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FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895.

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Beaver Creek,	Dr T. B. Thomas
Canby,	Geo. Knight
Clackamas,	A. Mather
Milwaukie,	Oscar & Wissinger
Union Mills,	G. J. Trullinger
Meadow Brook,	Chas Holman
New Era,	W. S. Newberry
Wilsonville,	Henry Miley
Park Place,	F. L. Russell
Gladstone,	T. M. Cross
Stafford,	J. Q. Gage.
Mulino,	C. T Howard
Carus,	R. M. Cooper
Molalla,	Annie Stubbs.
Marquam,	E. M. Hartman
Sutteville	B Jennings
Aurora,	Ed Muecke
Orville,	L J Perdue
Eagle Creek,	H. Wilbern
Damascus,	J. C. Elliott
Sandy,	F. Goetsch
Salmon,	Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Currinsville,	Geo. J. Currin
Cherryville,	Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot,	Adolph Aschoff

☞ The way to build up Oregon City is to give Oregon City people your patronage.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

President Cleveland gives as his reasons for not calling an extra session of congress, that it would prevent a return of prosperity now pending, and besides he thinks there would be financial legislation discussed and tariff reform suggested that would have a tendency to retard the progress of business. Evidently the real fact of the matter is, Mr. Cleveland well knows that the republican congress on assembling would pass some much needed tariff legislation to refill in a measure the depleted national treasury. Mr. Cleveland, too, is financier enough to know that this is the only legitimate way for the government to raise money for its necessary expenses, and he realizes the awkward position he would be placed in as a representative of a free trade party to assent to such a move. He knows full well that by opposing such a move, he would be depriving the treasury of money urgently needed. Mr. Cleveland would like, if possible, when he goes out of office, to leave the country in a fair way to return to prosperity under a free trade regime, after promising so much. He is keenly aware that the tide of financial matters are turning toward a partial return of prosperity, and he would like to be able to show to the world that the United States can have tolerable prosperity under free trade rules. It is the only possible chance he will have of making a show of redeeming his promises to the country. This is one reason why the president will not call an extra session. Another reason is, he would be placed in a most uncomfortable compromising situation in regard to tariff legislation; it would be d——d if you do, and be d——d if you don't. He would receive the condemnation of free trade democrats if he assented to the tariff on foreign goods, certain to be passed by a republican congress, and he would be most severely censured by the republicans and protection democrats for not aiding in the matter of lifting the country out of the slough of despond, by favoring a direct revenue tariff.

THE fact that P. J. Bannon and C. J. Mulkey, who were convicted for conspiring to commit an offense against the United States, are now serving out their terms in the Multnomah county jail, brings to mind the fact that the time has come when exalted position does not always shield the offender from the punishment he deserves for fraud and violation of his oath of office. It was long believed that it would be impossible to convict these men of the crimes with which they were charged, on account of position and wealthy and influential backing. Mulkey was a special agent of the U. S. government at the time it was alleged he conspired against the government, and the fact that he had heretofore borne a good character, and the further fact that he was a brother-in-law of Senator Dolph, gave him a prestige before the court. It was proved that he had violated his trust, and he now lies in the same jail where the ordinary box car trespasser or house-breaker serves out his sentence. Ex-Collector of Customs James Lotan, and Seid Back, the wealthy Chinese merchant, have both been found guilty of conspiracy by a jury in the United States court. Much doubt has been expressed as to their guilt by both friends and enemies of the accused, and that they are the victims of irresponsible testimony. But if it can be proven by reliable testimony that they are guilty of the crimes charged, by all means, let them suffer the penalty for their misdeeds, the same as any ordinary citizen. It is high time that the youth of the country were learning that men of position and wealth cannot criminally violate the laws of the land and go "scot free." Now is the time to inculcate one of the first lessons of good citizenship in the minds of the coming generation—that of honesty in public office.

THE matter of encouraging home manufactures is being universally discussed all over the states, and it is important that the use and consumption of domestic products should be the rule. The people generally are willing to patronize home manufactured goods when they can get the same quality of goods at something near the same price of the eastern article. In these days of financial depression, consumers and ordinary people are compelled to make every dollar go as far as possible, but they are willing to give domestic goods the preference. It is important, therefore, that domestic manufacturers produce articles equal in quality and price to that of the imported article, if they would achieve the success they so much deserve. One serious drawback to the success of local manufacturers, is, they do not let outside communities know what they are producing. A manufacturer may make an extraordinary good wagon, one that is equal in every way to the eastern wagon, and sold just as cheaply, but if the qualities of this wagon are not advertised outside of the immediate neighborhood where it is made, the average citizen who desires a new wagon will purchase one of some make with which he is familiar. This rule applies to manufacturers in all lines. If an individual or company are producing a meritorious article of any kind, they must give the public an opportunity to know that fact. Where is there a consumer, who, if he went to a grocery store, would not preferably purchase a can of Oregon lard in place of the imported article, if he knew which he was buying?

