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FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1906.

A FLIMSY DEFENSE.

Brownell will not tell the truth when it answered better than misrepresentation. He believes that the only way to succeed is to fool the people. He never went farther along this line than at his Milwaukee meeting in discussing his indictment. He believes that by reading from the Senate Journal he can show that he did not commit perjury or subornation of perjury on the date of his indictment as the Journal will show that he was at Salem on that day taking part in the session of the Legislature.

There were three trains a day on which he could have come to Oregon City and return to Salem so that he may have been in Oregon City in the morning of the day that the Senate Journal shows that he was in Salem. This is the flimsiest kind of an excuse, but the real objection to his alibi is the well known fact that if he is charged with perjury on the 10th day of January, 1905, it is not necessary to prove that the crime was committed on that particular date. So that if it should be proven under this indictment that he committed the perjury on the 8th or 9th of January instead of the 10th or any other day in the immediate future, the conviction would stand under the indictment.

In other words the exact day charged in the indictment is immaterial and nobody knows it better than Mr. Brownell. But he can't be honest and straightforward but thinks that he can fool the people and by reading from the Senate Journal prove an alibi.

This all goes to show the desperate straits that he is in and the length to which he will go to bolster up his falling political fortunes.

WAS ALWAYS FOR THE PEOPLE!

Mr. Brownell says no one can show one law in the interest of the corporations that he has supported.

Usually Mr. Brownell has been foxy enough to dodge the issue. Most of the measures that the corporations did not want, Brownell succeeded in getting referred to the railroad committee of which he was chairman most of the time. These measures were then smothered in this committee. If by any chance one got out of the committee and came to a vote, he would dodge the issue and vote neither way as he did on the Killingsworth bill. It was only on rare occasions and then under peculiar stress that he has voted for any measure that the corporations did not want.

If this is not true why do the railroads constantly back and support him? The railroads have run the legislature of Oregon in the past just as they have in many of the Eastern states and just as they have Congress until Roosevelt took the stand against them and Brownell has been their man to manipulate things in Oregon. It is too well known to admit of discussion.

DEFEAT OF CONGRESSMAN GROSVENOR.

The congressional convention for the eleventh district of Ohio has failed to renominate General C. H. Grosvenor as a candidate for Congress. He was defeated on the first ballot by a vote of seventy-eight to twenty. Even his home county, Athens, did not cast a vote in his favor. Among the causes to which the defeat of Grosvenor is attributed are his opposition to tariff revision, his opposition to railway-rate regulation, and his advocacy of ship-subsidy legislation. His political relations are said to be intimately connected with the interests of Clement A. Griscom, president of the American Steamship line. He has been in Congress for twenty years, and has been generally regarded as one of the best orators on the Republican side.—The Argonaut.

This is but another instance of the "handwriting on the wall" and should serve as a warning to legislators throughout the country whose relations with corporations are such as to unfit them for representatives of the people in matters of legislation. The time has arrived when the people are going to assert themselves and the services of such men as Grosvenor are going to be dispensed with. This same sentiment prevails right here in Clackamas county and the indications are that the feeling is sufficiently strong to retire men in public life who have proven faithless servants of the people. The issue is clean cut—the people or the corporations—and candidates for the legislature must terminate the dual relations they have been maintaining or suffer the consequences.

ROOSEVELT REMEMBERED HIM, ALL RIGHT!

In his opening speech at Milwaukee, Brownell could not refrain from touching upon what a great man he is. In fact vanity is the chief ingredient in his make-up. He says that out of all the men the President met in Oregon, he is the only one that Roosevelt remembered to call by name. The other men that the President met, he only remembered as the Gov-

ernor or the President of the Senate but Brownell's stupendous intellect so impressed him that he remembered him out of the entire multitude that he met.

We think that the President had heard of Brownell before he met him and easily recognized him without an introduction. In any event, the President has not forgotten him and later on sent him a special message which is on file in the Federal court.

ALL OF THE NEWS WANTED.

From what our Stafford correspondent had to say last week, it seems that our remarks relative to the gathering of news by our country reporters has been misunderstood.

We certainly did not say, neither did we mean to insinuate that the work of gathering the important happenings throughout the county, is being done other than satisfactorily by the half-hundred correspondents who weekly assist in editing the columns of the Enterprise. It is the aim of the Enterprise to publish all the news of the county. This paper is strictly a county paper. We make no pretense of giving our readers a telegraphic service, other than to briefly publish occasionally some of the most important happenings of great interest.

