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FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Beaver Creek	Dr. T. B. Thomas
Canby	Geo. K. Kist
Clackamas	A. Mather
Milwaukie	Oscar Wiesinger
Union Mills	G. J. Trullinger
Meadow Brook	Chas. Holman
New Era	W. S. Newberry
Wilsonville	Henry Milley
East Place	F. L. Russell
Gladstone	T. M. Cross
Sufford	J. Q. Gage
Mulino	C. T. Howard
Carus	R. M. Cooper
Molalla	Annie Stubbs
Marquam	E. M. Hartman
Rutleville	B. Jennings
Arora	H. F. A. Snyder
Oroville	L. J. Perdue
Eagle Creek	H. Wilberm
Damascus	J. C. Elliott
Sandy	F. Gustach
Salmon	Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Currsville	Geo. J. Curran
Cherryville	Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot	Adolph Aschoff

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

THE EXPERT'S REPORT.

THE ENTERPRISE gives in this issue the full report of the experts who have been going over the books in the sheriff's and treasurer's offices. It is very comprehensive and gives in detail all the errors found and in the condition in which the books and accounts were in the two offices, together with their recommendations regarding the future management of these offices. Their work has been done in a very thorough and impartial manner and their report can be relied upon as showing the true status of the sheriff's and treasurer's accounts. Of course it does not show the financial condition of the county, for to give the county's indebtedness it would have been necessary to go over the clerk's books for seven years back so as to cover all outstanding warrants, for under the law all outstanding warrants that have been cancelled, and are not presented for payment are cancelled at the expiration of that date. This task would have added another month's work to the job and the court did not think that there was sufficient justification for incurring the expense.

This investigation has been the means of saving to the county \$1243.44 in the sheriff's office which otherwise would have been lost. In the treasurer's office the accounts were found in a very chaotic condition and they were compelled to re-write Mr. Shade's books entire. They also found a discrepancy of \$801.35 between the amount treasurer Moore claims to have turned over to his successor, Mr. Shade, for which amount Mr. Shade received Mr. Moore, but for which Mr. Shade cannot account. As the matter is in dispute, owing to the imperfect manner in which the two men kept their accounts, it cannot yet be told whether Mr. Shade is debtor to the county for that amount or not. The matter is to be settled in court.

Altogether the ENTERPRISE can say that this investigation has been one of the most thorough ever made of the books in these two offices and at the same time it has been one of the most profitable to the taxpayers in the money it has saved them both directly and indirectly, for had matters been allowed to run along as heretofore there would have been no telling to what extent discrepancies and deficiencies would have crept into the accounts of both the sheriff and treasurer.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Now that the school year for the State Agricultural college is drawing to a close it is pertinent to note with what success it has met during the past year, and whether the results justify the hope that all friends of practical, industrial education have in this college, as a school where young men and young women can be fitted for successfully meeting the duties of life. That the standard of this college is not up to what was expected of it, is apparent to any one who is familiar with educational matters, who has observed the work as carried on under the present management. The object of this college is to give an industrial education, rather than a classical course, leaving to the state university and similar institutions to teach the languages and the higher branches. That the curriculum has been spread out too much in the endeavor to compass the whole field of education is too apparent to be noticed. To specialize in education, has become an imperative requirement for a college can no more cover all lines of education than can a private individual cover all lines of industrial or financial work. It is the specialist now that attains the greatest success, with the college as with the individual, and the State Agricultural college to more fully accomplish the object for which it was founded should concentrate its curriculum to the requirements of a strictly agricultural college.

The Oregon Agricultural college derives its principal support from the general government, receiving some \$45,000 each year, from the sale of public lands and special appropriations, provided for by congress for the support of agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the various states. So far the state of Oregon has contributed very little to this college, compared to what other states have done. Illinois made an

appropriation this past winter of \$300,000 to further perfect its agricultural college. Wisconsin, Iowa, New York and other eastern middle states give from \$100,000 to \$200,000 per year for the maintenance of their colleges. So it can be seen to what importance the great states of the Union attach to their agricultural colleges in giving to the industrial classes a chance to gain that education they so imperatively need. The time is at hand when the people of Oregon demand of this college a better service than has been had in the past. To secure this it is necessary that there be at the head of it a broad-minded man, especially fitted by education and experience to direct and manage its affairs. To secure such a man is no easy task, for a man capable of running a sawmill or of conducting a theological or other college successfully is no proof that he could discharge the duties of the president of an agricultural college in a satisfactory manner. The success of our college demands that the board of regents exercise the most careful judgment in the selection of a president. That they may have to go out of the state for such a man is highly probable, for, with no disparagement to our local educators, we have no man in Oregon who is fully capable of discharging the duties of president of the college and director of the experimental station. This is not an idle assertion. The work carried on in these colleges is so different from that in other educational institutions that it takes a man of special training to meet the requirements. That the regents may know whether the teachers in the various departments of the school and the men in charge of the experimental work are competent and giving the best service devolves upon the president, and if he is not able to give this information then he is not competent to be so important a position.

