

Oregon City Enterprise
CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL
PAPER.
Published Every Friday.

Subscription Rates:
One year\$1.50
Six months 75
Trial subscription, two months.. 25

Advertising rates on application.

Subscribers will find the date of expiration stamped on their papers following their name. If this is not changed within two weeks after a payment, kindly notify us, and the matter will receive our attention.

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



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1905.

MACHINE METHODS NOT WANTED.

The people of Oregon, by an overwhelming majority, some time ago went on record as being opposed to a further endurance of machine politics and the manipulation of public affairs by an organized gang of conscienceless grafter-politicians.

In proportion as was the vote in the state on this subject, so was the expression of the voters of Clackamas county who by a decisive majority declared for the direct primary law. And it is not inopportune to remark right here that it might be well for Clackamas county politicians to take cognizance of the public sentiment on this question.

Those in charge of the machine in this county, though professing to be loyal supporters of and earnest believers in the justness and fairness of the provisions of the direct primary law, for the enactment of which some have even dared to appropriate the credit, have already practically decided upon a slate for the success of which the gang is already hard at work. Ostensibly these very same immaculate politicians—sincere of course, in their advocacy of the direct primary—are acting in good faith, but it is true nevertheless they have laid schemes and formed such alliances as will surely result in thwarting the wishes of the people and perpetuate the powers that be in control for another term of years.

At this time the Enterprise desires to go on record as opposed to this sort of thing. Peace conferences are all right, but the Republican manipulators of Clackamas county had better get closer to the people than they have been accustomed to.

There was a time when two or three dictators in this county named the entire ticket. That power is vested with the people direct and any attempt to deprive them of that right may be far-reaching in its consequences.

Of course, it is hard to let go of a good thing. But it is a safe guess that it would prove a welcome innovation in Clackamas county to have candidates for office named by the people for once. Experience has gone to show that certainly there could be expected from such nominees as much as the people have been given by officeholders who owe their places and everything to a handful of political dictators who have for years been fooling the people of Clackamas county to their own pecuniary gain.

The same crowd that for years has manipulated the county conventions in its own interests and has in the past practically dictated every nomination is now actively engaged in putting up a ticket in this county in the formation of which it is not the intention that any one save the members of the crowd shall have the slightest look-in.

Better drop the fire cracker before it explodes. It is a dangerous explosive.

There exists a question of some wonder among the people of Oregon City and Clackamas county as to who furnishes the inspiration for the political articles in the Portland Journal from Oregon City, that show a yearning for the nomination by the Republicans of Brownell for State Senator while in the next breath it is asserted that in event Brownell does receive the nomination the Democrats are reasonably certain to elect their own candidate.

THE FAIR A SUCCESS.

In the successful termination of the Lewis and Clark Exposition last Saturday night, the people of the state of Oregon scored a success. From the standpoint of exhibits, the Exposition was all that could have been expected. More naturally beautiful grounds never served for a Fair site. The buildings were attractive and the entertaining features were above the average. Of course, there will be offered some criticisms. But it must be remembered that it is the misfortune of every community, no matter how superbly ideal its every condition may be, to have its knockers.

But the real benefits that will surely follow the Fair have scarcely begun to be felt. Never before in its history has Oregon received the helpful advertising that was afforded through the agency of the Lewis and Clark Fair. Thousands of Eastern people, attracted by the Fair and reasonable transportation rates, came to the Coast and experienced an entire change of mind as to this country, its resources and possibilities from that they entertained before. Weather conditions were ideal, save during the last three weeks of the show, and the exhibits were surely such as to excite the wonder and admiration of the visiting population, not a small portion of which fully expected to see the Indian in fighting regalia and for some time longed for a buffalo hunt in the suburbs of the Exposition city. Such ideas were displaced by what they saw. Convenient transportation facil-

ities being provided, these visitors were taken to various places of interest and inspected our manufacturing institutions, rich and productive agricultural lands and were afforded some idea of the possibilities of the mineral deposits of this section of the Northwest.

As a natural result, there will be witnessed an unprecedented advent of eastern people to this section of the Coast from this time on. It is inevitable and the people of Clackamas county must arrange to interest and secure for this county its just proportion of these prospective residents. Oregon City is fortunate in having a live Board of Trade which is already doing a great deal for both the city and the county. It is a creditable organization, capable of doing a great deal more and should be generously supported and encouraged in the work to be undertaken, all of which has for its purpose the development of this city and Clackamas county.

NOW FOR THE COUNTY FAIR.

