

Oregon City Enterprise CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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THE COUNTY PRINTING.

Senator Brownell would have the people of Clackamas county believe they are being robbed in the matter of county printing. Other than personal abuse, which at no time constitutes argument, this is the only charge of any kind that Mr. Brownell has even attempted to prefer against his opponent for State Senator, L. L. Porter, the editor and publisher of the Enterprise, who does the county printing.

Now what are the facts? In the first place Clackamas county is paying for its printing less in proportion than is any other county in the state. For instance, Washington and Columbia counties have been paying 25 cents per line for publishing delinquent tax lists. This same advertising this year cost Clackamas county 7 1/2 cents per line. The Enterprise received \$156.75 for printing the list. While the cost of printing the delinquent tax list in the past has been considerably greater, during the administration of the late ex-Sheriff Ganong having cost nearly \$3000, the cost under the present tax law, by which property owners are compelled to liquidate their taxes, is very materially reduced. The editor of the Enterprise was a member of the committee that framed the present tax law bill and assisted in getting the bill through the legislature.

Every order for even the smallest job of county printing is made directly through the members of the County Court, each county officer being obliged to make application of the court for all supplies that are needed. Upon proper request being made, the Court orders the necessary stationery and the only part the printer plays in the matter is to supply the order as it is given him by the Court. As to the charges that are made for this work, only current prices are received, and, as has been stated, the charge for all this sort of work is proportionately cheaper in this county than is paid by the other counties of the state. Mr. Brownell is representing to his audiences throughout the county that the county printing constitutes a gigantic graft. Reference to the records proves that such is not the case. During the year 1905 the Enterprise received for county printing, including the publishing of the delinquent tax list for that year the sum of \$1188.27. The proceedings of the County Court show that the cost of printing for Clackamas county has been gradually reduced each year since the Enterprise has been performing this service, until now the county is having its printing done at a minimum of expense.

When it comes to misrepresenting facts, Senator Brownell is most industrious. For instance at his meeting at Beaver Creek in speaking of the bulk of the money paid by the county on this account was for publishing notices in the Enterprise.

This is an absolute falsehood. Excepting only the publishing of the tax lists, not one dollar in fifty that has been received by the Enterprise is for publishing notices. The principal items of the county printing consist of the assessment blanks, tax receipts, ballots and other election supplies, to say nothing of the letter heads, envelopes and other stationery that are required for each department at the court house.

In stating that the bulk of the money paid by Clackamas county is for publishing notices in this paper, the Senator states what he knows is false. To further prove the falsity of his allegations in this regard we would refer the taxpayer to the bills covering this service that are on file in the office of the County Clerk.

In his desperation, a little exaggeration from the Senator is expected and might be tolerated but we must take exception to the gross, wilful and malicious misrepresentation that is being resorted to. Not only do these false statements do the Enterprise and its editor an injustice but they constitute a serious indictment of the conservative executive ability of the present members of the County Court, a more careful and economical board than which never met for the transaction of county business.

In discrediting Mr. Brownell's charge of graft on account of county printing, it appears that the only necessary substitute to a statement showing the cost to the county per month for all its printing done at the Enterprise office during last year. It should be remembered that this total of \$1188.27 includes the cost of publishing the delinquent tax list for that year and when it is recalled that this one item at one time cost the county nearly \$3000, it is not exactly clear that the taxpayers are being grafted very heavily on account of printing.

The following table shows the amount of the monthly bills that Clackamas county paid the Enterprise for printing during the year 1905, and the editor defies Mr. Brownell or anybody else to show where any other county is getting its printing any cheaper, proportionately:

Table with 2 columns: Month and Amount. January \$48.00, February 418.70, March 262.05, April 108.50, May 71.55, June 34.10, July 21.45, August 22.87, September 35.45, October 36.75, November 78.65, December 60.20.

