

# CLACKAMAS COUNTY

## THE ENTERPRISE CORRESPONDENTS SWEEP THE FIELD.

### Salmon Hatchery a Success and Many Fish Turned Into the River—Prosperous Alaskans.

SALMON, Nov. 13.—The weather for the past week has been very bad, first cold rains and snow in the mountain, and then warm, steady rain which melted the snow and raised the Salmon and Sandy rivers to raging torrents and it is still raining hard.

Tom Brown has finished his work here for the season and gone to Oregon City. Some 200,000 young salmon were turned out here.

Mr. Maroney moved down from the toll-gate yesterday. Travel is about over for the season, only a belated horseman or two being likely to go through after this.

Walter and Roy McIntyre have gone to Portland for a few days visit with school friends of last winter.

J. T. McIntyre has built a house in Skagway, Alaska, and Mrs. McIntyre is preparing to rent the farm and sell or rent out the stock and machinery of the place so as to join him there with the children as soon as possible.

C. Schmolze is soon going to move his family to Troutdale, as he has secured work in the mill there.

C. E. Walkley is back from Eastern Oregon and will spend the winter with his nephew, F. J. Walkley of this place.

#### Mink Notes.

MTLK, Nov. 14.—At last the long delayed rain, which was sorely needed, has come, filling the hearts of the farmers with delight. Nearly all of the fall grain is sown and this gentle precedent of the coming winter comes about right to give the grain a healthy start.

Miss Rose Bullard, the teacher of the primary department went to Portland yesterday.

Will Steiner has returned to Portland. Born, to the wife of Fred Kamerath, a son. Mother and child doing well and Fred walks about with the air of a millionaire.

William Moehnke has been doing carpenter work for E. W. Hornschuh the past week.

Miss Mary Moehnke of Portland is home again visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Elnora Guinther, who has been at the Oregon City school, has returned home on account of sore eyes.

John Moehnke went to Portland yesterday.

Lawrence Hornschuh is once more able to be about.

Mrs. Studeman was taken to the hospital at Gladstone one day last week to have an operation performed in her mouth. She has been very near death's door several times during the past year through loss of blood. She had a tooth pulled some years ago and the cavity has never healed but, instead, it has broken open at times, causing great loss of blood. Lately a kind of growth has taken the place in the cavity which would have turned into a cancer but for the timely operation. We are glad to hear that she is getting along nicely.

Fred Moehnke has gone to Oregon City with the intention of working in the paper mill.

Quite a number of our young people went to Oregon City today to attend the dedication of the new Lutheran church.

Robert Guinther, principal of our school, went to Logan yesterday to attend grange. A surprise party was tendered Johnny Bohlander at his home last Monday evening. It was a farewell reception given by his young friends, as he intends leaving for Baker City, his future home, in a short time. The evening was spent in social chat and playing games. All enjoyed a pleasant time. Those present were: Misses Louise Steiner, Lizzie Weidner, Dora Henrich, Bettie Guinther, Hannah Hughes, Annie Thomas, Martha Swartz, Marlin and Lizzie Bohlander, Messrs Henry Martin, William Owen, Willie Phelps, Fred and Henry Steiner, Fred and Will Hettman, Robert and Henry Guinther, David and Arthur Thomas, James Shannon, Willie Daniels, John Wolf, Mr. Low Valentine and Johnny Bohlander and one whose name we did not learn.

#### Borings Breezes.

BORING, Nov. 14.—A surprise party was given Orville Boring Saturday evening. Games were played until a late hour after which refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses Estella and Lucretia Richey, Ellen Byers, Rosie and Ada Vetsch, Annie Heiderman, Ida and May Ulicker, Messrs. A. Spaulding, W. Richey, A. Vetsch, F. Hickey, P. Vetsch, and E. Ulicker.

Miss Ellen Byers will close the fall term of school next Friday. The pupils are busy making preparations for appropriate exercises for the occasion. Everyone is cordially invited to attend and note the progress pupils can make under a good teacher, one who loves her pupils and in turn is loved by the school.

A debating society will be organized at the Boring school house next Saturday evening. All are asked to attend. Until further notice there will be no prayer meeting at the Boring school house every Sunday as 11 a. m.

Rae Nov who went to California some time ago reports a steady improvement in health. He will probably return in the spring a well man.

#### Stray Horse.

Strayed from Willamette Falls about August 1st, a gray mare, six years old, weight 1300 pounds height 16 1/2 hands, collar mark on back of neck, one hip slightly lower than the other, a little stiff in the shoulders. A liberal reward for information leading to the recovery of the animal.