Members of the committee that had charge of the agricultural exhibit from this county at the Lewis & Clark Fair are this week packing up the display preparatory to removing it to this city. The perishable parts of the exhibit will be disposed of at once, but the rest of the display will be stored away at the court house.

The exhibit from this county was a creditable one for the initial effort by Clackamas to show its products in competition with those of the other counties of the state, many of which have for years made a practice of showing them either at district or state fairs, something never before undertaken by this county. The reserve portion of the exhibit from this county will form a splendid nucleus for a permanent exhibit from this county at subsequent exhibitions. It will form a creditable beginning for a county fair. And that is what Clackamas should have.

That such an institution would prove not only a success, but a credit was demonstrated on a somewhat smaller scale this Fall by the Maple Lane and Molalla Granges both of which held successful agricultural fairs.

We are glad to see this subject being agitated by the Granges, for we believe the resources of the county and the enterprise and progressiveness of the producers of this section are ample to insure the holding of a rousing county fair every Fall. With the rapid settling up of this part of the valley with new comers from the East, there is nothing that would prove more educational and interesting to the new residents than the annual exhibiting of the live stock and agricultural products of the section in which they have become recent residents.

WILL SOON BE NO PHEASANTS.

It does not require an expert mathematician to figure that except the slaughter of Chinese Pheasants is prohibited in this state for a term of years it will be but a short time until this game bird will have been entirely exterminated.

For instance, there have been issued in the state this year a total of about 15,000 hunter's licenses. Figuring the success of each hunter on a nominal basis of five birds, 75,000 pheasants may be considered a minimum estimate of this year's slaughter. It is true, that this bird will not be hunted by all the hunters who have procured licenses for the reason that the pheasant does not inhabit some sections of the state. But it is believed that the estimate as to the slaughter is entirely within reason.

At this rate it cannot be long until the Pheasant will be annihilated in a few short years. Some protection should be afforded this bird if its further propagation is to be encouraged in the Valley.

A LESSON IN COLLEGE ETHICS.

The presidents of the various colleges and universities in addressing their incoming classes have made eloquent appeals to the nobles and manliest elements of youthful human nature. The exhortation and admonition of the educators will not have fallen on deaf ears, we hope, and the worth and beauty of the principles commended to the freshmen cannot but impress the thoughtful mind.

President Elliot, for example, spoke of the durable satisfaction yielded by a clean, vigorous, wholesome life, by the cultivation of intense mental work and the acquisition of method and discipline, by honest and generous conduct. It should "go without saying" that admission to colleges does not operate as a license to commit dishonest, dishonorable or vicious acts. Unfortunately some students do tacitly claim such license, and in their case the eloquence of exhortation needs to be reinforced by the eloquence of summary action. The president of the University of Wisconsin was obliged some days ago to serve notice on the rowdies among his students that no breaches of the law and the peace of the community would be tolerated. He did not expect the police, he stated, to treat student rioters as a privileged class; they were to be arrested and punished like other disorderly persons.

President Butler of Columbia has just suspended for a year three sophomores who had been convicted of hazing. It is not charged that the hazing was particularly rough and brutal, but it was contrary to the known and explicit rules of the university, and Dr. Butler intends to have the rules obeyed. Moreover, the hazers were guilty of a breach of the anti-hazing "honor agreement" made a year ago with the authorities after a sensational case of rowdism, and this was deemed even graver than the violation of the general regulations. Dr. Butler is not prepared to admit that honor pledges are less binding in colleges, centers of culture and light, than in the workaday world at large.

Columbia has made it plain that the presence of men who break honor agreements is not desirable, and the disciplinary measure will have a very powerful effect. It will bring home the truth that college sport is not

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SPECIMEN OF TARIFF RIPPING.

A Canadian commission has been at work for some time preparing a scheme of legislation to regulate the tariff schedules of the Dominion for the next eight or ten years, and it is expected to report by next spring. An Ottawa correspondent remarks that, with so many conflicting views all through the country, the commission has a difficult task to please all interests, and that the government will be lucky if it does not offend everybody. A policy of compromise is probable and it is predicted that the new law will not differ greatly from that now in force, which lays general tariff duties of about 35 per cent. No doubt the preferential duties on British goods will continue the reduction of one-third, but it is said that the concession will be extended to other countries that agree to place Canada on a like favored basis.