In point of the number of persons interested and of the industries affected, the agricultural college is the most important state school in Oregon and the educational and industrial growth of the state demand that it be brought up to the standard of similar institutions in the East.

WHY LYNCHINGS ARE MORE FREQUENT.

The laxity of our laws and the ease with which they can be circumvented is a burning disgrace to the American judicial system. It is little wonder that lynchings, scarcely known 50 years ago, are growing more and more frequent. So little confidence has the public at large in the efficiency of our judicial machinery that the commission of an atrocious crime calls out at once the fury of a lynching mob. An instance was given of this lack of confidence in the courts in Ohio last week, when a mob broke into the jail and hung a rapist, whom they considered had been given too light a sentence by the court.

The Durrant case has drawn its sifmy course through the courts of California for the last two years and it is admitted by competent lawyers that legal technicalities will save the neck of this monster, whose horrible murder of two innocent girls should have been avenged long months ago, for at least another year and even then it is a question whether he can be hanged. In Europe or even in half-civilized Mexico the bones of this human fiend would have been bleaching in the potter's field a year and a half ago, or even sooner.

The Marquam case in Clackamas county is another instance, though not of the horrible character of the Ohio or California cases, wherein justice is thwarted and the confidence in the assurance that the laws will be enforced fairly and promptly is destroyed in the minds of the people. When a lynching follows to punish the perpetrator of every heinous crime, then will it be possible to arouse our law making and judicial powers to the need of more rigorous laws and a more thorough enforcement of them. In the meantime the law and order element are justified in taking the law into their own hands until relief is had from the present lethargy which now curses our country.

The shooting scrape at Clackamas is another instance of what the carrying of concealed weapons leads to. Had this man Lescor been without a pistol, as he should have been, he would not now be occupying a murderer's cell in the county jail, for a black eye or two to each of the combatants would have been the probable extent of the damage done. But the exercising of that inalienable right that belongs to all hoodlums and toughs in America, to carry a revolver, leads to a shooting scrape on the least provocation and an additional burden being placed upon the taxpayers. The trial of this tough now under charge of murder, by our cumbersome system of American legal technicalities—not law—will put the taxpayers of Clackamas county to an expense of at least \$2,000. While if justice is not thwarted and he is sent to the penitentiary, for murderers are never hung, another \$4,000 or \$5,000 will be added to the load of the taxpayers. This expense to the taxpayers is not the only harmful feature of carrying concealed weapons. The lives that are destroyed and the sorrow and destitution that it brings to so many homes is a terrible cost in blood and broken hearts to pay for allowing the carrying of concealed weapons. For the law as it now is is a farce, a \$5 or \$10 fine being about all the punishment a fellow gets who is too conspicuous with his weapon. Hoodlum men and dare-devil boys would have less occasion to carry pistols if the punishment was five years' work upon the public highways with a ball and chain attached to their leg and the pardoning power taken out of the governor's hands.

The serious problem is presented here in Clackamas county of a brigade of 300 teachers with only about 150 positions available in our schools during the year. This number of aspirants for pedagogic honors does not include the hundred or more persons who will come in from outside counties, as they do each year, for the other counties are as badly crowded with educational talent as Clackamas, to seek positions in our schools. The only solution for this dearth of schools and plethora of teachers is for the boards to exercise their good judgment and hire only persons who are known to be capable, successful teachers,

leaving the incompetent, makeshift persons, who attempt to teach because they think that teaching is a genteel vocation, or a good stepping stone to some other position, to go to raising potatoes or supervising a kitchen, or some other work for which they are better adapted. Yet no bright boy or girl should be deterred from entering the educational field for with all this crowd in the lower ranks there is, as Webster said, ample room in the front ranks. There are none too many first-class teachers right here in Clackamas county and good positions and fair wages can be easily had by those who are worthy of them.

