Oregon City Enterprise

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Published Every Friday.

Subscription Rates.

One year.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Trial subscription, two months.....25
A discount of 50 cents on all subscriptions for one year, 25 cents for six months, if paid in advance.

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Entered at the postoffice at Oregon City, Oregon, as second-class matter.

SUPPORT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Enterprise is pleased to announce in its news columns this week that the Oregon City Board of Trade has been re-organized for active work in the interest of this city and Clackamas county.

There has been every reason for some time demanding the reorganization of this commercial body and now that a corporation has been formed for the advancement of the city's best interests it is up to the business and professional men of the community to lend their support to the movement that is to be inaugurated. As we have often remarked editorially, "Let's get to work."

The time for judiciously advertising the extensive resources of this section was never more opportune than at the present time. It is reasonable to presume that this section of the United States within the next three years will receive more attention than ever before and if the people of Clackamas county are to reap their share of the benefits that are sure to follow the Lewis & Clark fair, they must make some move to gain that recognition.

Let's be up and doing. The total of the capital stock that is proposed by the Board of Trade should be subscribed within twenty four hours that the work of the unselfish promoters may be prosecuted without delay. Let's get together and work for the advancement of all lines of business in this section of the state. The best interests of any community cannot be better served than through the agency of a commercial organization and in view of this fact there should be no hesitancy on the part of the business men and citizens of Oregon City in supporting substantially and in every way encouraging the board of trade that has just been revived among the representative business men of this city.

PROMISES TO BECOME A FAD.

Suspenders came near causing a rebellion at the Dressmakers' convention held in Chicago, last week. When one of the leaders of the meeting from Boston, who is regarded as an arbiter of fashion, announced that the fashionable women would this winter wear suspenders, like a man, every woman in the hall gasped. The discussion was had in a torrent. Every other topic failed before "suspenders" and the attention of every other woman was riveted on suspenders. The majority agreed that they would frown on such an innovation, but if it becomes "swagger" and the correct thing to do, those who frowned hardest may be the first to adopt suspenders. The leading modistes agree that a strong possibility exists, that these same startling acquisitions to a woman's toilet may become this winter one of the mainstays of the gowns, whether street, house or those designed for evening functions that the society women will wear. At a recent exhibition of the newest things in gowns, both imported and of domestic design, held at a New York fashion show, the idea of wearing suspenders to woman's wear as an aid in supporting the heavy skirts which the prevailing fashions demand was advocated by a number of fashionable modistes.—Exchange.

ADVERTISING.

When a man has goods for sale the presumption is he wants the people to know it so they will come and buy from him. But there are men doing business or think they are, here in Oregon City, who sit idly in their stores waiting for the people to come in and ask them if they have anything for sale. These very same men are always growling and grumbling about their competitors, about the condition of the weather and about the trade. How different is the situation in the store of the man who believes in publicity to advance his business and secure trade! He has no time to trouble his head about the affairs of others. He has advertised his business in a systematic way. He has invested his money in space and he is getting results. Go about town and see for yourself if it is not a fact that the man who advertises is doing business and lots of it, while the man who does not is standing about waiting for customers to find out that he is on earth with a stock of goods. Read the advertising columns and you will find these men are doing the business and they know it. That is why they advertise, not for the sake of helping a newspaper.

A TEN-YEAR old Kentucky girl is big enough to have been raised in Oregon. She weighs 259¼ pounds.—Exchange.

USE MORE WIDE TIRES.

With the coming of better roads there must also follow a marked improvement in the vehicles that pass over them. There has been some legislation in many states favoring the adoption of wider tires. So far as our information extends the inducement held out is a reduction in a certain amount of the road work each year. Some farmers have taken advantage of this privilege, but the great majority, apparently, has still continued the use of whatever sort or width of tire their fancy dictates. In fact, some who have purchased the wide-tire wagons have still continued the use of a narrow tire, which has been used whenever needed, and particularly for road traveling, on the supposition that it is of lighter draft. On account of their generally being higher wheeled, this is probably true in many instances.

Some leading cities have been gradually becoming exasperated by the expense of repairing pavement, due to the use of narrow tires, and have gradually adopted the use of wider tires suitable to the loads that they carry. Within the past month the city of Chicago has passed an ordinance providing for the complete adoption of wide tires on all trucks and similar vehicles doing business upon the streets. The ordinance does not go into effect, however, until 1906, thus providing sufficient time for all changes to be made.

We are aware of the general feeling among farmers, and that they will regard any legislation tending to force the adoption of wide tires of some prescribed width as a violation of their rights. On the other hand, there is a portion that would welcome such a change; among these are numbered those who realize the injury done every year to the roads by the continual cutting of narrow tires, says an exchange.

Promoters of better rural roads can do much to further the good road movement on the systems now in common use by encouraging the use of tires on all vehicles of sufficient width to do the least possible injury to the road while passing over it. As one close observer has said, "Every wide tire passing over the highway improves the road, but every narrow tire adds one more item to its injury."

SHOULD BE WELL PAID.

