

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble, Theford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Theford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Theford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Theford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhoea and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Theford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

OFF TO GLADSTONE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

- Ninth Day, Wednesday, July 19. MORNING.
- 8:12—Classes.
- AFTERNOON.
- 1:00—Parson's Orchestra. One Hour.
- 2:00—Solo.
- Reading, Prof. Everett Kemp. Introductory Address, by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, Member of State Commission on Child Labor. Lecture, Mrs. Florence Kelly, of New York City, the greatest authority on Child Labor in America.
- 3:30—Baseball.
- 7:00—Parson's Orchestra. 45 minutes.
- 8:00—An Evening of Magic, Mystery, Mirth, by Carter, the Magician, of Chicago. "The one magician original with himself, others merely imitate their peers," assisted by his wife, Mrs. Corinne Carter.
- Tenth Day, Thursday, July 20. MORNING.
- 8:12—Classes.
- AFTERNOON.
- 1:00—Parson's Orchestra. One Hour.
- 2:00—Solo.
- Lecture, "Job's Wife Vindicated," by Rev. Roland Dwight Grant, D. D., of Boston.
- 3:30—Baseball.
- 7:00—Parson's Orchestra. 45 Minutes.
- 8:00—Carter, the Magician, Second Entertainment.
- Eleventh Day, Friday, July 1. MORNING.
- 8:12—Classes.
- AFTERNOON.
- 1:00—Parson's Orchestra. One Hour.
- 2:00—Solo.
- Lecture, "Snakes in Paradise," by Rev. Roland Dwight Grant, D. D.
- 3:30—Baseball.
- 7:00—Parson's Orchestra. 45 Minutes.
- 8:00—Lecture, "Gladstone," by Dr. Frank Wakely Gunsaulus, President of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.
- Twelfth Day, Saturday, July 22. MORNING.
- 8:12—Classes.
- AFTERNOON.
- 1:00—Parson's Orchestra. One Hour.
- 2:00—Lecture, "Modern Pulpit," by Dr. Frank Wakely Gunsaulus.
- 3:30—Baseball.
- 7:00—Parson's Orchestra. 45 Minutes.
- 8:00—Coleridge Taylor's Dramatic Cantata, "Hilwatha's Wedding Feast."
- Soloist: Mr. J. W. Belcher, tenor; and a miscellaneous selection in which Mr. Belcher, Miss Annie Ditchburn, mezzo-soprano, and Miss Ethel Shea, contralto, will take part. Chorus of over one hundred voices and orchestra.
- 9:45—Fireworks.
- Thirteenth Day, Sunday, July 23. MORNING.
- 10:30—Sunday School, under the supervision of Rev. Howard N. Smith, of Portland.
- AFTERNOON.
- 2:00—Music by Chautauqua Chorus, assisted by "Boy Choir" from St. David's Episcopal Church, Portland.
- Reading of the Scripture, Prof. Everett Kemp.
- Sermon, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus.
- 4:00—Sacred Concert for Two Hours by Parson's Orchestra.
- 8:00—Music by Chautauqua and "Boy Choir."
- Sermon, "Jewish Socialism versus Rockefellerism," by Dr. Roland Dwight Grant.

Cured Bright's Disease.
Geo. A. Sherman, Lisbon Red Mills, Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes: "I had kidney disease for many years and had been treated by physicians for twelve years; had taken a well known kidney medicine and other remedies that were recommended but got no relief until I began using Foley's Kidney Cure. The first half bottle relieved me and four bottles have cured me of this terrible disease. Before I began taking Foley's Kidney Cure I had to make water about every fifteen minutes day and night, and passed a brick-dust substance, and sometimes a slimy substance. I believe I would have died if I had not taken Foley's Kidney Cure." Huntley Bros. Co.

Subscribe for the Enterprise.

VETCH HAY PROFITABLE CROP.

Forage Plant That Will Grow On Dry Land.

B. Borough, who has 160 acres of land adjoining Rogue River, two miles from Grants Pass, is a man of progressive ideas and he proposes to take up diversified farming instead of depending on one kind of crop as is the rule of so many farmers. Mr. Borough has only commenced to open up his land and has only about 40 acres in cultivation. He has to alfalfa, grain, fruit and pasture. In order to have a diversity of crops he will so soon as he can get additional land cleared increase his orchard and will put out a hop yard. He will plant ten acres of hops next spring and later on increase the acreage to 20 or 25 acres.

