

PERSONALS.

Did the "Press man" get caught? Mrs. C. G. Huntley is visiting relatives in Barlow. Chas. B. Powell, of Marquam, was in the city Saturday. Mrs. Jane Hedges is quite sick at her home in this city. District Attorney Cleeton was in Oregon City yesterday. Hon. C. B. Moores was in Salem for several days this week. Miss Vera Pillsbury spent several days of this week with friends in Portland. Miss Kate Ward has been ill at her home in this city during the past week. Mr. H. Connor, of Portland, was the guest of Mr. P. F. Morey on Wednesday. Miss Ellis, of Portland, was the guest of Miss Mattie Draper in this city, on Sunday. Geo. F. Horton received his commission and took charge of the Postoffice April 1st. Dr. J. J. Leavitt of Molalla, called upon the Enterprise while in Oregon City this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hubbard, of Clackamas Hatchery, drove over to Oregon City Saturday. Miss Ana Baird and her brother, John, of Portland, visited their sister, Mrs. A. S. Dresser, last Saturday. Messrs Lynn Baker, T. West, George Durham and L. Ainsworth, of Portland, were the guests of Mrs. Geo. A. Harding last Sunday. Mr. John Harrisberger met with an accident at the electric station Wednesday afternoon which will compel him to take a vacation for a few days. Fred Charman, Lee Harding and Ira Wishart, who have been spending their Easter vacation with their parents returned to Corvallis Wednesday. Mrs. W. B. Hawley and her son Wilford left Wednesday for Malone, New York. Mr. Hawley is in the East now. They will be absent about a month. Charles B. Galloway, of the University of Oregon, is spending his spring vacation with his parents at Parkplace. He is looking well and expects to graduate next year. Mr. Lawrence Driggs, of this city, who for the past three years has been a student at Ann Arbor, Mich., is at present engaged in the law business with his brother Edmund in New York City.

Wasmaker Turned Bricks. The early days of John Wasmaker were not easy by any means. When only a lad of 5 years, he made bricks, or rather, assisted in making them, for his business was to turn them in the sun until they were evenly laked. For this labor he received 2 cents a day and sometimes cleared 10 cents a week, but it must be remembered that there were many rainy days when the force of youthful "workmen" had to be laid off. John's first real rise to fortune was in the days when, as office boy, he saved money enough to start in business for himself. He worked as assistant in the office until he had climbed up to \$6 a week, and then, seeing that he could get no more, he bought a little stock of cheap furniture and started in to be a merchant—Pittsburg Dispatch.

How to Remember History. Teacher—With whom did Achilles fight at the battle of Troy? Pupil—Pluto. "Wrong. Try again." "Nero." "Nero? How do you?" "Then it must have been Hector. I knew it was one of our three dogs."—London Fun.

THREE-PLY PARTY

(Continued from page 3.)

with office. Was he destined to the same fate under the protection of the Silver Republicans? Generous Charlie Fitch happening on the scene about this time and quickly grasping the situation came up to Knight and told him they would get the Silver Democrats to turn over their Representative-folio to him. For the time being this seemed to pacify Mr. Knight, but when he learned that the place paid only \$300, and expenses, per session, he disappeared from the Hall, and when last seen looked as though he would collapse—So finally the report was adopted, with the understanding that the Treasurership would be given back to the Populist and that the Silver Democrats would turn their Representative over to the Silver Republicans.

When the Committee on Platform reported it was past 10 o'clock.

The Platform was adopted as read, with the provision that it include the following clause: "We pledge our candidates to do all in their power to amend our law fixing the salary of County officers in Clackamas County so that the yearly salaries shall be: For Sheriff, \$1000; County Clerk, \$800; Recorder, \$700; Treasurer, \$600; County Judge, \$800; Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$720; County Surveyor, \$600. This amendment to be referred to the voters of Clackamas County not later than the annual school election in March, 1899, to take effect as soon as it is approved by the majority of those voting," contained in the Populist Platform adopted two years ago, in addition to the following:

Resolved, That the People's, Democratic and Silver Republican Parties of Clackamas County assembled in Convention, fully and heartily re-affirm and endorse the platform of the People's, Democrat and Silver Republican Parties as adopted at Portland by the recent State Conventions.

Resolved, That the migratory system of District Attorney should be substituted by each County having its own County Attorney, at a moderate salary, whose duty it shall be to protect all County interests, including all prosecutions.

Resolved, that we demand such changes in our laws as are necessary to provide for Precinct organization, giving each precinct power to elect its own Assessor, Road Supervisor and all local officers.

Resolved, that we view with alarm the constantly increasing expenditures of the County Court, and demand more careful and economical administration in that office. T. F. COWING, Chairman.

Attest: CLYDE ENANS, Sec'y. At 10:30 P. M. the Convention adjourned to meet the next morning and nominate the

County Ticket, which by noon Tuesday was completed and ratified as follows:

- Populists—Senator, W. S. U'Ren. Representatives, Geo. Ogle and J. Coon. Judge, W. W. Myers. Treasurer, Jacob Shade. School Supt., H. G. Starkweather. Recorder, A. E. Luelling. Assessor, Lucien Stout. Clerk, Elmer Dixon. Silver Democrats—Commissioner, Wm. J. Currin

Sheriff, J. J. Cook. Coroner, Dr. M. C. Strickland. Surveyor, A. Todd. Silver Republicans—Representative, George Knight.

