

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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Capital, \$100,000  
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
Loans made. Bills discounted. Makes collections. Buys and sells exchange on all points in the United States, Europe and Hong Kong. Deposits received subject to check. Bank open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
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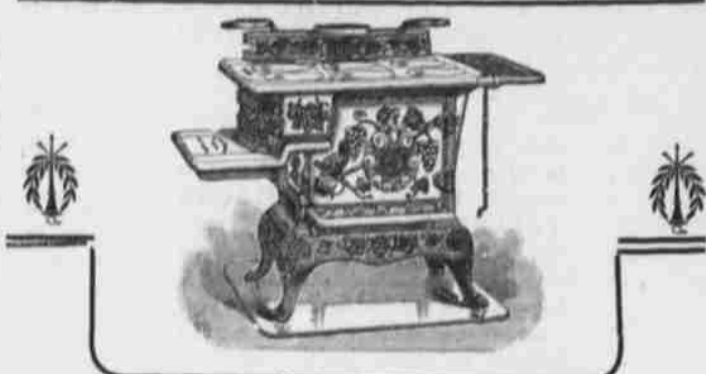
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**JEWELER**  
Near Huntley's Drug Store,  
FORTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN  
Great Britain and America.

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**LUMBER**

**BUY THE**  
**NEW HOME**  
**SEWING MACHINE**  
Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.  
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ORANGE, MASS.  
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FOR SALE BY  
C. S. CRANE, 350 Morrison Street,  
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The only first-class Second-Hand Dealer in Furniture Stoves and Utensils. It is worth your time to come and examine the stock. You will find a full line of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves, Crockery Hardware, Etc.  
Highest cash price paid for second hand goods.

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MAIN STREET  
One Door North of Commercial Bank

## WM. GARDNER & SON

WATCHMAKERS  
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JEWELERS...

All work given our prompt and careful attention. Prices Reasonable.  
Court House Block  
OREGON CITY, ORE.

## Oregon City Machine Shop

BUCKLEIN & KLEINSHMIDT, Proprietors.  
General Machine Work of all kinds done. We carry in stock a line of Shafting and Pulleys—new and second hand. First class Engine and Saw mill machinery.  
Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly filled.  
At rear of Pope's Hardware Store. Oregon City, Oregon.

## Oregon Washington State Fair Victories

ON BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS  
Oregon State Fair 1902  
1-2-3 on Cock Birds, 6 in Competition 1st on Hen, 10 in Competition 1-2-3 on Pullets, 40 in Competition 2nd on Cockerel, 21 in Competition 1st on American Class  
Have won 1st on pullets the past 3 years. Stock for sale, eggs in season.  
Washington State Fair 1902  
We only sent 3 pullets, 1 hen and 1 Cock and won on every entry but one besides specials, including best pen in the show. Prizes won 1st Cock, 1st Hen; 1st and 2nd Pullet; 1st pen.  
Exhibition Stock a specialty. Some grand pullets for sale. Eggs \$3.00.  
**J. MURROW & SON, Oregon City, Oregon.**

## KOZY KANDY KITCHEN

FOR FINE CANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS, ETC., CALL ON THE  
FINEST CHOCOLATE CREAMS IN THE CITY. ALSO CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

## Brunswick House & Restaurant

Newly Furnished Rooms.  
Meals at All Hours. Prices Reasonable.  
Opposite Suspension Bridge.  
Only First Class Restaurant In Town. CHARLES CATT, Proprietor

**PILES** DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN FILE OINTMENT is a SURE CURE for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, always the itching at once, gives instant relief. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per box. WILLIAMS' MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. For Sale at HUNTLEY'S

## BOOM IN CASCARA

Price of Chittim Bark Soars High.

Twelve Cents Per Pound is the Quotation—Gathering Bark in Clackamas.

The boom is still on in chittim says the Corvallis Times. The man who owns chittim in quantity now can wear diamonds if he wants to. Twelve cents per pound is the nominally quoted rate that dealers give out. It is however known that half a cent more and even higher figures have been paid for extra choice lots within the past few days. Compared with the two and three quarters and the three cents that the bark brought last year, or with the cent and a half and the cent and three quarters that it sold at a few years ago, the present figures are amazing. Had a man invested \$5,000 in bark last year, he could sell it for more than \$20,000 today. Had he put the same amount in chittim five or six years ago when it went at a cent and a half, he could live in a fine house and support his mother-in-law and turn up his nose at all his wife's relations if he wants to now.