In western Canada there is a clamor for lower duties from farmers, who want agricultural machinery from the United States, while the lumbermen ask higher duties to protect their market. Miners, as well as tillers of the soil, demand cheaper lumber. So the Canadians in the western provinces are divided into two hostile tariff camps, according to their interests, and the commission is vainly trying to devise a course that will satisfactorily steer between them. Protectionist sentiment is strong in eastern Canada, while the maritime provinces have much to say for reciprocity, though unable, as always happens in the treatment of that subject, to define it. The resulting schedules will be a hodgepodge, without the slightest assurance that they will be a betterment or materially differ from those now in force. Meantime business in Canada will suffer from the feeling of uncertainty.—Exchange.

HINTS TO BEE KEEPERS.

There is something very interesting in the matter of quality in regard to the various kinds of food. The Ben Davis apple sells because of its fine appearance. All lovers of good apples acknowledge that it is very inferior in flavor, yet a friend said to me the other day, "Give me a Ben Davis of all apples." He was from Missouri where the Ben Davis is much grown. A taste built up on Grimes' Golden, Northern Spy and Spitzenberg, could hardly understand his position. Those who have been brought up from their youth where maple syrup is produced have learned to appreciate the syrup made from first-run sap when all the apparatus is sweet and clean, especially if made rapidly and with the utmost painstaking. Such syrup is almost as white and clear as water and has a flavor that can hardly be described, it is so delicate and exquisite. I was speaking of this at the table of a friend only a day or two since, when he remarked that he did not like that kind of syrup. He preferred a darker kind and the pungency which goes with it. I thought of him as the advocate of the Ben Davis apple, "There is no accounting for tastes."

We find similar experiences in matters of honey. While those of cultivated taste who are wonted to the very best that the culinary art can give us, much prefer, and praise only the lighter grades of honey, like that from basswood, clover, alfalfa, white and black sage, and the mesquite, yet there are others, and I have known not a few such, who prefer and always select the dark honey when they can get it. Such people prefer the flavor which is always present in the darker grades of honey. I have one friend, a college professor and long a colleague who always preferred buckwheat honey and laid in his supply in the late fall when he could get this kind. While I was glad to supply him this, I always laughed at him and expressed surprise at his taste. The golden rod honey and other honey from the autumn wild flowers in the East, though not quite as dark as that from the buckwheat, are highly colored and somewhat pungent in flavor. Here belong the amber honey of our wild buckwheat of California. While most will prefer the white grades of honey, and others will prefer honey of the darkest hue, like buckwheat, the wide awake bee keeper will be on the sharpest lookout for customers, especially of these latter classes, for thus he may gain a market for all kinds of honey at good prices. If a person thinks that buckwheat honey is the best, or if he prefer the amber colored honeys, he will make no objection to paying the best market price for honeys of these grades. The friend I referred to above never objected to giving me a first-class price for buckwheat honey. Indeed, it would hardly be consistent to claim that a honey

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is first-class or of the best quality and yet request that a lower price be asked for it.

Another point of interest in this relation has to do with the grading of honey. The up-to-date beekeeper will see to it that his white honey is kept by itself, for this will always bring highest figure in market. Later in the season, as the bees commence to gather from sources which give amber colored honey, the whiter grades will be extracted that the amber honey may be kept by itself. In this way the grade of the lighter honey will not be lowered. In California the bee keeper cannot be too careful in extracting to keep his sage and alfalfa honey entirely separate from that of the wild buckwheat. It is even more important that the still darker buckwheat honey be kept by itself. It is hardly necessary to suggest that these darker grades are just as suitable for wintering the bees as is any that is produced. Thus it behooves the beekeeper to extract the lighter honey and let the bees fill up the combs with the darker varieties in the latter part of the season, for their own food during the winter.

With the beekeeper, as with those in any department of agriculture, it is important to grade carefully. There are few points which the beekeeper should study with more thoroughness than that of grading. If he is producing extracted honey he has only color to guide him in making up his grades. If, on the other hand, he is working for comb honey, then he must have a lookout not only for color, but for the number of uncapped cells, completeness of the sections and the general appearance of the same.—A. J. Cooke in California Cultivator.

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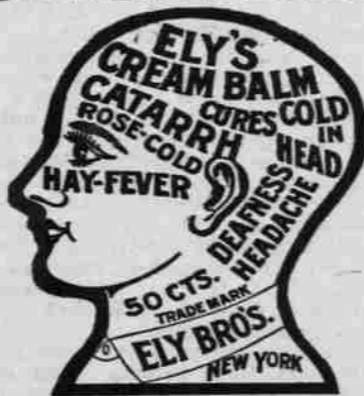
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