

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 payment, kindly notify us, and the matter will receive our attention.

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



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1905.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS OLD.

With this issue, the Enterprise enters upon its fortieth year. Established in 1866, it has been regularly published and for practically all of the full thirty-nine years, it has been issued from the building in which the office is now located.

During its life the Enterprise has had several owners, all of whom have had an active part in assisting in developing the many resources of this section which is especially favored by natural conditions that make Clackamas county an ideal place of residence with wonderful possibilities. It has been and now is the aim of this paper to aid in attracting new settlers to this county and in every possible way contribute to the upbuilding of the county and its many resources, which, in many cases, even now, are largely undeveloped.

There are few other localities in which idle capital can find so desirable a place for investment in which sure and satisfactory returns are more certain than is offered in Clackamas county. With an almost unlimited water power, there is offered wonderful opportunities for manufacturing industries. No richer or more productive soil is cultivated than that in this county and under intelligent management no more remunerative crops are garnered. No section offers greater inducements to the homeseeker.

But we have diverted somewhat from a discussion of our anniversary. As in the past, it is the primary aim of the publisher of the Enterprise to give the people of Clackamas county a representative county paper. This has been made possible with the cheerful and faithful services of our large and competent staff of country correspondents, whose weekly news letters are essential to the worth and growth of a county paper. With the continued assistance of these bright correspondents it is believed the value of the paper will be increased and its usefulness extended.

We are firmly convinced that there is a great future in store for Clackamas county. The development of Western Oregon has just begun and this county is bound to experience an unprecedented growth and development of its resources. The Enterprise expects to witness these things and in the performance of its public service will contribute in every legitimate way to that end.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

As a means of educating the farmer to fullest possibilities of his occupation, institutes, presided over by experienced instructors from the agricultural experiment station at Corvallis, are of inestimable worth to the producing class of any community. A series of these meetings was held in this county last week. Competent instructors were in attendance and much valuable information pertaining to the agricultural industry was to be gathered from the interesting and instructive lectures.

There appears to be no reason why success should not reward the efforts of the industrious Oregon farmer who attempts to keep in touch at all with the bulletins issued from the experiment station which are calculated for the instruction and benefit of the producer. Where conditions are so suited to agricultural pursuits as they are in the Willamette Valley, there is no good reason why the farmer, who attempts to keep abreast of the times should not be prosperous. It is largely up to the farmer, and the more frequent holding of these institutes are certain to result in increased benefit to the farmer.

When the farmer has been educated up to the producing of an improved quality of cereals, vegetables, etc., and a better class of horses and cattle, then is the way for a County Fair more possible. The holding of these institutes may be considered essential work preparatory to the holding of a County Fair which will be the sure product of an advanced standard along agricultural lines in this county.

SCANDAL.

Among human traits which work against respect for the species to which we have the destiny to belong, none ranks lower than injurious and malicious gossip. In the heightened language of literature, slander has been called the foulest whelp of sin. It is a poisoned arrow shot in the dark, wounding the innocent and the guilty. Poe spoke of it thus:

"How shall the ritual, then, be read?—the requiem how be sung
By you—by yours, the evil eye—by yours, the slanderous tongue
That did to death the innocence that died, and died so young?"

Gossip is always believed. Not the meanest insinuation fails to find lodgment in some reader's mind, and it thus wrongs the victim while it polutes the receiver. There is a tradition that the lion will not strike his claws into a maiden. Certain men have no such reverence. Iago made an observation, truer in his day than now: "Who steals my purse steals trash. 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; but he that filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him, but this passage. The scandal monger today, the clever villain would amend this passage. The scandal-monged today often does enrich himself. His venom has its price.—Colliers.

A SCHOOL BUILDING INSPECTION.

The school board's committee on buildings and grounds has taken favorable action on a proposal made in a friendly spirit by the City Homes Association, and it is hoped that the full board will gladly indorse its committee's recommendation.

The proposal contemplates a tolerably thorough examination or inspection of the material and physical condition of the school buildings of the city by properly qualified men under expert direction. It is the more timely since the board's present plans embrace not only a good deal of new construction, but the reconstruction and replacement of not a few of the old schoolhouses.