Lots of chittim sold in Corvallis at four cents at the beginning of the present season. Up to two weeks ago the price was but little above five cents. Up to a few days ago some of the local dealers had still on hand all the bark they had bought during the season. It is understood several large lots of this character were closed out the latter part of last week. The figure at which the bark went is not known but it was high enough to leave a beautiful profit to the dealer. In all it is understood, about 10 carloads will be bought and sold by Corvallis dealers this season.

The big figures have caused many an early contract to be broken. The mortality among contracts has been actually epidemic. Men who agreed to sell at four or five cents, and gave out that they would have a stipulated amount to sell, did not deliver when the time came, with a margin of about seven or eight cents on every pound of bark. The temptation to crawlish was resistless, and agreements were thrown to the wind. It is hard, too, for any man to see his neighbor's is bringing twelve cents. The buyer for the San Francisco house who slipped over into Alesia and bought up large quantities of bark at six cents was still waiting for his bark to arrive at last accounts. The delivery was to have taken place by the 1st of September. He is represented to have engaged about a carload. As near as can be learned not even a wheelbarrow load was delivered on time. He took the precaution to give a check in part payment of the purchase price, in order to bind the bargain. The sellers say however, that he is represented when in Alesia that six cents was the Corvallis price, when as a matter of fact the price in Corvallis was about double that figure. It is possible that the latter has something to do with the fact that the bark doesn't come.

The unexpectedly big figures have occasioned several paradoxes. A man on Big Elk sold the bark off his own farm and with the money purchased his neighbor's farm. Chas. Overlander and a partner engaged to clear the brush on the Dalaba farm and for the job were to receive all the chittim bark on the place. In Toledo the other day, they marketed eight tons of bark for nearly \$2,000, which is more than the farm is worth, and the eight tons sold only represents a part of the bark on the place.

One man over in that country engaged six tons of bark at the first of the season to a Salem druggist at four cents a pound, which is \$80 per ton. The druggist bound up the contract in such a way that delivery is assured. The druggist will get over \$250 per ton for the bark or \$1,500 for what he paid \$480 for. His profit is over \$1,000 on an original investment of less than \$500.

A man on Nestucca was less fortunate. He bought a ranch over there, stocked it with goats, and was filled with visions of prosperity to come from his new enterprise. He was by the way an amateur rancher who engaged in the business as a diversion and experiment. He had 230 goats on the place, for which he had paid \$4 per head. One day the news came to him that all his goats were dead. There was chittim on the place and when the other browse gave out they ate chittim and it physicked them all to death. This is at least the way the story is told west of the summit of the coast range.

Two small boys rowed into Elk City the other day with a few sacks of chittim in the bottom of their boat. They rowed back up the river with \$63 in cash in their pockets, the sale price of their little bag of chittim. The money looked almost as big as the pile of chittim, and suggests that if the price soars much higher it will be chittim instead of diamonds that the rich and fashionable will wear for jewels.

A pool of 18 tons of chittim sold at Toledo the other day. Buyers from all around were there to bid. The pool went at 12:08 cents per pound, or about \$241 per ton.

The question of whether the bark will continue at present prices or drop again is one that men are studying. Most dealers expect it to drop. One tale is that brokers in the East sold carloads here and there to medicine makers, expecting to get the bark at the usual figures or thereabouts, and then with the time for delivery approaching they cannot get the goods without paying enormously for it. All dealers figure that there is inflation some where in the quotations and that in due time there will be a collapse.

On the other hand, cascara is fast coming into prominence as a medicine. It is no longer merely the ingredient of the patent medicine. Physicians and manufacturing druggists value it as a medicine, and it is regularly taking its place among the favorite medicines on the shelves of drug stores. Doctors recognize it as one of the best bowel medicines in the world. Properly used, it is said to be a positive cure for chronic constipation. In tinctures, tablets and other forms, it has come to be a regular ingredi-

ent in the prescriptions of up-to-date practicing physicians. Coupled with the new demand, is the fact that the original supply is fast being exhausted. One or two cars so far shipped this season out of Corvallis went to London, and another went to Hamburg, Germany. So it is certain that the old price of two cents and under is not likely to ever be seen again.