Mr. Borough has five acres to fruit and is planning to largely increase his orchard, now that he has seen the success of the Medford and Ashland fruitgrowers in securing to their members a good profit on their fruit, and there is a good prospect of there being a fruit grower's union organized in this county. Mr. Borough, like the other small orchardists in Josephine county, has found that he has too much fruit for his family use, and the local market being so much of a time over-stocked that it is not profitable to sell in, and to ship small quantities of fruit to distant markets is to open a losing venture, the dealers absorbing all the profits, and frequently all the price but the freight charges. With this condition confronting them dozens of the small orchards in the vicinity of his city have been practically abandoned and the trees neglected and gone to ruin. Mr. Borough has kept his orchard in good condition, but he has found that many of his trees are practically worthless as they are of varieties of which there is no demand for the fruit. The apples that bring fancy prices, and the shippers will handle, are the Spitzenbergs and Newtown Pippins. Mr. Borough will topgraft all his other trees to these kinds. He has a few Spitzenbergs and they are heavily loaded with fruit. He also has Bellflowers, but his Red-Back Pippins and Winesaps have but little fruit on them.

Mr. Boroughs gave a trial to the growing of vetches for hay this year and so profitable was the experiment that he will sow a large field this fall. As the seed has to be imported from the East he is desirous of securing a number of farmers, who want to try vetches on their land, to join him in buying seed, thereby making a saving on the price and on the freight. Mr. Borough sowed last October 2 1/2 acres to vetches, using 100 pounds of seed, with an equal amount of wheat. From this 2 1/2 acres of land he cut nine tons of hay and it cured as green and in as prime condition as the best alfalfa. This vetch is a kind of pea and makes both grain and hay and is considered by stockmen to be more valuable, pound for pound, than any other hay grown. The special point that makes vetches of value to Rogue River farmers is that this plant will grow on land that is too dry to be profitable for alfalfa. It is a winter growing plant and matures itself before the dry season sets in. Mr. Borough is convinced that vetches should be sowed early in September, or as early as the fall rains will permit. As to seeding he thinks that not less than 60 pounds each of wheat and vetch should be sown to the acre on the average land, but the quality and dryness of the land should govern the quantity of seed. William Crow, who has a fine farm on Rogue river 15 miles below this city, has also given vetches a trial, having grown that crop for the past two years, and he has found it very profitable. When the farmers of Josephine county have learned the value of vetches as a dry land crop there is little doubt but what it will become one of the leading forage crops of this section.—Grants Pass Courier.

WHY YOU SHOULD GROW CLOVER.

Many farmers of Oregon have asked us why they should grow clover when they can grow timothy and other crops which they can sell to better advantage in the markets, and that their land is the most productive they ever saw.

It is true that when the land is new and contains much humus, most of the ordinary grains can be grown with a reasonable amount of success. By continually growing grain on such fields the soil becomes depleted of its fertility, the crop becomes poorer and poorer and the yield less from year to year. The fertility of the soil is then not a permanent one. It must be replenished by some means. The plea of diversified farming is becoming greater and greater among the industrious farmers. The clover plant fills an excellent place as one of the crops in the system of rotation, not only as one furnishing valuable food for stock, but because of its ability to enrich the soil in the great plant food—nitrogen.

The idea of raising hay for the market has grown very strong among our farmers, says J. F. Wojta. Timothy is almost exclusively raised at the expense

of clover or other grass. The average farmer has been taught to grow more timothy than clover, by the commercial man, or the man who buys and sells the farmer's hay. When the hay is composed of clear timothy, not too fine, it is graded as A No. 1, and commands the best price in the market.

If the hay should contain more or less clover, or any other grass, either tame or wild, it will be graded as No. 2, No. 3, and so on, depending entirely on the quality. The market price paid to the seller will be correspondingly smaller with the increase of clover or other undesirable hay.

It is true that timothy is good hay, particularly for the feeding of horses. It can be cured with less care than clover and generally is not as dusty, nor does it give signs of mustiness as the clover is apt to do. Both timothy and clover are particular foods of the cattle and other stock, and wherever stock raising is the principal business these grasses should be the principal crops on the farm. But the raising of clover should not be neglected. Therefore it is the object of the intelligent farmer to combine cattle raising with field and meadow culture. It is evident that large portions of land in this latitude are especially adapted to grass crops.

Messrs. Jenkins and Winton found in their determination of the average composition of fodder that timothy and clover to be as follows:

It will readily be seen that clover is twice as rich as timothy in protein—one of the most essential and high priced food ingredients. Clover hay also contains more fat and ash than timothy. Clover is, for this reason, one of the most valuable fodders that can be produced on our farms for the growing, fattening or dairying animals. When clover is fed to stock, less grain and milled products are required than when timothy is fed.

