

WILL BE HELD AT PORTLAND.

American Mining Congress Comes to the Coast August 22-27.

The American Mining Congress will convene in the city of Portland, Oregon, August 22, 1904, and continue thereafter up to and including August 27th.

Climatic conditions in Portland during the month of August are most ideal; it seldom gets uncomfortably warm during the day, and the nights are always sufficiently cool that blanket is necessary for comfort.

During August the yards and environments of Portland are most beautiful. The roses, of course, at that time, are not so beautiful as those of June, still they are charming, and the display even in August will be a surprise to all.

Boat excursions up the Columbia river, up the Willamette river, down the Columbia to the seashore, and the various rail excursions radiating in all directions from the city are in full blast at that time, and are grand beyond description. The superb mountain peaks, continually snow-capped, will prove of great interest to all visitors, and a trip to Cloud Cap Inn, located at practically the snow line of Mt. Hood, will prove one of those rare novelties strangers read about, but many seldom have an opportunity to enjoy. The trip is easily made by rail from Portland to Hood River, thence by stage, and from Cloud Cap Inn to the summit, over 11,900 feet above the sea, is not an uncommon experience of visitors to the mountain. Those not desiring to take so onerous a trip can visit the crevasses of Elliott Glacier with entire safety and without fear of fatigue.

Those who desire to get a view of the Pacific Ocean proper will be afforded an opportunity to do so. The palatial steamer T. J. Potter, which is capable of carrying about 700 passengers will be running during the congress between Portland and Ilwaco, opposite Astoria, and near the mouth of the Columbia river, from which point a narrow gauge railroad runs up the beach for 18 miles, and visitors can stop at any of the numerous stations, at which they will find ample hotel accommodations. The Pacific Ocean beach is as fine as can be found anywhere. At low tide it is several hundred yards wide and stretches away to the north riding, driving or bicycling it is ideal.

Those desiring to take a single day's outing can take the train about 9 o'clock in the morning and go to the Cascade Locks, where the government has spent four million dollars in providing a waterway around the rapids in the river, and return from there by boat, arriving back in Portland about 5 o'clock p. m. For a two-day's trip, visitors can go through to the Dalles by rail, remain over night and come back to Portland the following day. This gives a river trip of over one hundred miles. The trip one way by rail and one way by river is particularly delightful. The rail line runs along the river bank close to the mountain sides, and a close view of the numerous cascades can be had. From the deck of the steamer a panoramic view of both sides of the river is to be seen.

There are many long and most delightful street car rides that visitors will delight in, while the ride to and view from Council Crest is one that will long be cherished by those fortunate enough to take advantage of it.

Governor Chamberlain has appointed the following delegates to represent Oregon at the congress:

- G. G. Warner, Cottage Grove.
J. M. Retaillic, Grants Pass.
W. S. Hawkins, Glendale.
A. D. McQueen, Portland.
H. L. Pittock, Portland.
L. Zimmerman, Portland.
E. Cannon, Portland.
C. T. Sanford, Ashland.
C. W. Nibley, La Grande.
Frank S. Baillie, Sumpter.
Al Geiser, Sumpter.
H. E. Foster, Grants Pass.
L. B. Wickersham, Grants Pass.
Arthur Bookhe, Baker City.
Wm. Harris, Black Butte.
W. B. Dennis, Black Butte.

WILL DEVELOP OREGON.

Purpose of An Organization Formed at Portland This Week.

The Oregon Development League was called to order at Portland at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning by President H. M. Calk, of the Portland Commercial Club, who was afterward elected temporary chairman of the league. The league met in the Marquam Grand Theatre, and practically every seat was taken by the delegates who had come from every part of the state.