A sequence of the new prices is speculation upon the fact if chittim orchards or forests will not hereafter be cultivated. The question of planting trees is more or less debated among people who think seriously of setting out chittim orchards. It is stated that a tree will grow to a diameter of six inches in six years. Such a tree will yield ten to twenty pounds of dried bark. In trees of such age the bark dried out more than in larger trees. Ten pounds of green bark makes a dried product of about six or seven pounds. One man, working under favorable conditions, can peel 100 pounds of dried bark per day. The peeling process is a business with sleights and tricks that experts use to a great advantage, and they peel with greater celerity than novices do. Chittim trees do not grow from cuttings, and can only be produced from seed or root. In peeling bark, the tree is killed, the usual practice being, after peeling as high as the operator can reach, to cut the tree down in order to get the bark from the upper part.

**CHITTIM IN CLACKAMAS.**  
Gathering of cascara bark, or chittim wood, has been resumed in this county with the big advance that has taken place in the price of this article. Trees from which this bark is obtained are numerous in the south end of the county, and persons residing about Barlow are making good wages. This bark formerly sold at 2 1/2 cents a pound here and now it finds a ready sale at a bit a pound.

**SUIT FOR DAMAGES.**  
The big advance in the price of chittim bark is responsible for a suit in the circuit court wherein the Hurlburt-Nicklin Mercantile Company, of Junction City, sues Peter Colgaard, of Elmira, to recover \$210, the amount the plaintiffs allege they would have made if a certain contract for the sale of some chittim bark had been lived up to by the defendant, says the Eugene Guard.  
The plaintiffs allege that on Aug. 14, 1903, they entered into a contract with Mr. Colgaard to furnish them 1300 or 1400 pounds of chittim bark at 5 cents per pound, the price of that article at that time. It seems that the defendant has not fulfilled his contract and now that the bark is selling at 20 cents per pound, the plaintiffs claim that they are damaged to the extent of \$210, because of Colgaard's failure to deliver the bark.

## WHAT OREGON GIRLS CAN DO

Illustration of What Purpose, Backed by Persistent Effort, Will Bring.

"There are two young ladies living between Dallas and Salem, in Polk county, who deserve honorable mention in the class of successful men and women of Oregon," says the Salem Statesman.  
"They are sisters. A little over two years ago their father died, leaving them a small farm on which were twelve acres of prune trees. There was a \$1500 mortgage on the place. These young ladies were not out of their teens' then, but they did not sit down and give up hope. They did not allow the little home to be eaten up by the mortgage, and sold out by the sheriff. They did not propose to have such a record. They had strong hands and good health, though they were not possessed of any money with which to hire help. But they could work with their own hands, and they went at it. They trimmed up and put in fine shape the prune orchard, and in other ways tended the farm in a manner becoming thrifty husbandmen.

"During the little over two years since their father died these young ladies have paid off the \$1500 mortgage, and they have besides built an \$800 house, and in other ways added to the appearance and comfort of their home. They are entirely out of debt.

"Their net profit from their prune crop of last year was \$1750 cash.  
"This shows two or three things. It shows, first, what willing hands and stout hearts can do, even against odds. And it shows that the state of Oregon, and more especially the Willamette valley, is the place for workers. And it shows, in addition, that there is money in the business of raising prunes here. The prunes did a large part in paying off the mortgage.

"There is no country under the sun that offers better advantages for the small farmer than are offered right here in the Willamette valley. The crops here are sure—as sure as they are in any country under the sun—and it does not cost all one can make throughout the twelve months to get one through the cold winters and the hot summers, as it does in the states east of the Rocky mountains.

"Oregon and the Willamette valley are all right. These young ladies between Salem and Dallas, whose accomplishments made the occasion of this article, are all right."

**MORE PATENTS RECEIVED.**—Patents have been received at the Oregon City Land Office in favor of the following named persons: Wilburn Weber Sale, Ino. M. Underwood and Marshall E. Morgan, homesteads; Wm. G. Goslin, (7); Chas. F. Adams, Phineas H. Dodge, C. W. Clark, and N. D. Johnson, lands selected in lieu of other lands; Stephen Deshaute, donation land claim. The Deshaute patent has been pending for some time and represents land located near Gervais, Marion county.