J. A. MOENKE

Beaver Creek, Or.  
**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

## SHADE FOR BEEHIVES.

Trees Are Best, but There Are Inexpensive Substitutes.

Shade is a good thing for the bees and also for the beekeeper. For this purpose nothing is better than the shade of a tree. This keeps the sun off and at the same time allows the air to circulate freely in all directions. A free circulation of air is important, for there is such a thing as too great heat even in a dense shade. One year an Iowa beekeeper had on one side of an apiary a thicket of bushes and on the other side a dense growth of corn. The hives stood under trees whose shade was so dense that the sun never shone on them, and yet the combs melted down with the heat in some of the hives. They probably would have suffered less with the heat if the sun had shone upon them with full force, providing there had been a free circulation of air. This beekeeper, writing in the Iowa Homestead, says:

Scarcely anything could be more grateful than the wide spreading old apple tree, and on most places something of this kind is available. For a few hives it is just as well to have them scattered about with no regular order. Indeed, the bees will find their own hives better than if in very straight rows. Trees are not always to be had at a moment's notice, and something must be had at once. Some kind of vines may be had within a few weeks, and some have made use of grapevines, which can be grown large enough in a few years. On the whole, however, they seem not to have been entirely satisfactory in the hands of those who have tried them.

A roof of boards some five or six feet high is good, but rather expensive. Merely for the benefit of the bees, a shade board may be made for each hive. Take two boards six inches or a foot longer than the hives, and a foot wide. Bevel an edge of each so they will fit together roof shaped, with a pitch of about two inches to the foot. Nail the two together, then at the gable ends nail on a piece of lath to stay them, and your roof is complete.

Here is a plan easily managed on any farm: Take a small armful of fresh cut grass (long and coarse is the best); put on top of the hive cover, projecting well to the south side; lay upon this to anchor it down two or three small sticks of firewood, and you have a shade that will last through the season and be good.

For the benefit of the beekeeper when working in the hot sun a very large umbrella may be used, having fastened to the handle a stake or stick sharpened at the lower end, so it may be easily driven into the ground. Another way is to have four slender iron rods some six feet long, sharpened at the lower end, so a sheet or other large cloth can be extended over hive and operator. A projection may be made a foot from the lower end and two or three inches long—a kind of spur. By means of this the rod can easily be pushed into the ground with the foot.

#### Forcing Plants With Ether.

Attention is being attracted to the use of ether and chloroform vapors as forcing agents. It has been shown by a number of investigators that the vapor of chloroform or ether has a marked effect upon the respiration of a plant, increasing it in some cases to a marked degree, as explained by Professor Galway. Increasing the respiration simply means that the plant is being made to do more work than normal. He says: "It must be remembered, however, that in doing this the plant is living beyond its means, and sooner or later there must be a reckoning which may prove disastrous. The plant responds to the ether treatment just as it would to any other irritating influence, and the effect in the end must be the same as when an extra stimulus is present—namely, increased energy for the time, followed by collapse and death if the matter is carried far enough. In cases of bulbs and woody plants, where there is more or less stored energy in the form of food material, etherizing might work to advantage in starting growth. This seems to have been the line of work carried on by the Danish investigator. From the report of Consul Kirk, however, the conclusions have not been very definite."

#### Rust in Wheat.

At a meeting held in Melbourne to consider rust in wheat the conference gave these general conclusions: It is of opinion that there is no possible treatment of the seed that will protect the plants growing from it from the attacks of rust. Furthermore, that the notion that rust striped seed can be sown with as good results as pump seed is erroneous. Of the many practical details which have been demonstrated experimentally as calculated to diminish the prevalence of rust, the conference emphatically recommends "that seed wheat be allowed to ripen fully and be carefully stripped or thrashed; that seed wheat be graded, and the larger and heavier grains selected for seed."

#### Starting Asparagus Beds.

The old method, and it is a good method, is to dig deep trenches and manure them heavily, but Rural New Yorker does not regard it as the most economical way, but suggests plowing the land a foot deep and then harrowing it. Next broadcast manure, more or less in quantity as desired, and plow a trench by running the plow both ways. Now set the asparagus roots not less than two feet by four feet apart. After this, annual dressings of manure or fertilizer will serve every purpose, and the yield will be as large as if deep trenches were, according to the old way, filled with manure.

When the house of commons goes into committee of ways and means, it is for the purpose of discussing taxation and voting money for the public service.

## Their Conversation.

Said Egbert's father to him: "My son, listen to the successful men. Learn wisdom from them. Be silent while they speak, but keep your ears busy. Treasure their words and go and do likewise."