Consequently, each week's issue is given to printing the news of the county, as it is largely reported to us through our correspondents. Items of personal and local interest in every community are always readable and add to the value of the paper in giving all the news of the county. And in doing this, we think our correspondents cannot be surpassed for accuracy and thoroughness. Their work is indeed only to be commended, certainly not to be criticized.

What the editor did mean in his remarks of a few weeks since was to suggest and urge farmers to send in articles relating to the farm, stock and poultry. Such communications are always readable and are of great help in acquainting the new settler with local conditions and possibilities in the line of agricultural pursuits. But to do this, we would not diminish the space that is allotted for the weekly letters of our country correspondents. There is abundant room for both the regular correspondents and any letters of the kind suggested that our readers may find time to prepare and forward. Our correspondents may rest assured that their weekly letters will continue to be published and we will also gladly insert other communications from the same source as well.

FREE TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

The Chronicle, which has always been a high protection paper, has lately been advocating free trade with the Philippines. It has had a pretty hard time in reconciling these two positions, and now is attempting to square itself with its readers by adopting the old expedient of the lawyer with the bad case—"abuse the opposing attorney." The Chronicle is violently abusing those protectionists who oppose Philippine free trade by calling them "Creatures of the Sugar Trust." We do not know whether all those opposed to Philippine free trade are allied with the Sugar trust, but we very much doubt it. The Argonaut agrees with the Chronicle in thinking that it is hard on the Filipinos to shut them out with a high tariff when they theoretically form an integral part of this country. On the other hand, we also agree with Senator Newlands in thinking that if we drift into free trade with the Filipinos, we may never get rid of the Philippines. If they really become an integral part of this country, with the same rights as the rest of us, the resulting evils to us would be greater than any that could happen to them. Charity begins at home. We believe in looking out for white America first—yellow, brown and black if we have time. Therefore we hope that the tariff against the Philippines may not be lowered, even if keeping it up may interfere with San Francisco's trade.

Incidentally we may say that the opposition to lowering the Philippine tariff is very vigorous in the East. Secretary Taft assures us that the exports of sugar and tobacco from the Philippines to this country will always be insignificant. This is denied by the sugar men, who assert that if the tariff is lowered, the Philippine sugar industry within ten years will become a formidable competitor of the Western beet sugar and Southern cane sugar. So say the tobacco-growers. They assert that seven and a half billions of cigars are now manufactured annually in the United States; every cigar brought into the country under the lowered tariff, they maintain, would mean throwing out a cigar made by American labor. The sugar and tobacco men admit that it is possible we owe a duty to the Filipinos, but they add that it is dead certain sure we owe a duty to our American fellow-citizens. Therefore, they ask, are not the sugar and tobacco raisers in this country better entitled to protection than the sugar and tobacco raisers in the Philippines?

We are inclined to think that the American sugar and tobacco men have got the Republican leaders into a rather tight place. President Roosevelt, before this snarl is settled, will wish that the McKinley administration had not turned over so many anti-protectionist, anti-exclusionist, and anti-Republican problems to its successor. Judge William R. Day, of the Supreme Court, was high in the councils of the last administration; he had much to do with the making of the treaty of peace with Spain, and the purchase of the Philippines for twenty millions. In this juncture he might give our perplexed President some valuable advice.—The Argonaut.

Brownell at his Milwaukee meeting has reached the stage of the game where he is calling names. This is the last resort of a beaten man.

Why did not Brownell at Milwaukee discuss his stand on the Killingsworth railroad bill? This is a measure that is of great importance to the people of the state, but Brownell failed to show what he did to help put it on the statute books.

Now comes the crucial moment. It is said that the President has angered most of the Republican members of the Senate Committee to the point that they were willing to allow a Democrat and an avowed opponent of the White House to report the Hepburn Bill entire. Whether or not this was good politics remains to be seen. The fact remains that Senator Tillman has introduced the Hepburn Bill and it has reached the stage where it will have a chance to get all the amendments that is coming to it at the hands of the Senate. There will be a lot of speeches made and doubtless there will be a lot of amendments offered and possibly some adopted seriously touching the principles enunciated in the bill. The Republican members of the Senate have already gone as far as they dared, and while there probably will be a hot or at least a wordy fight on the floor, it is questionable if there will be much actually done to the bill before it goes back to the House for consideration. If any of the amendments adopted touch the vital principles of the bill, the Senate may be sure that it will be vetoed at the White House as readily as though it were some private bill against which charges were well proven. But the fight is on now in the Senate and it will be interesting to see whether the Senate has allowed the Executive program to go through thus far in the hope of killing it at the last ditch or whether the principles of the Hepburn Bill, even admitting that they are not quite strong enough, are going to prevail and the country is going to be treated to the spectacle of a Senate surrendering in the first place to the President and then meekly accepting a measure prepared for it by the House. Such a course on the part of the Senate would argue either unexpected resignation or else remarkable opposition to the present personnel of the railroad directorate.

