to her that it was the proper thing to do. She is a German woman unfamiliar with business transactions and simply did as she was told to do without knowing any reason for it. She has the idea that the expense of improving Seventh street should be paid by all the tax payers of the city and that it is unjust for the assessment to be made according to the provisions of the charter.

J. D. Renner joined the combine at the solicitation of Mr. White and gives as his reason that he wanted to build his own sidewalk and was not permitted to do so as the charter directs. He says he is heartily in favor of the improvement and willing to pay for the work on the street but he objects to the manner the sidewalk matter has been handled. He intimates rather broadly that someone had an improper motive in so framing the contract with Mr. Peters that it should include the construction of sidewalks and that the facts that Peters sublet the sidewalk work in accordance with an apparently pre-arranged plan argues in favor of his opinion. He thinks the evidences of unfairness on the part of those to whom the details of carrying out what the petitioners prayed for was entrusted is strong enough to warrant him in taking advantage of any technicality to enable him to evade the payment of the assessment.

G. E. Hayes says he opposes the collection of the assessment because it is an unequal assessment and too extensive an improvement was made. These reasons being entirely irrelevant and Mr. Hayes being a lawyer the reporter asked him specifically for the legal grounds for his course. He said they were several but he declined to state what they were.

J. W. Grout said that his only objection was that the work was not yet completed. He had offered to pay his assessment provided his money would be returned to him in case the city should be defeated in the suit about to occur, or even if he could be assured that he would not be assessed again for the purpose in case the expense should have to be paid by general taxation, but no such assurance could be given him and he wanted to see the result of the litigation before paying his money.

Councilman E. Ross Charman declined to talk for publication on the subject.

Councilman T. P. Randall, whose name appears on the list of delinquents, has paid the assessment on all the property he owns alone but is prevented from paying on that in which he holds only a part interest by the objection of other owners. Those who have paid up are emphatic in their characterization of the delinquents.

THE GRANGE WORK.

The Chief Work Accomplished by Aid of the Grange Association.

To THE EDITOR: Will you kindly give place to a brief item of Grange work? Yes, I almost know you will, for almost every one has a friendly feeling for the quiet and unobtrusive patron of husbandry.

Warner Grange No. 117 held a very pleasant meeting at their hall last Saturday. A communication was read from the National Grange which has just closed its labors in Springfield, Ohio, it being its twenty-fifth anniversary, which I will submit to you with the request that you print it in full, and thereby secure the thanks of the many patrons of husbandry and their friends.

Wishing the Enterprise success I remain,
Yours truly,
Alpine Farm, Dec. 4.
J. CARRO.

PATRONS OF AGRICULTURE: The National Grange sends happy greetings. Our Order is about to celebrate its silver wedding—twenty-fifth anniversary. You are cordially invited to the wedding ceremony, which it is hoped will be held in the hall of your own Grange on the 4th of December, 1891, or at the regular meeting of your Grange, held nearest that date. Be sure to give due observance to this celebration. The National Grange requests every subordinate under its jurisdiction to observe this grand event. Let music, joy, thanksgiving and brotherly love prevail. Let all that is noble in you come forth. Hold no light beneath the bushel. Stand like a bold, free, sincere patron, and expose the cause of an order that cares for its sick and distressed, buries its dead, educates their orphans, plants mill-stones on the road-side of justice, demands equity before the law for high and low, believes in arbitration rather than litigation; knows no section and no sex; is fearless but not over-forward; is faithful in its devotion to the true principles of temperance, education, patriotism, and believes the calling of agriculture is the noblest of all vocations.

The National Grange again greets you, and for cause of rejoicing, submits for your careful consideration, as some of its many accomplishments during the first quarter-centennial of its existence, the following:

1st. The Grange has organized the farmers of America, who never before were organized.

2d. From a few scattered meetings held in valleys, on mountains or prairie, years ago, it has grown until now, in a year, at least a million and a half meetings are held.

3d. It has broadened the field of usefulness of woman, and has prepared her for her place in the true republic the full equal of man as a citizen.

4th. It has brought light, recreation and good cheer to hundreds of thousands of rural homes.

5th. Prevented the renewal of patents on sewing machines, thus saving to the people 50 per cent of their cost, which amounts to millions annually.

6th. Transportation companies were taught that the Creator is greater than the creature—see Grange cases decided by supreme court of United States.

7th. Had passed and have enforced oleomargarine law.

8th. Have passed laws somewhat restricting alien landlords and corporations from getting government land.

9th. Had interstate commerce law passed.

10th. Had cabinet position created for agriculture, thus giving the president's cabinet a representative of the parent of all vocations.

11th. Has had agricultural colleges, experimental stations and farms, and farmers' institutes established in many states of the Union.

12th. Has had some effect on local and state tax levies and established state labor day.

13th. Has caused the reform ballot law to be passed in many states.

14th. Has increased state appropriations for public schools.

15th. Has at all times fostered the cause of free education.