After temporary organization was effected Hon. E. L. Smith, of Hood River, president of the State Board of Horticulture, read a paper on practical fruit raising which aroused so much interest among the delegates that after its reading Mr. Smith was kept busy for ten minutes answering questions that were fired at him by delegates who wanted to know more. Mr. Smith, than whom there is no better posted man in Oregon on fruit growing, answered every question in a satisfactory manner, and everybody was well pleased with the experience.

Dr. James Withycombe, of the Oregon Agricultural college, and director of the Experiment Station at Corvallis, read a very interesting paper on specific examples of Oregon production in various lines, going to show what Oregon soil can do when properly managed. His figures, which were not overdrawn, indicate that when all the tillable land in Oregon is finally brought under the highest state of cultivation the annual value of Oregon's products, at present prices, will amount to \$790,000,000.

The afternoon session of the Oregon Development League was largely devoted to listening to "promotion" speeches by one man selected by each delegation to speak for his county.

This proved to be a very interesting meeting and developed much regarding the many natural resources of Oregon. Just before adjournment at noon Tom Richardson asked permission to say a word or two, and before the close had made a fifteen-minute speech which aroused much enthusiasm—although he had vowed in advance that he would not say a word. His speech set the meeting on its feet in good shape.

Mr. Church spoke for Union county, Rev. J. E. N. Bell for Baker, Mr. Johnson for Wallawa, Mr. Taylor for Klamath, Mr. Newell for Washington, Mr. Godfrey for Columbia, Mr. Haley for Umatilla, J. Q. A. Bowby for Clatsop, after which the "experience meeting," as it was called,

was suspended until the following morning.

The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to the reading of a paper on Oregon's resources by Mr. Bennett, editor of the Oregon Irrigator. Mr. Bennett's address was full of good suggestions and advice, and was very well received. Mr. Bennett and his paper are the life of the new district of reclaimed land in Morrow county, and he is a born enthusiast and promoter.

WILL BE INTERESTING MEETING.

Superintendent Zinser Secures Able Lecturers for Annual Institute.

What promises to be one of the most successful teachers' institutes that was ever held in the county is the annual educational meeting of Clackamas county teachers that will be held September 7 to 10. Superintendent Zinser has about completed the program, which will be among the most interesting and thorough that was ever presented at such a gathering. He has been fortunate in securing a number of the most capable lecturers and instructors in this section of the Northwest and the program will be of corresponding worth.

Among those having places on the program are the following prominent educators: State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman; B. F. Mulkey, president of the Southern Oregon Normal School; Dr. Henry D. Shelton, University of Oregon; W. C. Hawley, president of Willamette University; D. A. Groat, principal of the Park school, Portland; L. R. Traver, superintendent of the Salem schools; Prof. Babbutt, physical director of the Portland Y. M. C. A.; and Rev. J. H. Beaven, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city.

Superintendent Zinser will issue the detailed program within a few days.

Cholera Infantum.

This disease has lost its terrors since Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy came into general use. The uniform success which attends the use of this remedy in all cases of bowel complaints in children has made it a favorite wherever its value has become known. For sale by G. A. Harding.

"We Southern men," said Joe Blackburn, "often look at pretty woman much as we would look at a picture, admiringly, courteously, but never impudently. It was in this way that I, not long ago, rested my eyes upon a very handsome young woman who was walking up and down the platform at the station at Washington waiting for the train. Soon she turned and saw me. 'Rubber!' she exclaimed, and shrugged her shoulders with a frown. I took off my hat. 'Madam,' said I, 'behold a thousand pardons. I didn't know that I took the liberty of admiring you because I thought you were the real thing.'"

SIMPLE CURE FOR MILK FEVER.

Dairymen of Ashland Endorse This Cure After Testing It.

Dairymen, who are from time to time troubled with milk fever among the cows of their herds will be interested in the following simple and effective cure for this disease. That it is effective is vouched for by two or three dairymen of Ashland and vicinity, who have recently tried it, and the remedy itself is within the reach of everybody. If the hypodermic needle is not at hand, a milking tube can be used in its place. The following is taken from the columns of the "Oregon Agriculturist."

