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Alaskan Boundary a Clear Case for Arbitration.

Some congressmen are affected almost to violence by the treaty which provides for arbitration of the Alaskan boundary dispute, and they have taken up the cry that there is nothing to arbitrate. They assume that everyone at heart acknowledges the justice of the American claim that ten leagues from the ocean means ten leagues from the head of every kind of inlet, and that any contention for the other side is necessarily insincere.

But it happens that there is the same intensity of conviction on the other side. An article which appeared in The Contemporary Review last August was just as confident with its claims, and backed them up with a most plausible appeal to history. It referred, for example, to the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, and showed that the word sea, or its equivalent, had been changed to ocean or its equivalent in that document for the express purpose of preventing confusion over the measure of the coast strip. It quoted against the United States the great legal authorities of the United States to prove that if the ten marine leagues were to be measured seaward from the coast they should be measured from the sea mouths, and not from the upper shores of inlets or other territorial waters, it being our own custom to treat bays as part of our territory. And it asserted that although the British Canadian claims had never been allowed to rest the United States actually has the audacity to demand a strip of British territory 300 miles from north to south and from 14 to 70 miles wide.

This country is pictured throughout the article as a tricky and insidious but bold and determined land-grabber, and the author would wave his flag as the congressmen are doing and declare that it should never come down, no never. It does not follow that his argument is sound, but it does follow that where such irreconcilable opinions exist the case is the very kind for which arbitration is most needed. And when the questions of fact are determined the question of the flags ought not to disturb anyone. No American flag will come down on American territory and no British flag upon British territory, but a rational method will have been employed for determining what is American and what is British territory. The treaty should certainly be ratified.

Growing Sentiment for Popular Election of Senators.

The lower house of the Oregon legislature, which is composed of 48 Republicans and 11 Democrats, has just adopted a memorial favoring the election of United States senators by the people. Such a memorial is not definitive, but it is certainly highly significant. By this time all parties, except the Republican, are pledged to work for the popular election of senators in their national platforms, and this body, which is Republican by more than four to one, gives its indorsement to the same reform.

It is to be noted also that other legislatures in which the Republicans have had a majority have shown their sympathy for the movement and that the action of the Oregon legislature is merely one of several indications that it is gaining in strength all the time. The National House of Representatives has been committed to it while the Republicans were in control and if we were to look for the principal obstacles in its way we should find them in just two institutions—the United States Senate and the Republican national convention.

If the convention would act favorably we should then have a union on this subject of all the representative gatherings which formulate party policies and the campaign would be very much simplified. For it is hardly possible that the Senate would hold out long against such a union, since this would mean the repudiation of the party platform in every case and a reckless disregard of consequences which few politicians show even on exceptional occasions.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the next national convention of the Republicans will be as responsive to public sentiment as some of the Republican legislatures and the lower house of Congress. But if it should not be this reform is bound to come all the same. It will either be forced ultimately through the initiative of the states or there will be a reversal of the present majorities in Congress, which will bring it about and end forever the scandals of the present system.—Record Herald.

Grape Juice as a Preventive of Typhoid.

The constant research and discoveries of bacteriologists are not only arming us against disease germs but are gradually divesting all forms of bacteria of many of their terrors.

A few weeks ago Dr. Ferguson, a London bacteriologist, announced the results of extended experiments with lemon juice as a destroyer of typhoid bacilli. As a result of numerous tests Dr. Ferguson declared his belief that a few drops of lemon juice in a glass of water would suffice to destroy or render harmless if the typhoid germs are already taken into the system. The announcement was followed by experiments in this country, notably in the laboratory of the department of public health in this city, and the deductions of Dr. Ferguson were amply sustained.

It appears, however, that lemon juice is not the only substance that will check the germination of typhoid microbes and deprive them of all vitality. Experiments in the New York bacteriological laboratory, as well as in the laboratory of our own department of public health, have demonstrated that unfermented grape juice is even more efficacious than lemon juice in destroying the vitality and checking the growth of typhoid germs, while its use is not attended with any of the dangers that are incident to the continued drinking of lemon juice.