The manurial value of a ton of each has been determined, and it has been found that clover hay contains more nitrogen and potash, but less phosphoric acid. Estimating nitrogen at sixteen cents per pound and potash at five cents per pound, it has been found that clover per ton, to be used as manure, is worth from twenty to thirty per cent more than timothy to the farmer. When a farmer sells crops which have been grown on the field he is practically selling a portion of these necessary chemical ingredients found in the soil.

Each ton of clover hay withdraws from the soil about 40 pounds of nitrogen, 35 pounds of potash, 13 pounds of magnesia, 40 pounds of lime, 11 pounds of phosphoric acid and 15 pounds of sulphuric acid, making an aggregate of ash and ingredients alone of nearly 160 pounds.

In spite of the fact that the clover plant withdraws from the soil a considerable amount of the essential plant food elements, clover as a fertilizer is scarcely surpassed by any other plant.

It is generally well-known that, like all other legumes, it has the power to appropriate atmospheric nitrogen for its own use. It has been demonstrated, however, that the plants of the clover family possess the unique ability to secure costly nitrogen from the air. This explains why plants belonging to this family thrive so much better in poor soil than do other plants.

Should you dig up a clover plant with its roots and carefully remove the soil, you will notice attached to these roots little nodules, the size of bird shot and smaller. These nodules appear uninteresting at first, but should you examine them under a high power microscope you would find countless numbers of living organisms, the bacteria, whose purpose it is to gather nitrogen from the soil and air.

The clover roots provide a support for nodules and a home for bacteria. The bacteria in change collect the nitrogen and give it over to the plant as food. There exists a mutual relation between the clover and the bacteria. One lives for the benefit of the other.

Long before it was known that such relation existed between the clover and the bacteria, farmers well knew from practice that on fields wherever clover, peas, or any of the legumes were grown, the soil in such field was enriched, and that subsequent crops would grow and yield better than if no leguminous crops had been there grown.

If large crops of clover hay be taken from the field and soil without adequate returns being made, the ash ingredients mentioned may in time be seriously diminished. To prevent this, the clover hay upon the farm should be consumed by domestic livestock maintained on the farm and the manure resulting therefrom returned to the land, and in this way the productivity of the soil is almost indefinitely preserved.

Buy It Now.

Now is the time to buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is certain to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly—you will need it quickly. Buy it now. It may save life. For sale by Geo. A. Harding.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes News.

The New Fulton Compounds Have a Record of 87 per cent of Recoveries Among Chronic Cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes, Heretofore Considered Incurable.

Druggists know that Bright's Disease and Diabetes have been regarded by physicians as incurable and that up to the advent of the Fulton Compounds that nothing on their shelves would touch it. It is a proven fact that nearly nine-tenths of all cases are now curable, and druggists themselves are taking the new Compounds. One of the recoveries was Dr. Zeile himself, the pioneer druggist of 503 Pacific street, San Francisco, and he gave it to over a dozen others who recovered. Here is another interesting recovery (We copy from the Sacramento News of November 16, 1902):

"After a serious illness of over a year Judge J. R. Allen of this city has recovered and regards himself most fortunate in successfully battling with what is generally regarded as a fatal malady, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. In speaking of his case Judge Allen said: 'I believe that the treatment given me by my physician was in accordance with the best methods used in the regular practice of medicine, but it afforded me no relief. Hearing of the Fulton Compounds I went to San Francisco to investigate and was soon convinced I should undergo the treatment. It was three months before I noticed a change for the better. I used the medicine faithfully for nearly a year and can now find no evidence of the disease and am satisfied it is entirely eliminated. My appetite is good, I have gained seventeen pounds in weight and will be pleased to describe my experience to anyone who may call or write.'"

—Sacramento News, Nov. 16, 1902.

The editor of the News himself was the friend who told Judge Allen of the Fulton Compounds. They are the only things known that cure Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Fulton's renal Compound for Bright's and Kidney Diseases, \$1 for Diabetes, \$1.50. John J. Fulton Co., 405 Washington street, San Francisco, sole compounders. Free analyses for patients. Send for Pamphlet. We are the exclusive agents for these Compounds in this city.

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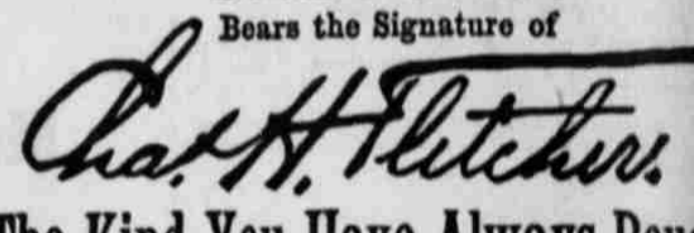
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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