THE GRANGE.

The Oregon State Grange is in session in this city, and it is pleasing to note the representative character of the men and women who compose that body. They are composed of Oregon's most substantial citizens, men who stand high in the estimation of their fellow men, and whose suggestions are listened to with marked attention in representative gatherings and councils of county and state. When the grange movement first swept the country, for awhile it prospered, but when it entered the field of politics its influence for good began to wane. Finally it partially reorganized on a non-partisan basis, and now flourishes as one of the great fraternal institutions of the world. Through its medium thousands of the best farmers of the country are bound together in ties of fraternal fellowship and objects of mutual benefit. And, it is necessary that the agricultural classes should have an organization that is devoted to bettering their condition, improving their status and for the purpose of co-operation. The grange can accomplish much for the producing classes, if its members will work together with a unity of purpose; but they must stand together and pull for one common object. Dissensions should not stand in the way of accomplishing the desired results. One drawback to the farmer has been the lack of organized co-operation, and it has been difficult, even with organization, to unite on a plan of action and stay together like people of other vocations. But it is to be hoped the grange will accomplish this work for them, for on the prosperity of the farming community depends the prosperity of the city.

WAVES of prosperity and financial depression in the United States run from east to west. When the financial panic struck the Eastern states it was several months before the wave was felt on this Coast. Already there are most favorable indications of returning prosperity, and the advance of wheat is followed by twenty-two other articles of every day consumption. This is an indisputable proof of a reaction from the trade depression that has resulted so disastrously to the country, and caused populist cranks to assert that the country was going to the eternal "bow-wows." The twenty-three articles that have shown marked advance during the past week, include hides, shoes, leather, Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, nails, bar iron, copper, zinc, wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, lard, flour, coffee, cotton, naval stores, potatoes, poultry and butter. The tone of the iron and steel markets is the strongest since the depression of 1893-94. The advance in wheat is already being felt in Oregon, and it may safely be asserted that the grinding forces of the panic are practically over. Many of the factories in the East that were shut down have started up on full time and are now paying better wages than at any time since the financial panic struck the Eastern states like a cyclone. The dispatches announce daily the fact that new industries are starting up, and the wave is coming this way,—it will soon strike Oregon. Advanced prices for articles of consumption and every day use means a demand for these goods, and better wages and more work for the laborer.

THESE two years are the only ones since 1865—in which year the civil war closed—in which the government had to face a deficiency. The protective system furnished abundant revenues, not only to meet the regular expenses of the government, but to pay off the bonded debt steadily. But the democratic party, which has always upheld unsound politics, could not let well enough alone. It preached free trade theories until it misled the voters into giving it full power; and we now see the fallacy of its theories and its incompetency to handle the nation's financial business. In about twenty-two months it has created a deficiency of over 120 million dollars; it has increased the bonded debt of the country by $156,000,000, and saddled nearly six million dollars of interest per year upon the people. How can such a party ask the voters of the nation to continue it in power?

THAT individual whose soul would not be stirred with the fire of patriotism or love of country, on an occasion, when solemn services are held in memory of the brave men who laid down their lives that their country might be saved, does not deserve to be called an American citizen. It is well that memorial services are held and the graves of the dead are decorated once a year. It renews our latent patriotism, and inspires the young with a reverence for the flag, and the duties of citizenship that will soon devolve upon them as citizens of this commonwealth. The custom of strewing flowers on the graves of the dead once a year, is a beautiful one and brings out the best side of humanity's nature, and inspires a love of reverence for the dead.

THEY have caught a man in Indiana who has married nine women, one of whom he married twice. The one he married twice was first and last, and consequently he is in a position to answer her that she is the only woman he ever loved. He is considered a competent witness on the question if marriage is a failure.

THE Oregon Central & Eastern R. R. Co., (formerly Oregon Pacific), are making extensive repairs on their road preparatory to the summer traffic, and orders have been placed for 450,000 feet of bridge timbers and 150,000 feet of new ties, to be delivered as fast as they can be sawed out by the mills and put into the track. Many of these bridge timbers are already being placed in position in the structures west of Corvallis. Experts declare the bridges will be strong enough to carry any of the heavy engines with safety that are in use in the country. Manager Stone and Superintendent Clark expect to have everything in readiness for the summer travel to Yaquina Bay by the middle of June.