That lemon juice is harmful to some stomachs when taken continuously is well known to physicians. Not every stomach can receive the acid of the lemon, even though greatly diluted, without injury or discomfort. Pure grape juice is not only harmless but highly nutritious. Its use at meal time is invariably attended with beneficial results, it being very rich in nutriment, blood-making elements. It is worthy of note, however, that the bacteriologists lay great stress upon the purity and clearness of the juice, claiming that adulterations or dilutions tend to render it ineffective as a destroyer of typhoid germs.

If future experiments tend to more fully confirm the correctness of this theory in regard to the juice of the grape it offers a most agreeable and nourishing preventive of the most dreaded of all germ diseases.

SENATOR TELLER is not impressed by the suggestion of a bureau of publicity for the control of trusts. He says that you might as well try to stop crime by publishing every criminal's name as to attempt to regulate trusts by such a bureau. Such publicity, however, does have some deterrent effect in conjunction with enforceable laws. If publicity were to be considered by itself alone or in conjunction with other mild pallatives, the senator's contemptuous disposal of it would be entirely justified. It cannot be made a panacea, and the word would have to have much more than the ordinary bureaucratic meaning to give it any effect at all. It must be joined with the idea of a searching inquiry, of personal accountability and of heavy penalties. Otherwise the merely formal compliance with its terms might cover all kinds of jugglery and fraud and produce absolutely no benefit whatever. The great purpose of any new statute or amendment should be to reach evasions of law which such publicity would never reveal, and that is the object sought in clearer definitions of the trusts and in the menace of criminal prosecution. The former would make the subterfuges of the corporations more difficult of accomplishment, while the latter would certainly act as a powerful deterrent if it were once demonstrated that the government was in earnest. Up to the present time the trust promoters and managers have acted as if and probably felt that their lawbreaking was privileged. If their corporations were threatened in one name and form they have changed both, leaving the substance unchanged, and gone on their watery way rejoicing.

THE senatorial fight has changed little in the past week. Fulton has gained a little, but his opponents claim that the gain was his from the beginning. On last Tuesday Paulsen changed from Fulton to Geer and back again before the vote was announced. Whether this means anything remains to be seen. It created considerable comment at the time. It is claimed by the opponents of Fulton that his case is getting weaker as the days go by, and by his friends that he is stronger than at first. Unless he can win before the last hours of the session, it is probable that other forces and candidates will enter the field that will draw from his support and bring about his defeat. On the other hand, his friends claim that he can get 38 or 40 votes outside of Multnomah county and if he does he will get the requisite number from that county, and an impartial view of the situation would warrant this conclusion, as Fulton has many personal friends in the Multnomah delegation. The opposition to Fulton from that quarter is geographical, and the politicians that want to remain in the saddle in that county are afraid to support him, but some of his friends in that delegation may break away in spite of the leaders, who are only looking to their own continuance in power.

A BILL has passed the senate and will without doubt pass the house putting Judge Ryan back on the Board of Commissioners. The platform of the Republican party at the last election called for this change believing it was for the best interests of the county that this change should be made. Those that have contended that the change should be made will have a chance to see if the new order of things will work more smoothly than the old. Judge Ryan's ability and integrity have never been doubted. His influence on the board will be of much benefit to the county. With the right management this county should take first rank in the state. A new era is opening for the state and county and with Judge Ryan at the head of county affairs this county can get much from the opportunities opening before her.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY. Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."—DAN. A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says: "I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan. A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter. Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter. Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."

W. E. Griffith, Concan, Texas, writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter.

Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell county, Va., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred. D. Scott, Larue, Ohio, Right Guard of Titan Post High Train, writes: "As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty endorsement."—Fred. D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 228 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 103, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 228 1/2 street, N.E.:

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.

Treat Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often produces a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months, the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failure if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels, the same certain and reliable remedy.

If you do not derive prompt relief, factory results from the use of Peruna, state to Dr. Hartman, general druggist, of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable assistance gratis.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Laxative Sanction, Columbus, Ohio.

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