J. J. Adams, a correspondent of the Jersey Bulletin, who lives at Madison, Neb., relates the cure of a milk fever case in a neighbor's herd as follows:

"After one has a cow the equal of which he hardly ever expects to have again and loses her with that dreaded disease, milk fever, then and not till then will he realize the importance of having a remedy that has proven satisfactory—at least in a large percentage of cases where it has been administered. I have had but one case of milk fever in my herd (and that about four years ago) which proved fatal. Then I began to realize the necessity of a remedy in case of another victim. Fortunately, so far, I have not had another case, but I wish to report a case which came under my observation a few days ago, and wish to state right here that I think where the proper apparatus for administering oxygen is not available, do the next best thing and do it quick.

"The case is as follows: On March 15, 1904, about 4 a. m., the cow (a high-grade Jersey) dropped a calf and was apparently all right. In about 7 hours she went down with milk fever. About 5 p. m. the local veterinary surgeon was sent for. He found her down on her side, unconscious at 7 o'clock p. m.; temperature 101.1-2 degrees. He immediately arranged his apparatus, which consisted of a large hypodermic needle (with the point ground off) a piece of rubber tubing and a bicycle pump—simple, isn't it? Her bag was blown up nearly as large as a tub and she was left lying on her side for the night (and I might add, for dead) but at 5 o'clock a. m., March 20, she was standing at the manger eating. At 8 a. m. her temperature was 101 degrees, and she is now giving about four gallons of milk per day.

"Would state, however, in connection with the above treatment, that the apparatus was thoroughly sterilized and disinfected with a solution of carbolic acid before being used."

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, says that the air cure for milk fever was discovered by the New York State Veterinary College. This college discovered that cows affected with this disease were promptly cured by the distention of their udders through the injection into the teats of filtered atmospheric air by means of a simple apparatus like the Davidson syringe, with an attachment of sterilized rubber tubes, containing a filter of sterile cotton.

Escaped An Awful Fate.

Mr. H. Haggins, of Melbourne, Fla., writes: "My doctor told me I had Consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by Howell & Jones, druggists. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Farmers' Corner

Care of the Calf.

The low price of beef cattle makes it undesirable to keep a cow simply for the calf that she produces, and for this reason it is gradually dawning upon the thoughtful farmer that he must get a profit from the cow above the calf she produces. And to do this he must have cattle, even for beef, that are pretty strong in milk-giving qualities, so that her milk can be creamed and the calf reared on skim milk, says the Stock, Home and Farm.

It is not necessary to give the calf whole milk more than one week; the second week it can take half whole milk and half skim, and the third week it can be given skim milk only. It should not remain with the dam more than one day, so that it will readily learn to drink from the pail. During the first week it may be fed three times a day, giving from three to four pints of its dam's milk at each feeding. The quantity should not be increased until the fourth week, and then by only about one pint at a feed. The feeding should be done with strict regularity, both as to time of feeding and quantity given.

A calf does not know when it has enough, so the responsibility rests with the feeder. Great care should also be taken about the temperature of the milk and it should be given in a clean tin pail. Never feed calves out of a trough, as it will cause scours and other disorders. If scours should develop, put half a teaspoonful of zeolium in a couple of messes of milk.

The milk should be gradually increased so that by the time it is three months old it will receive about ten pints at a feed. As soon as it will take it, give a little oats or bran, or a mixture of equal parts of them, but do not give more bran than it will eat up clean. It should also have a little fine hay of good quality.

Success does not depend so much upon quantity of feed as it does upon method of feeding, including regularity. Care should also be taken to not expose the young calf to cold rains, damp quarters or hot sun, fruitful sources of indigestion, colic, etc. A calf's future usefulness largely depends upon the manner in which it is developed during the first six months. If carried through this critical period in a thrifty condition, the chances are that it will prove satisfactory for the object for which it is reared.