Next to the last stage in the railroad rate drama has been reached. The Senate is about to vote on the as yet unnamed Hepburn bill. Events have moved so rapidly that it is hard now to realize that railroad rate legislation shortly before the session began was declared an impossibility. It was said in these letters then that it would be a queer spectacle if the Executive dominated the coming congress to the point of forcing rate consideration. That happened. Then came the rumors of a compromise and it was said that first this and then that provision for the benefit of the railroads had met with the approval of the White House. As the case stands up to date, the President has not expressed his approval of a single bill that has been introduced, and the Hepburn Bill has come to be regarded as an administration measure simply because it has been allowed to go thus far without opposition from the Executive Mansion.

The struggle to include Washington, Oregon, and California in the list of states enjoying the privilege of cutting timber on public domain mineral land is assured an early issue, as the Senate committee on public lands indicates a purpose of reporting the Fulton measure this session. Concession has been made to the objection of the Interior Department, which pointed out many wastes in the states now having this privilege, the nature of the concession being an effort to make provision for repeating the waste on mineral timbered land embraced in the territory over which the law is to be extended. Senators from the three states are willing all possible waste be prevented, but insist that there be fair uniformity of such laws. The Interior Department holds that as miners have the right of cutting timber in reasonable quantity on non-mineral public domain, that should be sufficient for the operators in the coast states.

There is little present prospect of the Senate passing any law repealing the Timber and Stone act, without leaving some provision for timbered domain to be acquired by private interests. This seemed probable for a period, but the Committee on public lands has learned that Western opposition to what was termed the administration program, is stronger than it thought when Senator Fulton first opened the opposition. If the committee reports the administration bill, it is practically sure of defeat in the Senate, and the House Committee has already voted the same measure down in that branch of Congress. However, there is hope among the Western men that some more practical solution of the timber waste problem may be available, and they express their desire to co-operate in any such effort.

Senator Carter says he saved more when he was a country school teacher on \$40 a month than he did when he was a Commissioner of the Land Office. Binger Hermann would say that the Senator has wasted his opportunities.

A contemporary says that there is "something pathetic in the spectacle of Gen. Grosvenor's defeat for the Senate." Soporific would have been nearer the mark.

The Emperor of China will soon wish that dynamite had rendered ex-Minister Wu Ting Fang dumb instead of merely making him deaf.

Sherman Bell has so much confidence in his new melodrama that he is going to produce it in New York without police protection.

It is odds on that Secretary Root could not secure the smallest electoral office in Germany, Canada or the United Kingdom.

There is one dark spot on the horizon at Algiers. Minister White continues optimistic.

The Navy Department has no fears for the Dewey, so long as she stays in water that is deep enough to sink her.

Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine.

This is the first question your doctor would ask: "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to recovery. Keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.

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We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

For the more important river and harbor work of the state Senator Fulton has introduced in the Senate two amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, which is to be up for discussion soon. He asks for \$400,000 for continuing the jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia river and \$100,000 for the coast dredge. He was completely discouraged over the prospect for continuing work at the Cello—The Dalles canal, and felt that it would be worthless to try further as the appropriations committee members stated that they would not consider such an item this year. If the endorsement of the committee on Commerce is secured by the Senator, the appropriations are reasonably assured.

That western enthusiast who shot a vaudeville artist on the stage is now pleading justifiable homicide.

SOWING ALFALFA.

Willamette Farmers Like It—Seeding Big Fields of It.

Willamette farmers are going more and more to grow alfalfa. W. F. Hamlin, who resides a short distance over the Willamette from Corvallis recently received 1,200 pounds for use in seeding a big field to alfalfa. It will be sufficient to sow 60 acres, which will give Mr. Hamlin a total acreage of 75 acres. The seeding of the larger fields is the result of experiment with a smaller one, containing 12 or 15 acres. That one has been running two or three years. From it, Mr. Hamlin has learned that he can cut two fine crops of hay, and then have the pasture in August, September and other months when green feed is otherwise unavailable.