The City Homes Association will do the work at its own expense, and all it asks of the board is authority to undertake the inspection. The data obtained are to be tabulated, classified and properly interpreted, and it is clear that a careful report of this kind would be of much practical value to the board.

The proposed investigation would cover most of the features and phases of school hygiene and sanitation in the most comprehensive sense of these terms. It would include such questions as location, drainage, light and air, drinking facilities, basins and tanks and flushing apparatus, plumbing, heating, egress, fire appliance, etc. Halls and stairways are not to be neglected, nor the yards, the character of the abutting property and the available space for recreation and play.

The subject of school hygiene has been receiving considerable attention lately in European countries and not long since an international conference was held in London to discuss ways and means of rendering the physical conditions under which the children receive their education as wholesome and fit as may be.

Chicago already owes much to the City Homes Association, whose labors and financial contributions resulted in the only study of housing in the congested districts ever made here and in the valuable ordinance providing for the construction of safer and healthier tenements. Its very practical interest in school hygiene is another illustration of the intelligently directed civic spirit which animates it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

REACHED OUT.

Portland's mayor spat on his hands last Saturday night and reached over into Clackamas county. There he secured a half-Nelson twist on a gambling outfit at Milwaukie—which the claims was run in conjunction with the Warwick gambling club of Portland—and proceeded to do business.

To a layman it seems as if the jurisdiction of a mayor ceased at the mile limit of the outer boundary of any city—but legal advisers informed Mayor Lane that his jurisdiction reached four miles from home and over into another county. It may be those legal advisers are correct.

As a mere suggestion to the mayor it might be well to propose that shutting up of the gambling holes run by tin horns inside the city limits would be a good move before striking outside limits. There are lots of small ones there.

And yet, do what one may, there is bound to be gambling by those who have no other use for money.—St. Johns Review.
Mayor Lane of Portland has caused the arrest of parties in Milwaukie, a town several miles from the corporate limits of Portland, and in another county. The parties arrested are charged with gambling and no doubt are amenable to the state laws against gambling but the mayor's method of

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getting them before the court is an innovation in legal practice. The Portland charter it is claimed authorizes the police of the metropolis to range out four miles in quest of certain violators of the law, and gambling is one of them. The complications that may arise from this precedent are interesting to contemplate. There is no reason why the legislature should not grant every town in the state the same privilege it has Portland, and the overlapping of jurisdiction as the police of the various towns patrol out to the limit of their sphere of influence will make business lively in police circles all the time. Milwaukie, Oswego, and Troutdale officers will walk right into Portland and nab offenders and take them out to be given a sample of real country justice. Independence, Dallas and Monmouth can ask for a ten mile limit and an officer of either town can go into either of the others seeking for offenders when business gets dull in his own. Salem, according to the Portland precedent, may ask for a 12-mile limit and the officers of the Capital City may be seen patrolling the streets of Independence after another session of the legislature. Portland officers have been given freedom of the surrounding country for a distance of four miles beyond the city limits and there is no reason why the limit should be stopped at that distance. The next legislature may expect to be besieged by towns asking extension of police jurisdiction to five, ten, twenty or even more miles.—Independence Enterprise.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The fifty-ninth Congress will meet in its first session (Senate, second session) on December 4th, and as that date approaches, interest becomes intense regarding its probable policy with reference to the two greatest questions that will come before it—tariff-revision and railway legislation.

The Democrats in the next Congress will be far in the minority. The Senate will have only thirty-two Democrats out of ninety, and the House only one hundred and thirty-six out of three hundred and eighty-six. But so great are the differences within party lines that little can be argued from these facts. Both Republicans and Democrats differ greatly among themselves about rate regulation, and to a less extent, they differ about tariff-revision.

There is no question but that, a few weeks ago, President Roosevelt had distinctly weakened in the matter of tariff-revision. He let it be known that he would not press for the lowering of tariff rates, but would concentrate his energies on a railway-rate bill. This was well understood among politicians and by the public generally. The best informed men in Washington were saying that Republican sentiment was strongly against revision of the tariff; that the stand-patters were unmistakably in the saddle; and that the whole matter was likely to be put off for one or two more years.

