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ENOUGH OF BROWNELL.

There exists throughout the county a universal sentiment that we have had enough of Brownell and his double dealing. This feeling is not confined to any one or two localities. It is general. Reports confirming this dissatisfied condition are received from every precinct in the county.

In the words of the old German, "Too much is too plenty" and the patients of Clackamas county have thoroughly tired of Brownell's prescriptions and his feats of legislation legerdemain.

It is a difficult matter for the Clackamas county voters to find justification for the candidacy of Senator Brownell for another term in view of the fact of his indictment by a Federal Grand Jury. Might not Congressmen Hermann and Williamson as conscientiously appeal to their constituents for endorsement in the way of re-election? Was not Brownell indicted by the same grand jury that charged these Congressmen with crooked work?

But then you say Brownell has to deal only with Clackamas county people who like to be humbugged. It is true the voters of this county have been repeatedly lunched in the past by their State Senator who, as the servant of the people, has rendered such valuable service to corporate interests during his service in the Legislature.

After each of these periods of misrepresentation in the State Senate, Brownell has returned to his constituents and actually convinced them with amazing success that he did his very best for them.

Not only this but he has repeatedly declared publicly that under no circumstances would he be a candidate to succeed himself. But when the time for electing a Senator arrives, he is always foremost in the field and the voters of the county, under his hypnotic influence, rally around the standard and again elevate him to a position where he can thoroughly "do" them.

Politics in Clackamas county has gone "according to programme" also as long as a patient audience will tolerate the entertainment. A change of talent is desired.

The people now have the power to nominate their own candidates, regardless of the machine and its methods, and if a change is desired, it can be had. It is up to the people themselves.

Otherwise no complaint can be made if the Senator from Clackamas is returned and the taxpayers are given a repetition of the stereotyped program that has been enacted during the last twelve years.

COUNTY EXPENSES DECREASING.

According to a statement recently issued by Secretary of State Dunbar showing the expenses of the various counties in the state, the current expenses of Clackamas County were lower during the year 1905 than for the four preceding years. This showing speaks well for the Republican administration of the affairs of the county. The expenses by years since 1901 have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Expense. 1901: \$69,535.55; 1902: 47,613.30; 1903: 37,227.30; 1904: 32,577.74; 1905: 31,268.23

Financially the condition of Clackamas county is in better shape than for years and with careful management, it will be but a few short years until the county will be entirely out of debt and its business transacted on a cash basis.

A PROPER SUGGESTION.

We are all enjoying beautiful weather, and as far as I know everybody is enjoying good health, and I don't see why our correspondent's don't have something of value to the readers of the Enterprise most every week from here. We have as good farmers here as anywhere, why don't some of them tell us the best way to farm different crops, and what will pay the best to raise? Something of that kind would benefit us all.—Greenwood correspondent in last week's Enterprise.

This suggestion on the part of the Greenwood correspondent is most timely and proper. He has a right conception of what goes to make up an interesting and readable county newspaper. Correspondents generally will find that their efforts in chronicling the happenings of their respective localities will be the greater appreciated if they will devote a little more space to noting facts pertaining to the growing of crops and other news of an agricultural character. If Mr. Brown is successful in growing a good crop of grain from a field that in the past had been practically unproductive and worthless, report that fact and explain the details of the methods adopted. Similar mention should properly be made of another farmer who is as successful in the breeding of a particular line of stock. It is these interchange of ideas that is helpful to the farmer and does much towards increasing interest in the farm besides promoting this important industry. Correspondents should pay more attention to these details and their weekly letters will prove of greater interest.

NOW FOR REPUBLICAN UNITY.

The ample majority by which the statehood bill was passed by the House carries with it a lesson which should appeal to such Republican Senators as had intended to oppose their party on that or on any other measure. On every phase of the proceedings on the statehood bill the friends of that measure were masters of the situation. They made their own rules and enforced them. The bill was passed on schedule time, and it was passed in precisely the form which its friends promised. The Republican seceders made loud boasts, but they and their Democratic allies were easily overthrown. The record on the Philippine bill was the same. Both measures were opposed by an element of the Republicans, but both went through the House at the time and in the shape which the Republican organization in that chamber decreed.