Is the Horse Having Good Care?

During the busy months of the year farmers are anxious to get all the work possible out of their horses, which is proper enough. Food alone will not do the trick. A horse may be fed the best rations, but he needs care in addition, so try these things, which may seem simple, but which will do a great deal toward making the horse contented and more valuable to you. Keep his coat clean, not only by brushing and the use of the comb, but use water on him freely, especially during the warm period. When his work for the day is done take a sponge and wash each part of his coat where the harness touched. If his muscles are sore, take equal parts of iodine and sweet oil, mix them and rub the mixture well into the joints and tendons. Wash out his mouth occasionally, and take care of his feet. Above all, in warm weather see that his stable is well ventilated and that screens are placed so that vermin are kept from annoying him. In watering the horse let him have it before eating, and also a small supply between meals if he is warm. It will not hurt him unless you give him too much.

Profit Had in Some Weeds.

It will interest farmers to know that a large percentage of the weeds that cause them annoyance and hard work from one end of the year to the other may be turned into a source of profit. Also, it may be of interest to those who don't worry over the troubles of the farmer to know that many of the crude drugs of the present day are made from these same weeds.

"The American farmer has spent time and energy in destroying these weeds. In parts of Europe the farmer has turned the pests to account, and the roots, leaves and flowers of several of the weeds that do great damage in this country are gathered, prepared and cured. In addition, these weeds are the source of crude drugs which are obtained in this country almost solely through importation.

Much valuable information on this subject has been gathered by Miss Alice Henkel, who has been making an investigation of drug and medicinal properties in plants for the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It is contained in a pamphlet just issued by the department.

The prices paid for the crude drugs of which the weeds are the source are not tempting enough to lead any one to grow weeds as a matter of business, but so far as the farmer who has to get rid of weeds is concerned, once the weeds have been dug the work of preparing them for the market is not great.

There are many plants used in medicine, but the following may be classed as weeds: Burdock, dandelion, the docks couch grass and pokeweed (principally root drugs), foxglove, mullein, lobelia, tansy, gum plant, scaly grindelia, boneset, catnip, horhound, yarrow, seabane, blessed thistle, Jimsonweed and poison hemlock (of which the leaves, flowers, herbs or seeds are used in medicine), also wormseed and black and white mustards, of which the seeds only are used.

These plants each have a variety of names by which they are known in different localities.

Dandelion, troublesome in lawns and meadows and known to everybody, is common throughout the United States. Last year 115,522 pounds of the root was imported to this country at an average price of from four to six cents a pound.

Several species of dock possess medicinal properties, including yellow dock, broad leaved dock and yellow rooted water dock. They are employed as blood purifiers and remedies for skin diseases. About 135,999 pounds are imported every year at an average price of from two to eight cents a pound.

The wild American weed has been analyzed and found to be as good as the European article. We import from 40,000 to 60,000 pounds of digitals yearly, and it brings from six to eight cents a pound.

Like foxglove, tansy came to this country as a garden flower. Now it has escaped cultivation and is spread over the country in a wild state. It has stimulant and tonic properties, and we import about 30,000 pounds yearly.

Horhound, a well known remedy for colds, is plentiful from Maine to South Carolina and westward to the Pacific coast. Europe sends us 125,000 pounds every year, and it costs in the market as much as eight cents a pound.

Besides other plants, including yarrow, Jimsonweed, poison hemlock, American wormseed, of which we import more or less for medicinal purposes, there are the mustards, white and black. Black mustard is common in every state in the Union.

In California white and black mustards are under cultivation. In Southern California it is a great pest, covering thousands of acres and forming dense, impenetrable thickets over six feet in height.

White or yellow mustard is not so abundant or so widely distributed as black mustard, but it is found along cultivated land and fence rows.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, this country imported 5,202,376 pounds of white and black mustard. The average price was from three to six cents a pound.