Egbert answered, "Yes, father." In a corner of the hotel two men talked long and earnestly. Egbert watched them from across the room. They were well dressed and substantial. Egbert said, "If I could listen to their conversation, I surely could gather pointers by the basketful, for they must be arranging the details of some large business deal."

The evening wore away. The clock struck the warning hours and other men moved outside, where the air was purer and the weather more tolerable. Excited groups talked politics and in quiet corners men told fish stories, but these men talked without heeding or looking up. And Egbert watched them.

Carelessly and stealthily Egbert walked toward the corner where the men talked. So absorbed were they that they observed him not. He sat down and listened.

"Just think, though, my boy is only 2 years and 3 months, and he talks like an old man."

"Wonderful, wonderful!" broke in the other. "My little girl, just coming 13 months, can distinguish colors and—"

"Strange enough," resumed the first. "When my boy"—

"One day my girl"— The second edged in breathlessly, only to be cut off with, "And my boy?"

Egbert fled into the night.—Chicago Record.

#### He Promotes Restaurants.

A shrewd New Yorker, who started his business career over 30 years ago as a purveyor of coffee and crullers in an all night booth at old Fulton market, is making a barrel of money, his friends say, as a promoter of restaurants.

This eating house speculator, after selecting a location, opens a spick and span new restaurant, with cheap prices, excellent service, first class cooking and top notch meats and bread, vegetables and pastry, coffee and biscuits. He soon builds up a fine trade. His patrons praise the place for one or more of its specialties, and then the promoter sells out at a handsome profit. Soon afterward the chef, the pastry cook, the man who bakes the delicious raised biscuit and the keen eyed, alert head waiter find one excuse or another for taking leave. They are not tired of working nor dissatisfied with the wages received. They have received notice from the promoter that he is ready to open another restaurant and that their experience and services are necessary to him in giving the new place the reputation that will draw full tables and enable the promoter to land another purchaser.

This speculator does not confine his efforts to New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and even Denver and San Francisco have seen the same crowd, and the patrons are wondering why the coffee, fish cakes, hashed brown potatoes and gooseberry tarts aren't so nice as when "this place was opened."—New York Sun.

#### Swiftness of Things.

Below will be found a list showing how far certain things, animate and inanimate, will travel in a second of time: The snail, one-half inch; a man walking, 4 feet; a fast runner, 23 feet; a fly, 24 feet; fast skater, 38 feet; ocean waves, 70 feet; a carrier pigeon, 87 feet; swallows, 220 feet; the Krakatoa wave (at the volcanic catastrophe of Aug. 27, 1893, in the Sunda islands), 940 feet; sound in the air, 1,095 feet; the surface of the globe at sea level on the equator, 1,560 feet; the moon, 3,250 feet; the sun, 5 1/2 miles; the earth, 18 miles; Holley's comet in the perihelion, 235 miles; electric current on telegraph wires, 7,000 miles; induction current, 11,040 miles; electric current in copper wire armatures, 21,000 miles; light 180,000 miles; discharge of a Leyden bottle through copper wire of one-sixteenth inch in diameter, 278,100 miles. This last is the greatest rapidity so far measured.

#### The Bashi Bazouks.

The bashi bazouks are to the Turkish army what the Cossacks are to the Russian. The Cossacks are, however, immeasurably their superiors in all that goes to make the soldier. Bashi bazouks are almost without discipline. Their courage is that of the wild beast seeking its prey, and once on the warpath they are merciless. It was the bashi bazouks who by their monstrous cruelties gave such point to the pen and tongue of Mr. Gladstone at the time of the "Bulgarian atrocities." Bashi bazouks means "hot brained." Their motto is "Kill, kill!" to which they freely add "and rob." Their weapons are the long lance, such as is used by the Cossack, the saber, two or three pistols and as many murderous looking daggers.—San Francisco Argonaut.

#### Absentminded.

A surgeon who is often absentminded was dining at the house of a friend. "Doctor," said the lady of the house, "as you are so clever with the knife we must ask you to carve the mutton." "With pleasure," was the reply, and, setting to work, he made a deep incision in the joint of meat. Then—whatever he was thinking about—he drew from his pocket a bundle of lint, together with several linen bandages, and bound up the wound in due form. The guests were stricken dumb at the sight. But he, still deeply absorbed in thought, said, "With rest and care he'll soon be better."—Strand Magazine.

#### Dickie Wants to Take Everything.

"What are you going to be when you grow up, my boy?" "A king," answered Willie proudly. "And you, Dickie?" "I guess I'll be an ace."—Detroit Free Press.