It will be well for the insurgents in the Senate, if there are any, to take notice of the fate of their friends in the House. The country wants the Philippine and the statehood bills to be enacted. The Republican majority in the House have done their part toward putting these measures on the statute book. Both are soon to be brought up in the Senate. It is certain that the House will not recede from the position which it has taken. On the Senate lies the responsibility of the defeat of these bills, if they are to be defeated. A change of either measure in any essential point will mean its defeat for the House, knowing the country is behind it, will stand its ground. This is a consideration which is bound to have a good deal of influence over such Republican Senators as have been contemplating opposition to their party on these issues. The Republican party has a large majority in the Senate, as it has in the House, but the Republican who goes over to the Democrats on any important measure must expect to have his record scanned closely when he asks for re-election by Republican voters.

What is said here about the Philippine and the statehood bills is true also of railroad rate regulation. The statehood and the Philippine measures have gone to the Senate. A few days hence the railway rate bill will be sent thither. There is a practical unanimity in the House on rate legislation, as is shown by the vote which the bill was reported to that chamber. Not a member of the committee declared against it. Democrats and Republicans were all aligned on its side. There is a possibility that a few votes may be cast against it in the House on the final division, but it will have a support so nearly unanimous that the Senate will see the peril of altering it in any essential degree. Deliver's bill in the Senate is on the same lines as the Hepburn measure, which will pass the House. Each represents the views of the President and of the Republican leaders. On this issue the popular chamber stands on solid ground. The masses of the people who gave Roosevelt his 2,500,000 plurality in 1904 are behind Speaker Cannon and the Republican leaders of the House on this measure. The Democrats are in line with the Republicans on it. No Republican can afford to oppose it. There are especially strong incentives in this exigency for the Republicans to get into line. These three important measures are sure to be enacted. The member who votes against his party on any of them will make a record which will embarrass him when he presents himself for the support of his constituents for another term. The Republican party expects every one of its representatives in each branch of Congress to do his duty in this crisis.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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RESULTS OF THE SLOCUM DISASTER.

The captain of the General Slocum, the excursion steamer which burned in New York harbor a year and a half ago with so great loss of life, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for his failure to take the precautions the law required of him for his passengers' safety. The federal steamboat inspectors who, in the public mind, were even more guilty than the officers and owners of the boat, have that they have been discharged from government service.

If justice has been only impartially effective in this case there is nevertheless much reason to hope that in the future such catastrophes will be less frequent, and that if they do occur the punishment will be much more certain. The federal laws have been thoroughly revised. At last year's session Congress enacted a half-dozen statutes correcting the defects which careful investigation proved to exist. The steamboat inspection service was reorganized and made much more efficient. Rules were adopted which it is trusted will stop the growth of too friendly relations between inspectors and vessel owners.

If the inspection service should degenerate again there would be a heavy burden of responsibility in the upper places of the federal administration. It might not be a bad idea for the President or the Secretary of Commerce to appoint an outside investigating board in the course of a year or so to report on the manner in which the new regulations have worked. An investigation is much better worth while before a calamity than after it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

In the case of the Valencia accident all of the officers were lost with the ship, but if the officers of those vessels attempting to rescue the distressed passengers can be shown to be responsible for negligence, adequate punishment should be meted out to them.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

There is one thing the voters must remember—and that is in order to vote at the Primary nominating election in April they must properly register, stating their political affiliation, prior to April 10. If electors find it inconvenient to come to the office of the County Clerk for this purpose, they should make it a point to attend some of the many meetings that are

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going to be held throughout the county during the next six weeks and register with a notary public who will be in attendance. This is too important a matter to be neglected.