THE agricultural department has decided that the peanut is not a nut, but a pea. Thus does the present administration gradually solve problems of great pith and moment that were neglected by its republican predecessors.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer in speaking of new electrical inventions has the following: "The Hartford Times says an invention has been perfected in that city by which an ordinary coal fire, without the aid of dynamo or battery, will supply all the electrical light and power that could be desired in a household. The generator, which resembles a cheap stove, is said to have supplied a 110-volt current for the last three years, operating a pump and running other machinery, and is still as good as new. Five ordinary incandescent lamps, it is stated, are maintained at a cost in consumption of coal of 1 cent an hour. The device involves the union of two metals in a multiplication of wedge-shaped bits of alloy, with various appliances to avoid oxidization. Full confidence is expressed by the Hartford paper in the practical success of the invention, which has the support of some of the leading business men of that city.

The Salem Journal says that "the last performance of the railroad commissioners was to haul up their Pullman palace train with colored waiters and a few corporation lackeys, at a little backwoods station and hold a dance. These beneficial services to the taxpayers and the impression made by the whole grand outfit upon the poverty-stricken people of a small country town no doubt got to the ears of Judge Hewitt in time to secure Colonel Eddy a verdict." As a matter of fact Judge Hewitt had not heard of the dance and colored waiters, which about illustrates the use of the commission; but he had heard what the law in such cases is and he rendered a decision that will no doubt be confirmed by the supreme court, as much as it is to be regretted.

Notwithstanding the joint meetings of the two committees from the Oregon and Washington legislatures last winter, the fish regulations of the two states are at variance, according to the Vancouver Columbian: "Coming down the Columbia river on Sunday the various fish wheels, nets and gearing present an unusual appearance. On the Oregon side of the river everything is quiet and still; the fish-wheels are lifted out of the water and nets are hung up to dry, while on the Washington side all is life and bustle just the same as any other day in the week. This thought naturally forces itself forward: If fishing on Sunday is inimical to future interests, the Washington side should shut down; it not, Oregon men who have thousands of dollars invested in various kinds of gearing should enjoy like privileges with their neighbors across the river. The two states ought to agree upon a line of action or policy beneficial to the future of the salmon fishing industry, but perhaps they differ in their opinions as to just what that policy should be. At any rate for the present, the state of Washington, at least its fishermen, have the better of it."

The people of Barlow have their creamery in complete working order, and The Three Sisters explaines how the business is handled. The factory is complete with all needed requirements, and is capable of handling the milk from 600 cows: "At present J. A Nelson is the butter-maker and in his selection the board secured a thoroughly competent man, who will turn out a quality of butter second to none. The method of handling milk is to make up milk for stockholders and outsiders, charging four cents per pound of butter, patrons getting the skim milk and buttermilk back. The milk is all tested with a Babcock tester by a committee of patrons and the results of the test govern the distribution of the butter money. Milk that will test 4 per cent. is about the average and will produce 4.44 pounds of butter to the hundred pounds of milk. The quality of milk depends on the grade of cows and the quality and quantity of feed furnished. Hazel brush and oak grubs do not produce either much milk or rich milk; but clover hay, ground grain, ensilage, etc., produce both quality and quantity of milk and yield a good profit for the farmers. Cows are much like machines and should be used to condense your grain and hay into milk."

Anyone who has traveled through Oregon has noticed the prevalent practice of leaving machinery of all kinds out of doors, and the Oregonian thus handles the subject: "One of the blessings of hard times will be to teach Oregon farmers the economy of housing implements. It used to be a common thing for the traveler through Eastern Oregon or the Willamette valley to see farm machinery of all kinds, expensive harvesters and threshers, plows and all the ordinary implements, standing in the field, left where they were last used, usually without shelter from the elements. It was a common thing for the owner of large wheat and corn fields to buy new machinery in the spring or at harvest time, use it one season, leave it where used, and, when the next season came round, find it in no condition for use without considerable repairs. In such cases the farmer was very apt to trade off his machines for new ones, paying a large bonus, and often mortgaging them for all or part of the purchase money. Hard times is teaching the lesson of care for implements, just as it is enforcing the diversification of crops. The great thing to bear in mind is that the care of implements and the diversification of crops are not merely expedients for hard times, but essentials of a sound system of agricultural economics. The elimination of wastefulness is a necessity to us if we would thrive in the world-competition now forced upon us.