The experience of Mr. Hamlin is the same as that of Richard Kiger. Mr. Kiger of course, has been longer a grower of alfalfa. He is one of the pioneers in the alfalfa business in the vicinity. He has 100 acres of it now, 75 of which was put in for the same reason that Mr. Hamlin is now adding to his acreage,—because experience has demonstrated the value of the crop. Seventy-five acres of Mr. Kiger's alfalfa yielded its first crop last season. The older field of 25 acres turned off a three-ton crop yield at the first cutting, a ton at the second cutting and afforded great pasturage after that.

The experience of other farmers especially those along the river bottoms has been similar. They render of interest experiments the Southern Pacific are preparing for this time. That road is planning by the assistance of farmers to experiment with 20 acre tracts all along the lines of their railroad, under the arrangements to be made Paul Shoop, Worcester Building, Portland. W. W. Cotton has prepared a pamphlet on the subject of alfalfa production, based on his own experience on his farm near Portland, which pamphlet can be secured of Mr. Shoop at the above address. There was recently a display in a real estate office in Corvallis, roots from alfalfa no less than eight feet in length and the estimate is that there are roots 12 feet in length in the field from which the sample was taken. They came from the field of Robin Radir living across the Willamette. The incident shows how the roots go down to water and maintain green and growing conditions in mid-summer, when otherwise everything is dry, making of alfalfa an especially valuable crop in the Willamette Valley, where lack of late summer feed is a subject of complaint in the stock raising and dairy industries.—Corvallis Times.

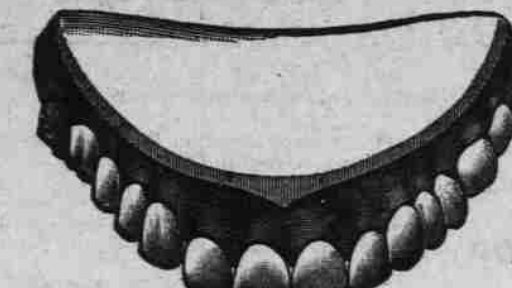
TORTURE BY SAVAGES.

"Speaking of the torture to which some of the savage tribes in the Philippines subject their captives, reminds me of the intense suffering I endured for three months from inflammation of the kidneys," says W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me. "Nothing helped me until I tried Electric Bitters, three bottles of which completely cured me." Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Blood Disorders and Malaria; and restores the weak and nervous to robust health. Guaranteed by Howell & Jones druggists. Price 50 c.

SPECIAL RATES FROM THE EAST.

Colonist's tickets will be sold from the East to points on the Oregon lines of the Southern Pacific Co. via Portland, commencing February 15 and continuing daily to and including April 7 and from September 15 until October 31. The rates from some of the principal points are: Chicago, \$25; Bloomington, Ill., \$31.80; St. Louis, \$30; Omaha, \$25; Kansas City, \$25; Council Bluffs, \$25; St. Joseph, \$25; Sioux City, \$25; Denver, \$25; corresponding rates will be made from other points and will appear to all points on Oregon lines. Persons desiring to pay for tick-

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OREGON CITY MARKET REPORT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Wheat—No. 1, 67@73c per bu.
Flour—Valley, \$4.25 per bbl. Hard wheat \$4.90, Portland, \$1.10 per sack. Howard's Best, \$1.25 per sack.
Oats—In sacks, \$1.15 per cental.
Hay—Timothy, baled \$11@12 per ton; clover \$9; oat, \$9; mixed hay \$9, cheat, \$8.50.
Millstuffs—Bran \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50 per ton; chop \$18.00 per ton; barley rolled \$25.50 per ton.
Potatoes—45@50 per hundred.
Eggs—Oregon—15@17c per doz.
Butter—Ranch—55@60; separator 60c; creamery, 65@70c.
Rutabagas, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips and Beets—60c per sack.
Good Apples—Choice \$1.00.
Honey—11@12c per lb.
Prunes—(dried) Petite, 3c per lb; Italian, large, 5c per lb; medium, 3c; Silver, 4c.
Dried Apples—Sun Dried, quartered, 4c lb; sliced, 6c; fancy bleached, 7c.
Dressed Chickens—12c lb.
Live Stock and Dressed Meats—Beef, live \$3.25@3.75 per hundred. Hogs, live, 5c; dressed, 7c; sheep, \$3@4 per head; dressed, 7c; veal, dressed 7@7c; lambs, live, \$2.50@3.50 per head.

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