**Distress After Eating Cured.**  
Judge W. T. Holland, of Greensburg, La., who is well and favorably known, says: "Two years ago I suffered greatly from indigestion. After eating, great distress would invariably result, lasting for an hour or so and my nights were restless. I concluded to try Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and it cured me entirely. Now my sleep is refreshing and digestion perfect." Sold by Geo. A. Harding.

For styles and prices go to Miss Goldsmith's.

## SALMON IN ALASKA

U. S. Fish Commission Returns From the North.

Many Laws Will Be Recommended for Protection and Perpetuation of the Industry.

"The pack of salmon in Alaska this year did not amount to more than half a pack," said J. Nelson Wisner, Jr., who returned Saturday night from Skagway and other Alaskan points. Mr. Wisner was a member of the Alaskan Salmon Commission that was appointed by President Roosevelt to visit the northern country and make an investigation of the fishing industry of Alaska.

The commission was headed by David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, and left Seattle June 15. Skagway was the most northern point reached while the commission extended its investigations to the Skumagin Islands on the West. The members of the commission were divided into separate committees for working purposes, each division having a particular part of the investigation work to prosecute. The purpose of the investigation was to devise the best means for the perpetuation and extending of the salmon industry of Alaska. Reports will be prepared at once by the different members of the commission, covering every phase of the subject and these will be forwarded to Washington to be presented to Congress for immediate action.

Mr. Wisner was attached so the culture department of the commission, being the member of the commission appointed to represent the culture department of the industry from the United States. His work consisted of an investigation of the hatcheries of Alaska and the manner in which they are conducted. While Mr. Wisner would not discuss in detail the result of the investigations and observations of the commission, it is known that many important recommendations will be made to Congress in behalf of the salmon industry.

All of the five varieties of the salmon family, found on the coast, thrive in the Alaskan waters. Mr. Wisner attributes the decreased pack of this fish in Alaska this year to the lax laws that govern the catching of this fish. Under the present laws the restrictions are not made that the salmon may reach the spawning grounds at the proper season and keep up the supply. Among other things, the commission will recommend radical changes in the fish laws now in force. Laws providing for the needed restrictions in the matter of catching the fish, particularly in the streams where spawning takes place, will have the endorsement of the members of the commission. The removing of obstructions to the propagation of the salmon, the building and maintaining of hatcheries by the government, the appointment of a board of inspection for Alaska, a statistician and a naturalist, are among the necessary provisions that will likely be recommended to Congress by the commission as a result of investigations.

The five varieties of the salmon family that are found in Alaskan waters are: Chinook, Blue Back, Silver Side, Hump Back and Dog. Of the five the Chinook, or Red Salmon, as it is known in Alaska, is the most abundant. For every salmon other than the Red Salmon that is taken by the fishermen, the present Alaskan laws require that ten young Red Salmon be released in the streams from which the other varieties are taken. In order to comply with this legal provision, the big canneries maintain their own hatcheries. Mr. Wisner reports that there are two of the largest hatcheries in the world in Alaska. They are located one each at Loring and Karlek and by the end of the year will have a capacity of 1,000,000 eggs each. The Alaskan Red Salmon is what is known as the Blue Back in the Columbia River and is the best variety for canning purposes.

Take the Enterprise—fifty-two weeks a year.

**WOMAN MAKES MATCHES.**—A match factory managed by a woman and of sufficient importance to employ 18 people, was one of the curiosities found by Jefferson Myers, president of the State Exposition Commission, on his trip into Coos county to Lewis and Clark Fair interests, and a miniature of the factory in working operation will probably be one of the attractions at the exposition of 1905. Mrs. Elva Dyer, woman manager of the unique industry, has definitely promised to make a display of the factory product, and is expected to agree to an exhibit of actual matchmaking. The factory is located at Bandon, and is run by San Francisco people. Three hundred cans, each containing a gross package of matches, are turned out daily. The material used is burnt Port Oxford cedar timber burned over perhaps forty years ago being utilized. A profit of \$50 a day is said to accrue from this little known industry, and Mrs. Dyer is prospering.—Exchange.

## THE OLD RELIABLE

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**