Rural mail carriers who have a view to effecting an organization that can move as a body in requesting more adequate remuneration for their services are evidently entirely justified in this effort to better their condition. Few will question the statement that the rural carriers—when the cost of their equipment and the expense of maintaining it are taken into consideration—are receiving about the lowest pay of any department of the public service. It has been clearly demonstrated that nearly every carrier in the service must provide himself with at least two horses to accomplish the work required of him. In times of bad weather, in many sections where roads are especially bad, two horses are hardly able to withstand the demand upon them. Cost of maintenance of this equipment in horses and vehicles is an expense unknown to almost every other public servant, yet the pay of the rural mail carrier is only $50 a month. Of course the expense of keeping a pair of horses is less burdensome in rural districts than in any other, but it is, nevertheless, a burden that a family man whose revenue is confined to a $600 yearly salary can hardly afford to carry.

The argument that the pay of the rural mail carrier has already been doubled as compared with the original pay is no argument at all, as the original figure on the work was ridiculously low, says the Drovers Journal. The matter of fixing the pay of these public servants who endure all sorts of exposure in bad weather should be worked out with liberal comparison with the increased earning power of all classes of labor at this time, and the proposition that a fixed appropriation be provided each carrier to cover the maintenance of his equipment when once he has provided the outfit seems to be one that congress may well consider in any future legislation, as well as an equitable adjustment of salaries that shall be satisfactory to the men who render this most valuable service.

A EUGENE girl told her fellow that he reminded her of the Venus of Milo. He wasn't acquainted with Milo, so looked up his history and found that he had no arms. There came near being a suicide.—Albany Democrat.

AN effort is being made in Portland to increase from 10 to 15 cents the price of a shine. It has been the experience of many visitors to that city that, considering the quality of the service generally rendered, the price of 10 cents that now prevails is an excessive charge to make.

THE manner in which the special agents of the govment endeavor to corner claimants upon their proving up on their timber claims down to specific answers in connection with the speculative purposes of the transaction indicates that there is a nigger in the fence. Many believe that the present program so different from the old one is to crowd out as many claimants as possible in the interest of the big syndicates whose pockets are bulging out with script. It certainly looks a good deal that way. The speculative part of it is merely an excuse on the part of the government, whose agents certainly know that as a matter of fact most people take up timber land the same as they take possession of any other property, simply for their own use, but prepared to make a deal some time in the future, if to their advantage. What's the odds, anyway? The government should be above hair splitting.—Albany Herald.

PLANT EVOLUTION.

Cultivation Has Done Wonders For Fruit and Vegetables.

There are few more wrongly named things in the world than the Jerusalem artichoke. In the first place it never came from Jerusalem at all. And in the second it is not really an artichoke, but a sunflower with its tubers developed by cultivation.

Cultivation has done wonders for fruit and vegetables.

For instance, through its means peaches, apricots and nectarines have been developed from the almond, to which family all three fruits belong.

There is little apparent connection between the wild crab of the hedgerows and a Newtown pippin, but both are members of the same genus. Indeed, it is from this same wild crabapple that the whole of the 700 odd existing varieties of apples have been raised.

Technically speaking, too, the pear is an apple, and so are the medlar and the mountain ash, which latter is not an ash at all.

Is a turnip a cabbage? Yes, one variety at least of it is. This is the queer vegetable known as kohirabi, which, although classed by scientists among the Brassica, or cabbage, family, has huge roots just like a turnip.

The cucumber is really a fruit and not a vegetable. The same remark applies to the tomato, which is really a fruit also.

The gooseberry is a currant. It is not the least like it in either appearance or flavor, yet both belong to the same family of Ribes.

The onion is a charming little flower, its various species bearing white, yellow, blue and rose colored blossoms, many produced in beautiful drooping clusters. Originally the onion was a flowering plant, but the cultivation of certain of its varieties has produced the now world famous vegetable.

When is a chestnut not a chestnut? When it is a horse chestnut. This is another of the curiosities of the classification of horticultural nomenclature. The horse chestnut is Æsculus, and the other kind Castanea.—Stray Stories.

Right Work at Right Prices.

High grade artistic work at reasonable prices is the explanation for the great amount of job work that the Enterprise office is turning out daily. This office is better prepared than ever before to do all kinds of job work at prices entirely consistent with first class service and a recognition of the union scale of wages that is being paid for labor. This office is again this year headquarters for hop check printing and all kinds of printing required by hop and fruit men. We are also better prepared than ever before to do all manner of job work, commercial and book printing, business stationery, cards, dance invitations, programs etc. We respectfully solicit work of this character and desire at all times to figure with any one desiring printing of any kind. If your work is done at the Enterprise office it is done right and will give satisfaction. Give us a trial.

The Lawyer's Rule.

"Ever since beginning the practice of law," said a Detroit lawyer, who begged that his name be suppressed, "I have made it a rule not to take cases in which I could not promise my client a percentage of gain over my fees. One day not long ago a business man came to me with a request to sue a debtor. I found it would cost far more than could be recovered and told him so. He was indignant and left vowing to get a lawyer to press the case regardless of expenses.

"A few weeks later he came to me again. 'Well,' said he, 'I took your advice and saved $250 by it. Now, I want you to take charge of all legal matters affecting the Blank corporation. Your retainer will be $2,000 per year.' I took it, it is needless to say."—Detroit News.

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