But the late elections have perhaps altered the situation. They evidenced in general, a strong radical sentiment throughout the country, and, in particular, there was an expression of opinion about the tariff. In Massachusetts, the Republican platform declared in favor of "present action" on the tariff. The Republican nominee for lieutenant governor/was a particular protégé of the stand-pat Senator Lodge. The Republican nominee for governor favored tariff-revision. The striking fact is, that the lieutenant-governor barely squeezed in, with a majority of only a couple of thousand votes, while the candidate for governor had more than thirty thousand votes to spare. The tariff-revisionists point to these facts as a conclusive evidence of Massachusetts' sentiment for a tariff reform. They point with pride, also to the result in Ohio, where Herrick, one of the strongest of the stand-patters, was defeated in his race for governor. Shaw, who is a stand-patter, and Fairbanks, who is another, delivered many speeches in Ohio, and there it

was that disaster overtook the party. In view of these facts, it becomes a pertinent query, Will the President press for tariff-revision? Having secured encouragement in the elections, will he attempt what before seemed hopeless? So far there is little real evidence that he will.

No doubt the prospects for a railway-rate law are also improved by the late election. The opinion is expressed upon all sides that, if the next Congress fail to enact such a law as satisfies the people at large, the voters will next time elect a Democratic Congress. But the situation is complex. It is complicated, in particular, by two things: first, the fear of Southern congressmen that Federal control of railway rates will spell the absolute doom of State sovereignty, and, second, the protest of representatives of powerful labor unions, whose members are employed by the railways against the proposed legislation, on the ground that it will eventually mean the lessening of the earning power of railways, and in consequence, the ultimate reduction of the wages of railway employees.

In the matter of State rights, it is pointed out that, year by year, more and more power is vested in the Federal government. Not only does the President desire to put the control of railway rates in the hands of a Federal commission, but Federal control of life insurance companies, a national divorce law, a national employers' liability law, etc., all point in the same direction. Adherents to the principle of State rights are said to look upon the coming contest as one that shall decide whether this nation become a homogeneous one, in which the State shall play a subordinate and unimportant part, or whether it shall continue, as heretofore, a "union of sovereign States." In particular, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is said to be much disturbed by the centralizing tendency in the affairs of this government.

In the matter of the protests on the part of the labor unions in behalf of capital—an extraordinary thing in itself—doubt has been cast upon the genuineness of the protest made. It is pertinently remarked that it is not proposed by the President or any one else, to effect by law a general reduction of railway rates, merely to equalize them and prevent discrimination, that, therefore, the fears of the railway employees of a general reduction of their wages are ill-grounded. Such being the case, say their critics, their public objection can not have been inspired by real timidity over the proposed legislation, but must have been

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The growth of a community and the success of its local institutions depends entirely on the loyalty of its people. It is well enough to preach "patronize home industry" but except the service given at a home institution equals that of out-of-town enterprises, this argument carries no weight and is entirely disregarded, as it should be. But with Oregon City people it is different. A few months ago E. L. Johnson established the Cascade Laundry. It is equipped with the latest improved machinery and is daily turning out work that is equal to any and superior to much of the laundry work that is being done in Portland. Being a home institution and furnishing employment for many Oregon City people it is enjoying an immense patronage. The high standard of the work being done commends it to the general public. Laundry left at the O. K. barber shop will be promptly called for and delivered to any part of the city. Telephone 1204. E. L. Johnson, proprietor.

a sentiment cooked up by their employers, accompanied by the pressure which employers may always bring to bear upon employees. Despite these objections, however, the railway men's protest seems to have considerable weight with the public at large.

It should be clear from the above sketch of present conditions that nothing definite regarding the action of Congress on these two important matters may be predicted. The outcome is uncertain. But that the coming Congress will be a remarkably exciting session; that it will deal with great issues; that the struggle will be hard and bitter; and that the outcome will have a vast importance in national history, it is not too much to say.—The Argonaut.

HE DIDN'T SAY IT.

"There was a queer thing about that reformer's speech the other evening."
"I thought it was a pretty good talk."
"It was. Original, too. He didn't once say 'When the people arise in their might.'"

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