The Joint Convention

was called to order Tuesday by Col. Miller, and the nomination of Justices of the Peace and Constables for the various districts was proceeded with. The following nominations were made:

- No. 1, Pleasant Hill, Union and Tualatin Precincts—Clyde Evans, Justice; Frank Gosser, Constable. No. 2, Oswego—H. W. Koehler, Constable. No. 3, Milwaukie and Clackamas—A. E. Holcomb, Justice; W. L. Johnson, Constable. No. 4, Oregon City, Wards 1, 2, 3; Abernethy, West Oregon City, Maple Lane and Canemah—C. Schuebel, Justice; T. L. Lawrence, Constable. No. 6, Canby and New Era—Charles N. Wait, Justice; Joseph Shull, Constable. No. 7, Barlow, Needy and Macksburg—W. W. Jesse, Justice; F. M. Matthews, Constable. No. 8, Upper Molalla, Soda Springs and Marquam—O. D. Eby, Justice; Wm. Everhart, Constable. No. 9, Milk Creek and Beaver Creek—Robert Schuebel, Justice; John Paine, Constable. No. 10, Highland and Canyon Creek—R. Rutherford, Justice; J. D. Myers, Constable. No. 11, Viola, Springwater and Harding—J. A. Randolph, Justice; N. H. Kandle, Constable. No. 12, Damascus and Boring—H. Breithaupt, Justice; Wm. Buchman, Constable. No nominations were made for districts Nos. 13 and 14.

Persecuted by Office Seekers.

"The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife" is one of the most interesting contributions to The Ladies' Home Journal. In a series of letters the wife of a cabinet member writes to her sister of office seekers and of those in the departments. "You can have no idea," she anonymously declares, "how Henry (her husband) is persecuted by applicants for his influence with the president or with the heads of departments. He really has no influence outside of his own department, and he is wearing his sympathies into tatters listening to tales of woe. The saddest case that has come under my own observation is that of a maiden lady, fully 50 years old, who has worked in the departments ever since the war. Senatorial influence has kept her in all these years, but now that the civil service reforms are being introduced she is in despair, for, although perfectly competent at her work, she never in the world could pass one of those rigid examinations. She called upon me bearing a letter of introduction from Mrs. Arthur Folsom (Mary Allison), who married into one of the old families here. I don't know whether her family lost their means by the war or in some other way, but they did lose everything when she was a gay girl at the top of society in both Alexandria and Washington. She told me about dancing in a set of lancers opposite Abraham Lincoln, who, though awkward and angular in his dancing, seemed to enjoy it and always had a gay word for everybody. She says her feeling for Mr. Lincoln was something more than respect—it was more like adoration; that she has often wondered if people did not feel just so toward the great religious prophets who must have spread abroad what Mr. Lincoln did—an atmosphere of sympathetic kindness, trust, privity and nobility."

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DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

A Man Might Possibly Live to Be One Hundred and Twenty-five Years Old.

In the average statistics of human life it has been found that women live longer than men. The reason for that appears to be simple.

Up to the age of 20 to 25 the man is undoubtedly younger and less developed than the woman, but in the next 20 or 30 years of his life the man ages much more rapidly, because apart from the strain and hardship of a profession, the exposure to unhealthful climates, the disappointments of fortune, he often leads a life of dissipation and excess which early puts its stamp upon his forehead and turns his hair gray before its time. The woman, on the other hand, who has often more than her share of anxieties, has, apart from the many accidents of life, but one serious and inevitable danger, that of the perpetuation of her race, which, safely passed, renovates rather than ages and increases a woman's chance of longevity.

From the few facts that I have ventured to put together we may deduce, I think, the following conclusions, which, I trust, may be found of some interest by those who desire to have a general view of the expectation of life, its real duration and the possible causes of its length and brevity.

First.—That, according to the best authorities of the last century, the extreme limit of life might be 125 years under extraordinary and almost abnormal circumstances.

Second.—That the anticipation of life is roughly five times the time that the organs of the body—not counting the brain, which develops later—require to attain their full and absolute maturity. This, of course, varies not only in races, but in individuals, some developing early and some much later, even in the same climate and in the same family.

Third.—That rarely, if ever, is that full duration achieved, owing to disease, food, heredity, bad habits, wear and tear and many other causes which shorten life.

Fourth.—The slower the development the longer may be the duration of life.

Fifth.—That all human beings are not born with the capacity for long life even under the most favorable circumstances. As the organism of the human being is more complex than that of the lower animals, so his anticipation of life is far more variable.

Sixth.—That those circumstances which conduce to longevity are undoubtedly late development, frugal habits, moderation, exemption from vicissitudes of climate and extreme of heat or cold, from mental worry and agitation, temperature in eating and drinking, with a fair amount of brain work when the brain is ready to undertake it.