16th. Local achievements, such as building halls, making roads, planting trees and vines, establishing libraries, reading rooms, banks, fire insurance companies, co-operative enterprises, trade card systems, etc., too numerous to mention, might be cited. Writers, readers, speakers and parliamentarians without number owe their success to the Grange. But this ought to be enough to convince you that the Grange is progressive, not retrogressive. In politics the Grange is non-partisan; in religion non-sectarian. In essentials it is unified; in non-essentials it is liberal; in all things it is charitable.

The National Grange hereby urges on the order, everywhere, the importance of rebuilding the House of the Grange in many sections where it seems to have been undermined or abandoned. Urge upon those, once members of the order, to return to their true love of by-gone days. Bring the young people of the farm to the Grange altar. Bid them with our silver cord of fraternity and brotherly love to the order that will elevate them to a high plane of usefulness and a station of honor and respect. The Grange needs the young people of the farm. The young people need the Grange. Forget not the aged. Put Pomona's staff in their hands; scatter Flora's richest, choicest, sweetest offerings in their pathway, and see that they wait not for any of Ceres's many rewards always in store for worthy patrons. Rally 'round the Grange standard, with a fixed and steady purpose to plant the colors in every part of dear America.

The National Grange wants YOUR help. It wants the help of every true farmer and patron in our land. To be a member of the Grange costs but a trifle in money, but it brings a rich reward in all that makes a man or woman better and larger morally, mentally, socially. The Grange is national, not sectional. It is the oldest of all farmers' organizations and as such is entitled to your favorable consideration, your loyal support, your fullest endorsement, and your active, earnest labor. Say a word for it; ask a friend to join it, and stand close by the Grange yourself.

Requesting the prayerful assistance and approval of its members, the benedictions of Him who doeth all things well, and promising allegiance and fidelity to America's farm homes and farmers, the National Grange sends this souvenir of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Respectfully submitted, E. W. Davis, John R. Long, M. B. Hunt, Isabel Truesler, Laura C. Douglas, J. H. Brigham, Mortimer Whitehead.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Shall the Right be Maintained to Apply to our Public Schools?

Shall the right of corporal punishment in our common schools be maintained?

This is a question that is now rising up before the people for adjustment. What their verdict will be in the near future is easy to guess. Our common schools will be taught without the use of the rod. And only those will be employed as teachers who have the governing power of will strong enough to draw out obedience from the pupil for the rules laid down for the government of the school through reverence and

respect for the teacher. That such schools have been taught in this state cannot be denied. And this fact alone proves that others and all may be so taught.

I was sent to the common schools about twelve years of my boyhood days, and the best schools I attended during those years were those in which the teachers seemed to disdain the use of the rod as a governing power. More quietness prevailed in the schools. The scholars seemed to advance as fast or faster in their studies, and patrons seemed better pleased. And since I became a man with children of my own to educate it was my lot to be chosen a director of schools from year to year. And during the years I served as such director there were several of our teachers who governed their school without the use of the rod. Such schools were always more pleasant to the directors and gave them less trouble to manage than where the rod was used to enforce the rules. And now that I have passed my three score years, and have no more children to educate I have not lost my interest in the common schools, and observe with pleasure that schools are occasionally taught in this and in some other districts where the rod is discarded as being a necessity to maintain order.

In studying the school laws of Oregon I am satisfied our legislators, when passing those laws, took the same view of this matter that I now take. The first duty of a teacher is, "to maintain order in school and to conduct himself in such manner before his school as to command respect from his pupils."

A great many of both teachers and directors, for want of investigation perhaps, give a wrong meaning to the word "maintain" seeming to think it means to enforce, when, according to Webster, the meaning of the word does not contain that property, but to require a conformance to the rules of order. The words, "shall enforce order," do not appear in the list of a teacher's duties.

Teachers may, for misconduct or insubordination, suspend a pupil, and directors may expel such for the present term from the school. This being the mode of procedure laid down by the legislature for the maintenance of order in our common schools I do not see how the use of the rod can be justified as a substitute. For certainly a school must become "refractory or disobedient" before either mode of punishment can be applied, and when so "disobedient" the legal mode is all that can be justified. It will not do to say that custom rules in such cases, for custom often grows out of barbarous practices, and is a relic of darker ages. Besides, the custom is being frowned upon under the advancing light of the age. And teachers, patrons and directors of our common schools should take the hint.

Wm. Phillips.
Clackamas, Dec. 1.

ANOTHER ROUTE SUGGESTED.

A Canby Man Writes About an Outlet for the Southern Part of the County.

To THE TAX PAYERS OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY: There has been a great deal of talk in regard to wagon roads in this county. The citizens of Canby and vicinity have some remarks to make in regard to the same.

We have a road that is already established and being traveled that with proper work could be made one of the best roads in the county with less expense, and would accommodate more people than any other one road in the county. The road is as follows: Starting at Elyville and past the Apperson farm; thence to the Warner place; thence following the ridge to New Era, and from there to Good's bridge on the Molalla; thence to the southern part of the county by the way of Gribble's prairie; thence to Marquam. This line is running through a thickly settled part of the county, and there is plenty of gravel, rock and material close by that can be had to make a first class macadamized road which can be traveled at all times of the year. This road can be repaired with very little expense, and when once put in proper condition is just what the people want, is an outlet for those living in the southern and western part of the county, and will be a road that will be a down grade all the way to Oregon City, with the exception of one hill at New Era that could be graded without much expense to a very easy grade. This road has been used for a great many years and has all of its bridges and culverts in very good repair. The stumps have all been removed and the road bed is in very good condition to make it a macadamized road. This road is the most natural outlet for those living along Pudding river and at Canby and vicinity; also as far east as Molalla corners. We hope the officials of this county will give this matter their attention.

