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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President: THEODORE ROOSEVELT Of New York.

For Vice President: CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS Of Indiana.

Presidential Electors:

J. N. Hart, of Polk. G. B. Dimick, of Clackamas. A. C. Hough, of Josephine. J. A. Fee, of Umatilla.

LET THE VOTE BE LARGE.

A plurality of 1500 can be had for Roosevelt and Fairbanks in Clackamas county next Tuesday if every loyal Republican will do his duty. Every Republican voter in the county should take pleasure in participating in an election, the unquestionable result of which will be the success of the Republican ticket and a continuation of the prevailing prosperous and progressive policies of the Republican party.

A PLAIN ISSUE.

There is no dodging the issue. It is straight prohibition or no prohibition and the electors of the State constitute the jury that will render a verdict next Tuesday. That the measure will be defeated in the State is a foregone conclusion and the prohibitionists are making a vigorous effort to carry about a dozen counties, including Clackamas.

Do the people of Clackamas county want Prohibition? As the proposition is indicated on the official ballot—"For Prohibition," and "Against Prohibition"—there is no alternative. In other words we are to have Prohibition or are we not to have Prohibition. Many voters balloted affirmatively on the Local Option question last June through a misunderstanding of the measure and its application with respect to regulating the liquor traffic.

MAKE THE DEFEAT OVERWHELMING.

The registration in Greater New York during the first two days, and in fact throughout all the cities of the Empire State, shows that the voters of that state intend to beat all previous records on election day, and this showing made by New York City and New York State should be equalled by every state in the union.

The Republicans throughout the land should see to it that Mr. Roosevelt is not only elected by a handsome majority both on the popular vote and in the Electoral College, but that such an overwhelming defeat should be administered to Mr. Parker and the Democratic party as to rebuke any future attempt to put forth a candidate without convictions and without the courage to go before the country upon any issues of the day.

There is no yesterday in the Democratic calendar.

It must take considerable time for Judge Parker's crowd of reformers to keep their halos in sight.

Roosevelt is an example of a tremendous personal influence which has nothing to do with affluence.

The South seems to have developed a big stick of its own, to hold over American citizens of the black race.

Parker would probably be happier if he could manage to lose a few of his friends. They are distressingly in evidence.

Can Judge Parker show up any friends equal to Roosevelt's quartet of associates—Hay, Taft, Root and Knox

France pays about \$8,000,000 annually in subsidies and in construction navigation bounties to her merchant shipping.

The Democrats say that this is the calm that precedes an earthquake. Didn't they bury Watterson deep enough?

The Macon "Telegraph" says: "The white South is determined to govern its own without the consent or participation of the black South."

The Democrats will have a sort of burnt orange taste in the mouth presently, due not to fashion, but to eating their own yellow arguments.

Cleveland draws a parallel between Parker and Buchanan. The chief difference between them is that Parker will never get the chance to do what Buchanan did.

Perhaps Douglas, the shoe man, was nominated in order that it might be said that a Democratic movement was on foot in Massachusetts.

It is rather funny to see how quickly the Democrats who clamor that the President should do things "now" turn about and abuse him for acting hastily when he sees fit to be thus prompt.

This is a quiet campaign. The Republicans refrain from hustling because there is no need of it, and the Democrats because there is no use in it.

Tillman seemed to think that his Chicago audience did not know as much as he did, and he was quite surprised to find that about some things they knew more.

One of the difficult problems in the campaign is for the Eastern Democrats to conceal their contempt for the followers of Mr. Bryan, whose support they are now seeking.

Mr. Bryan is swallowing the Democratic platform because there is no gold in it. Bryan and his supporters know that platform declarations are superior to dead-head telegrams from candidates.

Judge Parker says he believes the gold standard is firmly established. The people know that its permanency depends upon continued Republican rule.

It would be interesting and instructive for all the readers of the daily papers to notice how Judge Parker is spending his Sunday. So far, he has been going on the principal that to labor is to pray.