## GOVERNMENT ROADMAKING.

Work of Construction Supplemented by Lectures by an Expert.

Several weeks ago the department of agriculture began its first experiment in roadbuilding at New Brunswick, N. J., under the direction of E. B. Harrison, special agent of the office of road inquiry.

The model road being considered is the first of several which the government is to build at the various experiment stations throughout the country. The government furnishes a rock crusher, screen, engine to drive steam roller, spreading wagon and road grading machine and two skilled operators. The city furnishes the material, carts and laborers.

The road will be of macadam pattern. An inferior grade of traprock is found in abundance near New Brunswick and this is being used in the substructure of the road. The superstructure is obtained from the traprock deposits in the neighborhood of Plainfield and the Oranges.

The model pavement will have a depth of about nine inches and the foundation to be made of small, wedge shaped, broken stones of as nearly the same dimensions as possible. The roadbed will be prepared by thoroughly rolling with a steam roller weighing about ten tons. Every hole will be carefully filled with the same material that composes the rest of the roadbed, and the finished cross section will be formed by two grades of one foot in 30 feet from the sides, uniting at the center, with the apex slightly rounded. Four inches of crushed stone will be spread on the carefully prepared roadbed to form the foundation of the substructure. The largest of these stones will be crushed so fine as to be able to easily pass through a two inch ring, and the smallest will be about half an inch in diameter.

This foundation will then be sprinkled, making the stone as wet as possible without softening the roadbed, and the roller passed over it a few times until the stone is only slightly disturbed by the teams returning with the empty carts. The first foundation is not made deeper than four inches, because it has been found that a greater thickness causes the stones to "elbow" together, wearing off their sharp corners, making the "bonding," which is the great desideratum, a very slow process, if not an impossibility.

When the first foundation has been thoroughly sprinkled, a second coat of similar stone three inches in thickness will be applied. After the stone has been well "bonded" to this extent it will again be sprinkled, and while very wet a thin coating of traprock screenings will be most carefully spread over the surface, just thick enough to fill the small spaces between the stones. The size of the stones of this last application, which is called in the parlance of roadbuilding the "binder," will be from half an inch in diameter to the finest dust. When the work has reached this stage, it will be left untouched in the dry state as long as practicable to harden and bind. The application of water and the passage of vehicles will be prevented as long as practicable.

As the work progresses Mr. E. B. Harrison, who is directing the work for the department of agriculture, will deliver lectures explaining the process of laying the road. Rutgers college students in the agricultural department and farmers will be invited to attend the lectures and witness the work.

#### 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. For sale by Charman & Co., Charman Bros. Block.

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A full blood Short Horn bull for sale at a reasonable price. Is six years old, fine build, perfectly gentle and one of the best breeding animals in the state. CHAS. ALBRIGHT, Oregon City.

## WEEKLY The MONTHLY

# Outlook

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Corner Main and Fourteenth Sts.

### Oregon City Market Report.

(Corrected weekly.)

Wheat—No. 1 merchantable, 72 cents per bushel.

Flour—Portland, \$4.50; Howard's Best, \$4.70; Fisher's Best, \$4.40; Dayton, \$4.50; Pendleton, \$5.20

Oats—in sks, white, 30 cents per bushel, gray, 28.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton, shorts, \$15.50 per ton.

Potatoes—35 cents per sack.

Eggs, 22 1/2 cents per dozen.

Butter—Ranch, 35 to 40 cents per roll. Onions, \$1.00 per sack.

Dried Fruits—Apples, unbleached, 5 cents; 50-pound boxes, evaporated, 6c; prunes, 4 to 6 cents; plums, 4c.

Bacon—Hams, 9 to 11 cents; sides, 8; shoulders, 6; lard 7 to 8

Livestock and Dressed Meats—Beef, live, 2 to 2 1/2 cents; hogs, live 3 cents; hogs dressed, 5 to 5 1/2 cents; sheep, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per head; veal, dressed 5 to 5 1/2.

Poultry—Chickens, young, from \$1.50; old \$3.00; turkeys, alive, 8 cents per pound.

# O.R.&N.

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OCEAN DIVISION—Steamships sail from Astor dock 8 p. m. For San Francisco: State of California sails Sept. 19, 29; Columbia Sept. 24.

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Ash Street Wharf.

Steamer Ruth, for Salem and way points, leaves Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m. Returning leaves Salem for Portland and way points Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:15 a. m. Steamer Gypsy for Salem and way points, leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m. Returning, leaves Salem for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:15 a. m.

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