To Columbia county belongs the distinction of furnishing a most striking object lesson in the dangers of maintaining the old gospel-exchanging, free and easy system of road working. According to the St. Helen's Mist, a man by the name of Smith, in the Nehalem valley, who was working out his road tax in company with a number of his neighbors, was stricken with paralysis of the tongue and rendered unable to talk. Of course this brought the road work to an end for that day and the poor fellow was taken to Hillsboro for medical treatment. Had Mr. Smith been a Clackamas county rancher this distressing accident would not have befallen him, for in this county the cash system is in use and men employed on the roads work instead of gossiping, thus obviating all danger of their tongues becoming tired out and refusing to longer vibrate.

GOVERNOR LORD bids fair to make a record in the pardon business that will far outstrip that of Governor Pennoyer, whose prison deliveries were in excess of any other governor in the United States except Governor Blackburn of Kentucky who a few years ago turned all the convicts out of his state's penitentiary. Governor Lord's pardon of our man Marquam was unwarranted and not supported by justice or common sense and was setting a premium upon the violation of the laws of the land. Some day the pardoning power will be taken out of the hands of political schemers and placed in a board where politicians and sympathy workers will have less influence and justice and the rights of the taxpayers more consideration.

Those witnesses who appeared against Marquam before the grand jury and in the circuit court and afterward signed his petition for pardon ought to be made to pay up the costs in the case. Such "revenue" working as they are guilty of is an outrage upon the taxpayers of Clackamas county.

If the other saloon-keepers of the county are to be made to pay a license justice to them would dictate that such men as Marquam be made to take out a license or quit the liquor traffic. Saloon men have rights as well as other men.

SOME OBSERVATIONS OF A FARMER.

DAMASCUS, May 27.—(To the Editor)—I have been reading your editorials of late and from observation and inquiry of past statements in these columns find that the ENTERPRISE has been very correct in its statements and have no just cause for complaint thus far. What we country folk want is the plain truth without any magnifying, especially concerning the management of our county affairs. You are perhaps aware that a great many people at the last local election voted for a change and got their pay, and I plead guilty to being one of them.

I am greatly amused at the system of keeping accounts in the county treasurer's office which you explained in your issue of the 21st inst. and it seems to me that with a shot sack for each fund, and I presume that there are about forty funds to keep separate, that a simple change of the wrist might change sacks, and Mr. Treasurer would find himself in the position of socksless Jerry, asking "Where am I at." It seems strange that Clackamas county with all its brilliant men should not have conceived such a simple idea. We are informed that the present incumbent objected to the system kept by his predecessor, a method which has been followed for years. The county court employed Mr. Thorne to procure and open a set of books according to his idea, at several dollars expense, and these books could not be used. I was informed that another set of books was ordered and are to be written up since July, 1897, at the county's expense, by parties not connected with that office. It is needless to say who pays the bill but it seems to me that the most practical way to remedy or unravel some of this "populist reform" hereafter is to get the man to fit the books instead of books and finally shot sacks to fit the man.

Letter List.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Oregon City, Oregon, on June 9, 1897:

MEN'S LIST.	
Beaman, Wm	Muerhofer, Thos
Holder, D H	Fooda, F F
James, T	Wilson, Archie W
Kayes, James	Yelman, C E
WOMEN'S LIST.	
Birdman, Mrs E	Hurley, Miss Carrie
Colliard, Maud	Kaves, Missa
Dyer, Mrs	Williams, Miss A M
Gord, Nancy,	

If called for state when advertised.
S R. GREEN, P. M.

"My landlord will pay for that paper," said a business man to Holman, the wall paper dealer. Holman said it was \$— for the room. "Is that all? Well, I will pay it myself," replied the business man. You will be surprised when you find how little it costs to paper your room when you see Holman and see his up-to-date styles and prices.

Don't pay the advertised prices for Oxien Electric Bitters, Chamberlain's Cough Cure and Williams Pink Pills; but buy them at a discount at Huntley's cut rate drug store.

Daniel Williams, at the head of Seventh street stairs, has added a line of patent medicines to his stock of school books, candies, notions, etc., which he sells cheaper than the cheapest.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Drugstore or by mail 1 sample 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 26 Warren St., New York City.

FARMERS...
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Successors to W. H. Cooke.
Livery Rigs on Short Notice.
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Huntley's Drug Store.

J. H. THATCHER, MANAGER,
Portland, - - - Oregon.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
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will run between Oregon City and Portland daily except Sunday as follows:

Leave Oregon City: (8th Street Dock.) 7:30 a. m. 12:00 m. 4:30 p. m.	Leave Portland: (Taylor St. Dock.) 9:30 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
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SUNDAY TIME

Leave Oregon City: 8:30 a. m. 12:30 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m.	Leave Portland: 10:00 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 7:45 p. m.
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A large variety of other plants. Cut flowers in season.

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