During the past sixty-five years Great Britain has paid subsidies to British steamships aggregating \$200,000,000 in amount, and this policy has given Britons the control of the world's carrying, the annual value of which is upwards of \$600,000,000.

The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency is beginning his speeches with the statement: "Now, I'm that fellow Davis, and I'm after your votes." Senator Fairbanks does not announce that he is that fellow Fairbanks, but he seems to be getting the votes all the same.

Tillman met his match when he struck the stock yards of Chicago. They asked him why, if the Democratic party was so devoted to the laboring man, it had a capitalistic judge and a millionaire mine owner in front of the ticket; and he had no word to say.

Edgar B. Piper has succeeded Ernest Bross as managing editor of the Oregonian. Mr. Bross relinquishing his place, so well and faithfully filled, to enter a larger field of work in the East. Mr. Piper, who is one of the bright, capable young newspaper men on the coast, began his career on the Salem Statesman and his rapid advancement to the managing-editorship of Portland's great daily is ample evidence of merit and ability.

In view of the inquisitiveness of the Democrats about the promises which they think Mr. Cortelyou has made to capitalists, it is in order to ask what Judge Parker promised Belmont and Hill and Gorman. They are surely not in it for love.

If the Filipinos think they would enjoy liberty under a Democratic administration they are very much mistaken. Let some of the brown people come to the United States and travel through the south and they would be consigned to Jim Crow cars and subjected to all sorts of unjust discriminations.

Perhaps the reason why John Sharp Williams and his friends are so anxious that the Filipinos should be given representation, is that they would like to go out there and hold office on the Mississippi plan—one voter to 202 inhabitants. 202 inhabitants.

WAS OREGON'S ACTING GOV'NOR. In Absence of Governor Chamberlain and Secretary Dunbar, Brownell Officiated.

Oregon's acting governor today is George C. Brownell, of Clackamas County, President of the State Senate, stated Monday's Oregonian. He will be entitled to the dignities of the high office until the return of Governor Chamberlain from California, and of Secretary of State Dunbar from the East. If the two dignitaries who stand between Mr. Brownell and the Governorship should perish in a train wreck, the Clackamas gentleman would occupy the executive seat until his successor was elected as President of the Senate this Winter. He would be in line for re-election then if he had not already withdrawn in favor of Senator Kuykendall, of Lane.

The constitution of Oregon decrees that when the Governor shall be unable to discharge the duties of his office the Secretary of State shall take them in hand and that when the latter shall also be unable to perform them the President of the Senate shall take them up "until the disability be removed or a Governor be elected." Absence from the State of both the Governor and the Secretary of State renders them unable to perform the functions of the executive. Thus decided Circuit Judge Sears, of Multnomah County, in a contest over extradition papers which were signed by the Governor's secretary when Mr. Chamberlain was absent once before. Whether Mr. Brownell will have to affix his signature to such documents and other papers while Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Chamberlain are gone and whether he will leave the impress of his weight in the executive chair, were subjects of gossip yesterday. Mr. Brownell's admirers have frequently said that he would not be at all averse to accepting the office provided he were elected to it. But he now seems to have as full powers as if he had been duly nominated in the State Republican convention and elected by the people. If convicts in the penitentiary now seek pardon they will have to show that they are justly entitled to it before the Senator from Clackamas will let them out.

Mr. Brownell should have become Governor yesterday afternoon as Mr. Chamberlain was passing over the line into California. The auspicious moment of the Governor's disability did not arrive, however, until about 12:30 o'clock this morning, for the Governor's train was delayed. Inasmuch as the Secretary of State will be absent some ten days yet and the Governor is likely to be away all week, the Clackamas county gentleman will have time to see how the dignities of the Governorship fit him.

He can issue a proclamation this morning convening the Legislature and if he plans a coup d'etat for reelection to the Presidency he might try such strategy as the Dr. Kuykendall. "He shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction," says the constitution, "for all offenses except treason." He is commander in Chief of the "militia and may call out such forces to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection or to repel invasion."