We have all heard the well worn axiom attributed to the Palmist that the "days of men are threescore and ten," but in Genesis vi, 3, will be found the following passage: "Yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years." This passage seems to have been overlooked, as I have rarely seen it quoted, although curiously enough it exactly corresponds to the theory that man should attain five times the period of reaching his maturity.—Nineteenth Century.

The Disfiguring "Make Up."

So long as we indulge in the barbarism of footlights some strengthening of the points of the face may be needful. It is indeed an excellent thing when deftly done and the material causes of the effect entirely hidden, as they should be. The clarity of a whiter tint to the general tone of the skin, the illumination of eye and teeth by emphasizing the brow and lashes and lips, the heightening of the color—all these things can be so done as to disguise the means by which they are done. What is the method actually pursued? White is laid all over face and shoulders in thick washes, like a Pierrot's mask, masses of black pomade load the eyebrows and eyelashes, great globes of red are put upon the ear lobes and on and around the lips like a snapdragon, deep pink in and below the nostrils and on the eyelids and masses of black or purple beneath the eyes, projecting to the temples in arrowheads.

All these things are perfectly visible to a large part of the audience and are disfiguring even at a distance. With an opera glass they are shocking. The objects which are obtained are the goggling of the eyes, which can be thrown about with the intensity of a dorky's, and the display of the ivory, which produces a similar effect to his. For passion to show itself in such plastered faces, for waves of emotion to spread over them and for any refinement of feeling to communicate itself to the audience are as impossible as it would be to expect these things from the painted canvas. They cannot cry, of course, nor touch, nor be touched, without disaster. Ellen Terry played a disfiguring scene here one night, with the water streaming from an eye into which her loaded eyelashes had discharged themselves.—Time and the Hour.

A Pertinent Question.

Old Aunt Dinah was a colored woman with a remarkably strong voice who would sing and cry "glory" with such vigor as to be heard above all the rest of the congregation, but she was of an unpleasantly "sewing" disposition. It was the custom at the missionary meetings which she attended to take up the collection during the singing of the hymn "Fly abroad, thou mighty gospel," in the midst of which Aunt Dinah always threw back her head, closed her eyes and sang away at the top of her lungs until the pitched had been passed. The collector, who was an old man of plain speech, observed this habit, and one evening when he came to her seat he surveyed her rapt countenance and then said bluntly, "Look-a-heah, Aunt Dinah, what's de good ob yo' a-singin an a-singin 'Fly abroad, thou mighty gospel,' ef yo' don't gib nuffin to make her fly?"—Exchange.

FOR ORDER IN THE COURT.

A Protest Against Dramatic Demonstrations in Trials by Jury.

There is a practice the universal prevalence of which in our existing trials by jury makes justice a misnomer. It is a practice whose evils, so far as I can discover, have never been commented upon, or even appreciated, by the press, public or individuals. I refer to the whole method by which, right or wrong, innocence or guilt is sought to be proved by the counsel on either side.

Assume, for instance, a criminal case—for the same method is applied, though usually to a lesser degree, to civil contests. Beginning with the opening arraignment by the prosecution, thence through the examination and cross examination of the witnesses, the display of exhibits, on to the very end of the final harangues of the opposing counsel, the dramatic is never lost sight of.

The emotions, not the intelligence, of the jurors are appealed to throughout.

In a typical murder case which recently gratified the morbidly sensational element of the entire country the district attorney arose impressively, glanced about him ominously and then, with a tremulously tragic voice, proceeded to arraign the accused, charging him outright with the crime, practically assuming without doubt that he was guilty and endeavoring by the use of every wile of the orator's art to sway the jury to his mode of thinking. And this before the minutest bit of evidence had been taken.

Is eloquence a proper adjunct to our jurisprudence?

Heretic though I may be, I hold emphatically and with qualification that it is not. It has no place in a hall of justice, where, we are led to believe, the truth and only the truth is to be brought out. Eloquence, as manifested by oratory, is inimical to truth, which can only be discovered and established by calm, unprejudiced and dispassionate investigation.

Eloquence appeals to the emotions, and its victories are obtained by trickery—the trickery of masterful verbiage playing upon sensitive but unreasoning ears.

The claim that cannot be justified before the reason cannot be valid. Eloquence is the weapon of falsity. Truth and right do not require its use. The sphere of eloquence is the stage. In the pulpit, before the bar of justice and in the hall of legislation it is a source of unlimited evil.

I hold that for the accomplishment of justice all the theatric displays, all eloquence, all excitements to the emotions, should be banished from our courts of law by sentiment if not by regulation. They have no place there.

Judicial procedure should be along the lines similar to the investigation of scientific propositions and discoveries. The establishment of right or wrong, guilt or innocence, is something to be effected by cold, prosaic, rigid inquiry, step by step, as analogous as may be to mathematical demonstration.

We shall have to wait long for the time when this is recognized, but it will be in the indefinite future, and when that time does come we may be more confident that our courts of justice are such in something more than name.—Criterion.

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