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THE Courier once more had its say about the tax list. In a conversation with the editor of the Courier a representative of the ENTERPRISE was told, that all the Courier knew about this printing matter was what Cheney told the Courier man. This is certainly a good reliable source of information. Now the ENTERPRISE wishes to state that the sheriff did perfectly right and what the law requires when he advertised the delinquent tax list by describing each separate tract. No other course would have been effective in bringing the real estate corporations to time. That the ENTERPRISE did not have any contract or understanding to pay the Courier thirty-three and one-third per cent of the printing or any part of the printing, and when the Courier says it has the proof to back up the assertion, we ask it to produce it. This whole matter is a little cheap advertising on the part of the Courier which every issue poses as the champion of the people or labor, while probably the very article crying for the laborer was set on a machine to save a few cents instead of giving it to a poor typesetter. A little less hot atmosphere of the holier than thou order.

Senator Aldrich's Monetary Bill.

It appears to be generally agreed that the bill presented by Senator Aldrich relating to government deposits in national banks is all that can be expected in the way of monetary legislation from the present congress. In view of this fact it is worth while to examine its provisions and to inquire into the purpose of the measure. The bill embodies a plan, based largely upon the policy of Secretary Shaw last fall, to meet the business necessities of the country at a time of stringency in the money market by liberating the government funds that are locked up in the sub-treasuries.

To give this relief permission is granted by the bill to the secretary of the treasury to accept security for deposits in the national banks other than United States bonds and to deposit with the banks money received from any source. For the use of this money the banks are to pay at least 1 1/2 per cent interest and the securities that may be accepted are: (1) United States bonds, as at present; (2) bonds of any state; (3) bonds of cities at least twenty-five years old, with at least 100,000 population, with a debt not more than 10 per cent of their assessed valuation, and which have not defaulted in interest or principal of their debt for ten years; (4) bonds of railroads that have for at least ten years paid dividends on their entire capital stock of at least 4 per cent annually. A provision of the bill also permits the acceptance of the new Panama canal 2 per cent bonds as "security for circulation" when issued.

While the bill is admirably designed to enable the secretary to relieve a monetary stringency by unlocking the accumulated funds in the national treasury and sending them into the channels of business through the national banks, it is to be noted that its operation depends upon two conditions—the presence of surplus funds in the treasury to deposit in the banks, and the willingness of the secretary to extend relief in this manner. While the bill is not regarded as a complete and certain remedy for the evils of monetary stringency at all times, it is certain that it would enable the secretary to greatly relieve the situation whenever the surplus was large enough to warrant its use for this purpose.

People Should Watch the Philippines.

The Manila dispatch of Feb. 22, returns to the use of "ladrones." This is the orthodox word common to official reports, but there have been some slips in the press reports recently. There was one engagement with "insurgents" and another with "hostiles" which is reminiscent of our Indian wars.

Whatever the queer creatures thus designated really are it is astonishing to learn that they are operating near the capital. "The enemy surrounded the towns of Cainta and Taytay, eleven miles east of Manila, on Saturday and captured thirty scouts and ten men of the constabulary, whom they disarmed and set free." At their head was a Fra Diavolo who is called General San Miguel, and it is said that the General only has uniforms for his forces.

While it would be silly to discuss the situation in a sensational manner, since there is no evidence that the government is in the slightest danger, it is certainly desirable that the public should follow all

this news carefully. When the American people approved, or seemed to approve, the so-called expansion policy they themselves assumed a responsibility which cannot be shouldered on a commission or a president. If now they are indifferent to the results they are guilty of a crime against their own principals. If such indifference persists it will condemn the Paris treaty of itself because it will show that our sordid selfishness we are wholly unfit to legislate for an alien race 8,000 miles away.

The truth is we have been wonderfully fortunate so far owing to the providential appointment of Judge Taft to the governorship. He has thousands of friends among the Filipinos, and his only enemies are American carpet-baggers. Had it not been for the force of his character, which is at once strong, just and amiable, the probabilities are that the sufferings of the natives from the hard times in the islands would have provoked a revolt of a most serious nature. We have him to thank for the fact that the ladrones have not become an insurgent army.

A Great Campaign Against Disease.

While the methods of physicians are still in the main empirical, there underlies the practice of their profession a large and ever increasing body of scientific knowledge. It is upon the proven facts of pathology that preventive medicine most largely rests, and preventive medicine is the field in which the greatest strides are being made.

The untrammelled investigation into the causes and character of disease—pathological research, in other words—demands in most cases from those who give themselves up to it freedom from the pressure of having to earn their own livings. Rarely does it bring even a moderate financial reward to the genius who applies himself to it, though to the race it is of the most utility. The investigator, that he may give us the blessings of his work, must be either temporarily or permanently endowed with the material means to pursue his calling.