Mr. Brownell might play havoc with the Governor's Democratic satellites who have orbits in the state institutions.

MADE A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Out-come of a Dispute That Resulted from Dice-Shaking.

Carl Long, who murderously assaulted Henry Cameron at Butteville Monday night, was arrested in this city at noon Tuesday by Chief of Police Burns. Long was returned to Salem Tuesday by Sheriff J. W. Culver, of Marion county, who came to Oregon City on the afternoon overland. The injured man was a laborer, aged about 35.

Long, who is but 19 years of age, claims that he struck Cameron in self-defense, alleging that Cameron was the aggressor in the quarrel that preceded the assault. Long says that Cameron had for months been picking trouble with him. Long admits that he had been drinking during Monday evening in one saloon and when he afterwards went to the other saloon he met Cameron with whom he shook dice for the drinks, in the course of which a dispute arose and Cameron proposed to settle the matter in a fight. The proprietor of the place warned the men that he would not tolerate any fighting in his saloon. It was then agreed to go without the city limits and fight it out. Unaccompanied, save by a young man named Saunders, the two men went to the outskirts of the town and as Cameron clenched his fists and started to strike Long says he picked up a piece of fence rail about three feet in length with which he struck Cameron a blow on the head.

The following morning Long board-

ed a river steamer on which he came to Canemah, where he left the boat and came down town where he was arrested in a saloon by Chief Burns. While Long's story seems unlikely in some particulars, he talks of the affair freely and does not seem to realize the seriousness of his position.

OREGON CITY STREETS.

L. H. Andrews Continues Caustic Remarks on Road Building.

Editor of the Enterprise: We are now on Fifth street, and what do we find? a repetition of 7th street, only more so. There are not enough adjectives in the English language to accurately describe the situation of the street during the last year. On the first grading and contract work done some years ago they used gravel (so called) hauled two or three miles from the Abernathy creek, just as they dug it out of the pit. All sizes from sand to hard flint rock as large as a man's head, and scattered it in the middle of the street, raked it down, rolled it and called it a graded street of Fifth street.

In a few days the city had to hire men to go all up and down the street and rake up the hard smooth stones that would constantly come to the surface out of the sand and gravel, like a man's sins to harass and trouble him, then the City would send out teams and load the rock that they had bought and hauled so far, and haul them off to some mysterious place, I never learned where.

They kept at that for two or three years; finally it was abandoned and the public has been jolting over the remaining ones ever since. Last Spring they put on a new covering of crushed rock in the usual way, leaving it bare, and in two or three weeks they had to send men to rake the rock back from the edges into the ruts the wagon wheels had made, while the upper end of the street for half a block next to the plank road never had to be touched, for the general travel scattered dirt and mud on it from day to day and soon it was hard and smooth as a floor, while further down is the same rutted rock, as when it was put on nearly a year ago, with a great deal of it scattered all over the street, and with the borders left from the old gravel, makes a slight worth going miles to see. Oh, but it is a daisy to look at and travel over! I wonder what some Seattle and Los Angeles men would say if they could ride up Seventh street, across Jackson to Fifth, down Fifth to Washington and back to Seventh street?

We will now stand at the head of Fifth street and look down Jackson street and we see a streak of gravel with two ruts the whole length made by what few teams have passed over it, while nearly all the travel has been on each side on the dirt. Most of the way the crushed rock is level or lower than the dirt on each side and therefore it would have been very easy to have shoveled on to the crushed rock enough of the clay dirt to have made a smooth and perfect street, that people and horses could travel on with pleasure and comfort from the first, besides saving the expense of men raking the rock back into the ruts to be again worked out. Two men were raking there one day, and I said: "Men, you ought to be putting dirt on to cover the rock so they could not move," and Pat said, "Yes, I know it." "Then," said I, "why don't you do it?" "Well," said Pat, "if I did I would get my time tonight and no more work." That was a case where the workman ought to have been the boss and vice versa. The citizens along Jackson street are ashamed of such street work costing so much money and then not fit to travel on, horses and cattle will avoid it and go on the sidewalks rather than walk on the rough, sharp stones.