A number of interesting things have been brought out by the visit of the Imperial Chinese Mission to Washington. Among these is the suggestion of a constitution for China. Now this is not only news but to the average hearer is quite unbelievable. Yet it is made by such an authority as Owyang King vice consul at San Francisco, who is with the party, and to all appearances Mr. Owyang not only takes his own announcement in perfect good faith, but seems surprised that it has not been understood on this side before. According to Consul Owyang the Son of Heaven is tired of the cares and responsibilities of an absolute monarchy and contemplates limiting his own powers after he shall have fully digested the report of his commissioners and gradually prepared his people for the new order of things. It is not intimated that this change in Chinese home affairs is to be anything sudden. Ten or twelve years is put as the earliest at which a constitution is to be announced. This does not sound precipitate nor yet very dilatory when one comes to think of it. A dozen years is not long in the life of a nation and if the Emperor of China really contemplates divesting himself of absolute power and working out a constitution for his country based on the report of his two commissions that are now studying Europe and the United States, then a decade is a reasonable enough time in which to do it. It will take longer than that to educate the Chinese people up to the proper use of even a decidedly restricted franchise, and it would look to the outsider as though the Emperor were going about his self appointed task in a strikingly common sense way. One can easily say that a constitution of the right sort would be the making of China. She is the loosest sort of a confederation in her present form and the sense of national duty and of patriotism in her people is to a western mind, curiously wanting. But one can easily conceive how a moderately planned constitution would tighten up the national bands and make the Great Sloth among nations play a very much more important part than she has hitherto done. There are one or two things in the way of this constitutional Utopia. One would be enough and that is that the Emperor Dowager is ruling to all intents and purposes and if the constitutional idea does not happen to meet with her approval the son of Heaven may die some summer as Kipling says "of cholera, the white arsenic sort."

At last the settlers on the Northern Pacific over-lap grant land are assured justice, after years of waiting. Senator Fulton has put through the Senate a bill to allow all who took this grant land between the ruling of the interior department declaring their right to do so, and the decision of the supreme court, reversing this ruling of the interior department, the privilege of taking lieu land. The senator believes that he can put the measure through the House, with the proper assistance. About 900 to 1000 settlers in Oregon are affected by the new bill, and on the Washington side the number will bring the total up to at least 1500 persons. All of the early settlers on the over-lap land were protected by the act of 1898, while all who went on the land after the ruling of the interior department, have been left without protection until Senator Fulton began his fight in this Congress.

Oregon's senior Senator, C. W. Fulton, has become one of the most ardent good roads champions in the city of Washington. When the Federal government made an offer, through Samuel Hill, to build two miles of thoroughly modern road in Oregon, at such place as he should name, he chose Pendleton and Salem as central for the two great divisions of the state. Arrangements are being made to have a mile of road built at each place, the counties to furnish the labor and the materials, while the government will provide the machinery and experts to see that the work is in accord with the standard established by the good roads association. Senator Fulton is urging the county commissioners of all the counties in the state to attend this work, and hopes the government's offer will result in the spread of extensive knowledge on the subject of road building. The date for the work will be announced later.

The State of Oregon is \$121,000,000 richer than a year ago, as shown by the assessed valuation of the various counties by the county assessor's lists just filed at Salem. In 1904 the total valuation was \$188,058,237. The assessment of 1905 makes it \$309,156,

685. The increased assessment is largely due to the raising of values, although a healthy growth of figures would have been shown had not the valuation been raised in order that the levy might be lowered.

If Arizona really wants to get rid of the joint statehood nightmare, she ought to try changing her politics.

THE YELLOW FEVER GERM.

has recently been discovered. It bears a close resemblance to the malaria germ. To free the system from disease germs, the most effective remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed to cure all diseases due to malaria poison and constipation. 25 cents at Howell & Jones' drug store.

ITCH—RINGWORM.

E. T. Lucas, Wingo, Ky., writes, April 25, 1902: "For 10 to 12 years I had been afflicted with a malady generally known as the 'itch.' The itching was most unbearable; I had tried for years to find relief, having tried all remedies I could hear of, besides a number of doctors. I wish to state that one single application of Ballard's Snow Lintment cured me completely and permanently. Since then I have used the lintment on two separate occasions for ring worm and it cured completely." 25c, 50c and \$1. Sold by Huntley Bros. Co.

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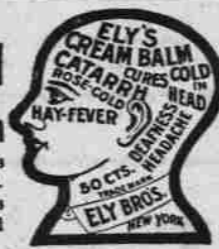
503 MAIN STREET.

The Algeiras Conference is gradually assuming the appearance of an unlimited round contest.

The trouble with the Agricultural Department, according to the Keep Commission was not the sort of reports it published but the way it published them.

If they send Editor Mann to Sing Sing, they ought in fairness to send his victims to Bloomingdale.

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