The million dollars that has been set aside for the Rockefeller Institute by John D. Rockefeller is just such an endowment of brains, and it will assuredly produce for the American people and for the rest of the world as well, immense dividends in health. The men who are to use it will search both for the causes of disease and for new methods of curing diseases.

The endowment will be all the more welcomed because it will encourage those special qualities of brain in Americans that have heretofore been little evident. America has not yet to its credit the production of a single scientific genius of the first order. The tremendous mental power of the race has been exerted either directly in practical fields or in invention which finds application for the scientific discoveries of other peoples. There is nothing in the genius of our race to hinder its entry into the higher regions of thought, and the Rockefeller Institute will help toward this end in one field as the Carnegie Institution will in many.

High Speed In Trolley Lines.

Announcement is made by the management of the traction company which operates an electric line between Chicago, Aurora and Elgin of the purchase of twenty-five cars, "which will run, if need be, at the rate of 180 miles an hour." As an advertising proposition this is guilt edged, but at the present stage of railway development it amounts to nothing from a practical standpoint. The love of excessive speed in transportation seems to be inherent in the American people, but the time is far distant when a speed of 180 miles an hour is within attainment either on electric or steam railroads.

The principal reason for this is to be found in the unperfected state of the art of track building. Although great advancement has been made in this line during the past twenty-five years the present speed of the everyday express train taxes the track builder's skill to the utmost. The constant pounding of the fast trains which have been inaugurated by various big railway systems during the past three years have resulted in putting hitherto almost perfect road beds in more or less precarious condition.

What is true of steam railroads is equally true of electric lines. Until improved methods in track building and maintenance are invented the practical speed of trains will be considerably below the 100-mile-an-hour mark. There are other important factors which militate against much greater speed than obtained at present. Some of these are: Imperfect Safety devices, rapidly advancing cost of operation as speed increases and the danger attending increased speed.

Canals and Railroad Freight Rates.

In a speech which he delivered at the annual dinner of the Arkwright Club in New York Saturday President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad opposed the improvement of the Erie Canal and referred slightly to the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The latter should certainly be abandoned for the more promising substitute which Chicago has provided, but in this matter Mr. Fish's judgment is too evidently affected by his associations. He speaks as a railroad man, and it is well known that even dead water ways have a restraining influence upon railroad freight rates.

Take for example the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which Mr. Fish says cost the state \$100,000 a year, and consider it in conjunction with the Illinois River. Practically no commerce is taken along the former, and the latter is traversed by but a few pitiful flat-bottomed boats. Despite this fact these two water ways exert a powerful influence on freight rates, more by their possibilities than by the traffic they carry. This is evidenced by the fact that when the river closes in winter distance tariffs in central Illinois are increased very materially.

The Grip Leaves Thousands in its Path Weak, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Catarrh Wrecks.



LIKE A DEMON grip has crossed our country, leaving behind scores of physical wrecks. Victims of catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the pelvic organs, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Grip is epidemic catarrh, and sows the seed of chronic catarrh within the system.

This is so true that few grip sufferers are able to make a complete recovery until they have used Peruna. Never in the history of medicine has a remedy received such unequalled and universal eulogies as Peruna.

A New York Alderman's Experience. Hon. Joseph A. Flinn, alderman Fifth District, writes from 104 Christopher street, New York City, as follows: "When a pestilence overtakes our people we take precaution as a nation to preserve the citizens against the dread disease. "La grippe has entered thousands of our homes this fall, and I noticed that the people who used Peruna were quickly restored, while those who depended on doctor's prescriptions, spent weeks in recovering, leaving them weak and emaciated. "I had a slight attack of la grippe and at once took Peruna, which drove the disease out of my system in a few days and did not hinder me from pursuing my daily work. "I should like to see our Board of Health give it official recognition and have it used generally among our poor sick people in Greater New York."—Joseph A. Flinn.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.: "Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe headache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do. "One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Mr. O. H. Perry, Atchison, Kansas, writes: "Again, after repeated trials of your medicines, Peruna and Manalin, I give this as my expression of the wonderful results of your very valuable medicine its effects in my case after repeated trials. "First, it cured me of chronic bronchitis of fifteen years' standing by use of two bottles of Peruna in January, 1902, and no return of it. "After I was cured of bronchitis I had la grippe every winter for several winters. But, through the use of Peruna it got gradually weaker in its severity until it dwindled down to a mere stupor for two or three days. Now the stupor does not trouble me any more."—O. H. Perry.

A Congressman's Experience. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh, have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy." Very respectfully, George H. White.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus.

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