Center street is another sample of blundering folly; that piece of beautiful work is not finished and is being spoiled. What travel there is going over it is stirring up the rock and gouging it into ruts and scattering the rock down on each side into the gutters. It won't be long until the gutters will be half full of crushed rock and there will be ruts up in the middle to catch the rains and travel, and thus the best street so far made in the city out of crushed rock will go like the rest, spoiled and ruined while yet new. The citizens ought to refuse to pay a dollar for such work until it is properly finished. Let me illustrate: What would any of the City Councilmen say or do, if they would order a fine suit of clothes of the tailor, and the tailor and the tailor would cut and make the suit of the best material and workmanship and when they went for the suit they found it all right, perfect in fit in every way, only the button holes were cut but not worked, there was no buttons sewed on and the tailor would insist on getting his pay and say, "Oh, those little things won't matter, in a few days of wear they will be all right." Would they take the suit on those conditions and pay for it?

Now the City Council spends the people's money and palms off on them a piece of work that costs hundreds if not thousands of dollars of rough, ragged work, that commences to deteriorate with the first wheels that go on it. Does such work give satisfaction? Does it make the people feel that the very heavy taxes they are forced to pay are all just and honest? L. H. A.

(To be Continued.)

Quick Arrest.

J. A. Gullledge of Verbana, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Buckle's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It cures aches and kills pains. 25c at Howell & Jones, druggists.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my teens again," writes D. H. Turner, of Dempssetown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25 cents at Howell & Jones drug store.

WILL NOT EFFECT THE PRECINCT

Present Conditions Will Continue in Precincts That Go Against Prohibition.

Some facts to remember: There exists an impression among many voters that if their precinct goes against Prohibition next Tuesday, then saloons can be established without number in those precincts and without any legal restraint. This is wrong. In such precincts as vote against prohibition no saloon can be placed within that precinct except by petition to the county court as is now done, and the petition so presented must bear the names of a majority of the legal voters actually residing within the boundaries of that precinct. For this reason the voter who does not believe in county Prohibition, but is opposed to a saloon in his own precinct, can vote against Prohibition next Tuesday and still control the placing of a saloon in his precinct.

All precincts that go for Prohibition Tuesday will be subject to the provisions of the so-called Local Option measure and before a saloon can be established in any such precinct, a Local Option election must be held. A majority for Prohibition in Clackamas county means absolute and positive Prohibition throughout the county.

Read the protest against Prohibition made by the business men of Oregon City, published on page 8 of this week's Enterprise, and then vote against the prohibitive measure.

Ayer's

What are your friends saying about you? That your gray hair makes you look old? And yet, you are not forty! Postpone this looking old.

Hair Vigor

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and restore to your gray hair all the deep, dark, rich color of early life. Then be satisfied.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores the natural color to my gray hair, and I am greatly pleased. It is all you claim for it. Mrs. E. J. VANDEKAR, Mechanicville, N. Y.

1/10 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dark Hair

The Oregon City Assembly, United Artists has issued invitations for a masquerade ball to be given at Woodmen Hall, next Thursday evening, November 10.

Book Stores' Prices and Agents' Prices for Dr. Chase's Works

Read Carefully and Thoroughly Understand

We can furnish Dr. Chase's Receipt Book and Practical Information for Everybody at 75c per copy. But REMEMBER, that this is Chase's first work, written nearly fifty years ago. We are the sole agents in the Northwest for "Dr. Chase's Third, Last and Complete Receipt Book and Household Physician, Memorial Edition," which is sold only through agents and only for the regular retail price. We are not running any opposition to book stores, as they cannot furnish Chase's Memorial Work at any price. But we wish to CAUTION the PUBLIC that on purchasing Chase's Work, to beware of COUNTERFEITS and be sure you get Chase's Memorial Work and none other. But if you want the OLD EDITION we will furnish you the very same book, in the very same binding as sold in book stores at \$1.75. OUR PRICE \$0.75.

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