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ESTABLISHED 1866

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MITCHELL IS DEAD

**OREGON'S SENIOR SENATOR DIES
SUDDENLY AT PORTLAND.**

**Loss of Blood, Resulting From Den-
tal Operation, Was The Immed-
iate Cause—His Career.**

Senator John H. Mitchell, senior United States Senator from Oregon, died suddenly at the Good Samaritan Hospital at Portland shortly before noon last Friday. The immediate cause of death was excessive loss of blood resulting from a dental operation that was performed the day before.

The remains were placed in the City Hall at Portland where they were viewed by hundreds of the deceased senator's friends until the time for the funeral services at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The services at the Hall were under the auspices of the Portland Lodge of Elks and included a short address by ex-mayor Geo. H. Williams. Following the services, the remains were turned over to the Odd Fellows, under whose auspices interment was had at Riverview Cemetery.

The following is a sketch of the late Senator Mitchell:

John H. Mitchell was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of June, 1835. During his infancy his parents moved to Butler County, the same state, where he was reared on a farm and where he acquired the rudiments of an English education at the district school. At the age of 17 he began teaching in a country school and after spending several winters in this way realized sufficient money to pay his tuition at Butler Academy, in Butler County, and subsequently at Witherspoon Institute. After completing the full course at both of these institutions he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, formerly member of Congress from that district, and later Attorney General of the state under Governor Curtin. After two years of study he was admitted to the bar in Butler County by Hon. Daniel Agnew, lately Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and then presiding Judge of that district in the Spring of 1857. He then began the practice of his profession at Butler in partnership with Hon. John M. Thompson since a member of the National House of Representatives from that district, and was thus engaged until he went to California in April, 1860. For a short time there after he practiced law at San Luis Obispo, and later for a brief time at San Francisco. The fame of Oregon as a young and growing commonwealth had in the meantime attracted his attention, and he determined to link his fortunes with the new state. With this end in view he arrived in Portland, July 4, 1860.

With that same energy which has been so conspicuous in his career he not only at once turned his attention to building up a legal practice, but took an active part in local politics. So quickly did he make his influence felt that in 1861 he was elected Corporation Counsel of Portland. The succeeding year he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to the Oregon State Senate, in which body he served for four years. During the first two years of his term he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and the last two years he held the position of President of the Senate.

In 1866 strenuous efforts were made by his political friends to secure him a seat in the United States Senate. They only failed to elevate him to this exalted position through the lack of one vote in the caucus, his competitor for the nomination being Governor Gibbs, who received 21 votes and Mr. Mitchell 20. In 1865 he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the state militia by Governor Gibbs, and two years later was chosen professor of medical jurisprudence in Willamette University at Salem, Or., and served in that position for nearly four years. During all this time he was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Portland. In October, 1862, he formed a law partnership with Hon. J. N. Dolph, later his colleague in the United States Senate, which continued until January 1873, when he resigned all other engagements to enter upon his duties as United States Senator. During this period he had acquired a reputation as a lawyer and was constantly employed in important litigation. For several years he was attorney for the Oregon and California Railroad Company and the North Pacific Steamship Transportation Co. while his practice extended to all the courts, Federal, state and territorial, of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

First Elected to the Senate in 1872.

In September, 1872, Mr. Mitchell was nominated, in caucus, by the Republican members of the State Legislature for United States Senator, receiving the votes of over two-thirds of all the Republicans in the Legislature on the first ballot. On September 28, 1872, he was elected by the Legislature in joint session as United States Senator for the term of six years, commencing March 4th, 1873. In this body he soon took a prominent position. He was assigned to duty on the following committees: Privileges and election, commerce, claims, transportation routes to the seaboard, and railroads. When the electoral commission was organized, Senator Oliver P. Morton was chairman of the Senate committee on privileges and election, but, having been chosen a member of the Electoral Commission, Senator Mitchell was made acting chairman of the committee on privileges and election, which committee, for the purpose of

taking charge of the great controversy involved in the Presidential contest in 1876, in the States of Oregon, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, was then increased from nine, the ordinary number to 15 Senators. As acting chairman, Senator Mitchell presided over the committee during all the investigations which followed and which at the time attracted so much interest all over the country. He was also elected by unanimous vote of the Republicans in the Senate as the Senator to appear before the electoral committee and argue the Oregon case. This duty he performed and in a long speech ably presented the legal questions involved and defended the position taken by the Republicans of Oregon. During his first term he was on several occasions selected by the Republican majority as chairman of this committee to visit South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, for the purpose of investigating contest elections.

In April, 1873, Senator Mitchell and Senator Casserly, of California, were appointed a subcommittee of the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard, to visit the Pacific Coast and investigate and report upon the best means of opening the Columbia River to free navigation. It was in this position that he had opportunity to do a great service for Oregon. Soon after this his appointment on the committee, Senator Casserly resigned his seat in the Senate, and Senator Mitchell was authorized to proceed alone. He thereupon during the Summer of 1873 made a most careful examination as to improvements necessary to increase the navigation facilities of the Columbia River, and at the next session of Congress submitted an elaborate report to the committee on transportation, Senator Windom of Minnesota being chairman, in which he recommended, among other things, large appropriations for the mouth of the Columbia River, and also an appropriation for a survey at the Cascades, with the view of ascertaining the cost and advisability of constructing a canal and locks. This report, as written by Senator Mitchell, was incorporated into the report of the committee without alteration, and submitted to the Senate, and based on this report, Congress at its next session made an appropriation for a survey for canal and locks at the Cascades, which paved the way for their subsequent construction.