J. C. WOLGAST.
Canby, Dec. 7.

Don't fail to see the street parade Wednesday noon by Middaugh's famous Gold band. This band uses the most expensive set of gold Besson instruments manufactured.

Red Seal Extracts are the purest. Red Seal Coffee the finest flavored. Red Seal Spices are the strongest. Red Seal Soap contains no rosin. Red Seal Flour is on top and will stay there.

E. E. WILLIAMS the grocer.

Call on T. W. Fouts opposite the Railroad Depot, for your Christmas goods as he has the most complete line of such goods to be found in this city consisting of Toys of all kinds, Albums, Manicure Sets, Checker Boards, Games of all kinds, Children's Books, Magic Lanterns, Wagons etc. He also keeps a fine assortment of Dolls.

A feature of the Original New Orleans Uncle Tom's Cabin is the orchestra connected with the organization. Between the acts of the performance this superb orchestra will render some classic and popular selections, descriptive overtures and solos on the Saxophone, double Euphonium, Xylophone, Cornet and Clarinet.

Seats can be secured for the Original New Orleans Uncle Tom's Cabin at Pope's Hardware Store.

Unsuspected disorders of the kidneys are responsible for many of the ordinary ailments of humanity which neglected, develop into a serious and perhaps fatal malady. Experience would suggest the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm.

Aug. Hornung, a well-known manufacturer of boots and shoes at 820 Nolan St., San Antonio, Texas, will not soon forget his experience with an attack of the cramps which he relates as follows: "I was taken with a violent cramp in the stomach which I believe would have caused my death, had it not been for the prompt use of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose did me so much good that I followed it up in 20 minutes with the second dose, and before the Doctor could get to where I was I did not need him. This Remedy shall always be one of the main stays of my family. For sale by Geo. A. Harding.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by G. A. Harding.

Speculation Dangerous.

Scarcely a day passes without the news of some large failure flashing over the wires—the usual result of speculation in stocks or some equally dangerous venture. The same electric current carries to dear distant friends the sad tidings of death of dear ones—too often the result of speculation in patent nostrums. Moore's Revealed Remedy is no speculation but is sold on positive guarantee. Do not fail to go to your druggist and ask for your money if not satisfied. We know you will go and buy another bottle. For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE BY

CHARMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS.

There settled in Baker county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has since become identified with the resources and development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the country. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time, and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the use of a cane. Hearing, through a friend, of the wonderful cures effected by Oregon Kidney Tea, I was induced to try a box, and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea, and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, incontinence of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or painful sensation while urinating, and all affections of the kidney or urinary organs of either sex.

FOR SALE BY

CHARMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS.

J. W. O'CONNELL,

Leading Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher of the City.

All the Latest Styles always in stock, and we are the Only House in the City who carry a first class line of

Clothing and Hats.

We are also Sole Agents for Oregon City for the Celebrated BROWNSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS.

J. W. O'CONNELL,
Oregon City, Or.

FOR Christmas Presents

GO TO THE NEW RELIABLE Crockery Store.

Dinner Sets, from \$13.00 Up
Tea " " 6.75 "
Water " " 2.25 "
Fancy Cups, Saucers, Plates, Etc., at lowest prices.
W. G. Cups and Saucers, 25 cts. per set

Hanging Standard Lamps

IN ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
Headquarters for the Rochester Lamps.
TOYS, GAMES, ETC.

G. W. RICH,
Opposite the Post Office, OREGON CITY, OREGON.

The War is Continued!

Canby is the Place to Buy Cheap Goods.

Hosford buys his Goods for Cash and can not be undersold. Below is a sample of his prices:

Dry Granulated Sugar, 16 1/2 pounds for \$1.00
Other Sugars in proportion.
Coal Oil, per gallon .19 1/2
Men's Suits—All wool Salem Tweed .12.50
Youths' Suits .7.00
Boys' Suits .4.90
No. 8 Cook Stove .12.00

Full line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Crockery, Furniture, Sash, Doors, Etc.

Cash Paid for All Kinds of Farm Produce.
Remember and give Hosford a trial.

J. JONES & SON,
DEALER IN

Doors, Windows, Mouldings,
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.

Cabinet Work, Fitting up Stores and Repairing of all kinds.
Jobbing Orders Promptly Executed.

PRICES THE LOWEST.
Shop corner Fourth and Water streets, back of Pope & Co's, Oregon City.

THE GREAT EASTERN STORE!

MAYER & ACKERMAN,
THE OLD RELIABLE DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!
Headquarters for Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Dress Goods. Pay the highest prices for Wool and Produce, and sells the best Goods at the very

LOWEST FIGURES.