Of course, none of the drugs should be taken without the advice of a physician. The collector should also be sure that the plant he is gathering is the right one. Some of the plants are poisonous, but there should be no trouble in fixing the identity of the plant.

Mysterious Circumstance.

One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By gently arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c at Howell & Jones' druggists.

C. N. Greenman, PIONEER Transfer and Express.

Freight and parcels delivered to all parts of the city. RATES - REASONABLE



Moved to the old Postoffice Building. F. C. GADKE THE PLUMBER

Smart Effects Swell Lace Collars just received. One buyer is now in New York and within a few weeks we will have on display the smartest and most complete line of Novelties in Ladies' Wear ever shown in this city. Prices Extremely Low. The Fair Main St., OREGON CITY

Off for the Fair HELP SEND ONE OF YOUR FRIENDS TO ST. LOUIS PRESIDENTIAL YEAR There is intense interest in the pending presidential campaign. The Enterprise will contain weekly all of the general news, and particularly the Clackamas county news. You should take the Enterprise. Our subscription price is \$1.50 per year, and in giving you the best county paper ever published in Clackamas county we strive to give you your money's worth. OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE OREGON CITY, OREGON

Daily River Schedule

Oregon City Boats—Daily Schedule: Steamers Alton and Pomona for Salem and way points, leave Portland daily (except Sunday) at 6:45 a. m.; leave Oregon City, 8:15 a. m.; returning, leave Salem, 7 a. m.; leave Oregon City, 4:30 p. m. Oregon City Transportation Co.

SCHEDULES OF TIME

Table with columns: SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, SOUTH BOUND, NORTH BOUND, and arrival/departure times.

Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

Table with columns: Leaves, UNION DEPOT, Arrives, and train schedule details.

C. A. STEWART, Comm' Agent, 246 Alder Street. Phone Main 996. J. C. MAYO, G. E. & P. A., Astoria, Or.

O. R. & N. OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC THREE TRAIN TO THE EAST DAILY

Through Pullman standard and Tourist sleeping cars daily to Omaha, Chicago, Spokane. Tourist sleeping cars daily to Kansas City; through Pullman tourist sleeping cars (personally conducted) weekly to Chicago, Kansas City, reclining chairs (seats free to the east daily.)

HOURS Portland to Chicago No Change of Cars. 70

Table with columns: Depart, Time Schedules, ARRIVE, and train routes.

Ocean and River Schedule For San Francisco—Every five days at 8 p. m. For Astoria, way points and North Beach—daily (except Sunday) at 8 p. m.; Saturday at 10 p. m. Daily service (water permitting) on Willamette and Yamhill rivers.

For detailed information of rates, berth reservation, etc., call or write to your nearest ticket agent, or A. L. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent, The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

COLUMBIA RIVER SCENERY Portland and The Dalles ROUTE Regulator Line Steamers

"BAILEY GATZERT" "DALLES CITY" "REGULATOR" "METLAKO" "SADIE B." Str. "Bailey Gatzert" leaves Portland 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; leaves The Dalles 7 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Str. "Regulator" leaves Portland 7 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; leaves The Dalles 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Steamers leaving Portland make daily connection at Lyle with C. R. & N. train for Goldendale and Klickitat Valley points.

C. R. & N. train leaves Goldendale on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:30 A. M., making connection with steamer "Regulator" for Portland and way points.

C. R. & N. train leaves Goldendale on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Lyle with steamer "Sadie B." for The Dalles, connecting there with O. R. & N. trains East and West.

Str. "Sadie B." leaves Cascade Locks daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. for The Dalles and way points; arrives at 11 A. M.; leaves The Dalles 2 P. M., arrives Cascade Locks 6 P. M.

Meals served on all steamers. Fine accommodations for teams and wagons. Landing at Portland at Alder Street Dock. H. C. CAMPBELL, Manager. Gen. Office, Portland, Oregon.