Succeeded by James H. Slater.

At the expiration of his Senatorial term, March 4, 1879, the Legislature of Oregon was Democratic, and Hon. James H. Slater, a Democrat, was elected as his successor, whereupon Mr. Mitchell resumed the practice of his profession in Portland. In the Fall of 1882, he again was a candidate for United States Senator, the Legislature at that time being Republican. In the legislative caucus he received on the first ballot the vote of two-thirds of the Republicans in the Legislature. A bolt, however, was organized, and he was not elected. The contest, however, was continued from day to day until the last day and the last hour of the 40 days' session. During the most of this time he was within a few votes of an election. It required 46 votes to elect and during the session he received the votes of 45 different members.

Defeated by J. N. Dolph.

Finding an election impossible, he withdrew from the contest during the last hour of the session and all of his supporters, except one, who had so earnestly stood by him during the 40 days, gave their votes for Hon. J. N. Dolph, who was elected. Throughout this long contest, without parallel in the political history of the state, for the bitter personal character of the fight, Senator Mitchell apparently lost none of his personal popularity and after the adjournment of the Legislature and upon his return from Salem to Portland, he was tendered a reception which in warmth and cordiality partook more of an ovation to a successful than to a defeated candidate.

Re-elected at Special Session.

After his defeat Mr. Mitchell resumed the practice of his profession. At the regular session of the Legislature, in January 1885, he declined to become a candidate for Senator. The Legislature, however, after halting through the whole session, adjourned without making an election. The Governor of the State thereupon called a special session of the Legislature, to meet in November, 1885. Senator Mitchell was again, November 19, 1885, elected to the United States Senate for a full term, receiving on the second ballot in joint convention the vote of three-fourths of all the Republicans and one-half of all the Democrats of the Legislature, having on this ballot a majority of 21 votes. He was at this time elected to succeed Hon. James H. Slater, and took his

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DANGER IS GREAT

**VIGOROUS MEASURES REQUIRED
TO COMBAT SAN JOSE SCALE**

**Damage Wrought By This Pest In
Country Orchard is Al-
most Incalculable.**

So serious are the inroads being made by the San Jose scale on the rose bushes of Portland that if the pest is not promptly and vigorously combated there is danger that Portland may soon cease to be called the Rose City, says the Telegram.

This is the opinion of horticultural experts who are making investigations in the gardens of the city and the orchards of the adjoining country. James Reid, Fruit and Orchard Inspector for Multnomah and Clackamas Counties, says the situation is a grave one, and he proposes to make a vigorous war on the pest this coming year.

The work of destruction wrought by the codlin moth, caterpillar and other fruit and tree pests in Oregon is insignificant compared with that done by the San Jose scale. The codlin moth and creatures of its ilk only attack fruit, while the San Jose scale fastens itself onto the tree itself, where it sucks the sap until nothing but the dead trunk remains. It is also the hardest of all tree pests to get rid of, for, not only does the scale covering from which it derives its name, protect it from all ordinary sprays and poisons, but it is so extremely hardy that what will usually kill it is fatal to the tree itself. A special spray which kills the insect by smothering is the only one known that is effective.

Inspector Reid Talks.

The duties of Inspector Reid have brought him much in contact with this pest, and he says that every effort must be made to stamp out the scale wherever it appears, even when this necessitates destroying trees.

"Were it not for the spraying and pruning that have been done, and were no new trees planted, in eight years it is safe to say there would not be a single apple or cherry in Western Oregon fit to eat," said Mr. Reid today.

"The damage wrought by this pest since its introduction in Oregon many years ago is almost beyond comprehension. What it will do if prompt measures are not taken to stamp it out can only be imagined. So infested with scale are the orchards in some parts of the state, where neglect has been the motto of the orchardists, that rooting up and burning the trees will be the only remedy.

"Clackamas County furnishes an example of what the scale will do when allowed to breed and work without molestation. It was not many years that Clackamas County exported more apples than any other county in the state. Last year it exported not a box.

"The influence of the San Jose scale in Clackamas County first became apparent in 1890. In that year the census showed that Clackamas County had more bearing apple trees than any other county, with 190,344, or 4 1/2 times as many as Jackson County its nearest competitor. The Clackamas harvest that year, however, was but 26,396 bushels. Jackson County, with only 43,061 bearing fruit trees, yielded a harvest of five times as many bushels. In the latter county much attention was given to the extermination of the scale, and the orchards were cared for.

Clackamas County's Loss.

"In 1900 Clackamas County had 211,188 bearing trees, with none fit for export. It is safe to say that the average yield of all the trees was not more than \$2 per acre. This year conditions were even worse, not an apple being exported, while the Hood River district where utmost care is taken with one-fourth as many trees, exported \$150,000 worth of the finest apples.

"Affairs are not quite so bad in Multnomah County, for it has not so many trees, while a little more care has been taken with the orchards, but conditions are bad enough. I do not know of any finer fruit land in Oregon than the foot-hills of Eastern Multnomah and Clackamas Counties, yet the opportunities offered are almost wasted today. I believe that fully three-fourths of the trees of Clacka-

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