Total \$1188.27. The bills of the Enterprise for county printing for each and every month are on file in the office of the County Clerk and may be inspected at any time by any one desiring to do so. Each bill is itemized, showing the various items of work done and the charge for the same. As we have already stated, the charges for all county printing have been right and reasonable. In fact it is not a matter of being in any old charge for printing and having the account promptly audited by the members of the County Court and a warrant immediately issued in payment. On the contrary, every bill against the county, is thoroughly scrutinized by the members of the County Court, before the account is finally audited and a warrant ordered drawn in payment thereof.

NEED SPRAYING BADLY.

The people of Clackamas county are uniting their efforts to defeat George C. Brownell, who is a candidate for the nomination of state Senator from that county. As has been the habit of Brownell, he has promised everything, and if elected, will do as he usually does, deliver nothing. There never has been a man in state politics who has promised as much and done as little as Brownell. He gets on the popular side of everything, "stands in" with everything, and has an excuse for everything that he did contrary to his promises. There is an indictment hanging over his head as a party defrauding the government. He plays the game of politics with "marked cards" and is a corruptionist of the deepest dye. Oregon has been too long cursed by such law-makers as Brownell. In these days of accounting it is best to kill the worm that has injected his poison into the tree of state. If Clackamas county does her duty she will spray her political trees, which will be the undoing of George C. Brownell.—Portland Labor Press.

THE JEROME OF SAN FRANCISCO.

District Attorney William H. Langdon presents a very good imitation of a comet—a political comet, says the Argonaut. A fortnight ago he was known as a man of some independence, somewhat superior in character and ability to the remainder of the Ruef ticket. To-day he is the most conspicuous and talked about man in San Francisco, and "prominently mentioned" as the Democratic candidate for governor of California. And all because he organized a raid on the incipient Monte Carlo of Harvey & Daroux that was so sudden and complete that men in evening clothes, who had left their wives or sweethearts at the Columbia Theatre next door while they made a bet or two, were unable to escape, but went along with the rest to jail; all because he has stopped the use of slot machines in San Francisco, and has expressed an unalterable determination to put an end to all other form of gambling openly carried on in this city. The mayor has expressed himself as in entire accord with the district attorney; Chief of Police Dinan appears to be giving him efficient aid. With such support Mr. Langdon may achieve his declared purpose, and the names of Jerome, of New York, Folk, of St. Louis, and Langdon, of San Francisco, will be linked in a pleasing trinity. At any rate, it is said that the spectre of Langdon is seriously disturbing the dreams of Thomas J. Geary, who wants the governorship for himself, and that Theodore A. Bell, of Napa, also casts apprehensive eyes toward the district attorney, though Mr. Bell, it is reported, may decide to make the race for Congress rather than for the governor's chair. The Irons Club of this city, of which Langdon is a member, are said to look upon his candidacy with favor, and Mr. Hearst's newspaper speaks of the district attorney in such terms of high eulogy that one may infer a possibility of some help from Hearst.

All of which shows that it is something a good thing to be a reformer.

STREET BRUTES

Street brutes need to be prodded now and then. They often are men who are anything but brutes in other relations of life, but on the streets they let their manners degenerate. If their offenses were a little worse they would be knocked down for them. Since they usually escape the next best thing is to lecture them.

One type of the brute is the man who walks on the left hand side of the sidewalk in a crowd. You find him on State street during the shopping hours of the day, and you will always find him on the streets that lead to the suburban stations when the throngs are hurrying to and from work. He ought to be more or less gently shoved to the right.

Another street brute is the one—often, alas! a woman—with the sharp pointed umbrella carried so that it is a menace to the neighbors' ribs and faces. A job for a job should be the rule with these.

Another variety uses a \$5 bill to pay a nickel fare at the elevated station window, and so holds up a long line of would-be passengers and makes them miss their trains. Give him a nickel and a lecture.

Another kind steps down from the street car platform to the step before the car comes to a stop and waits till he reaches his favorite paying stone before getting off, regardless of whether a half-dozen people are blocked behind him or not. Some time

this brute will get pushed off, and after that he'll keep to the rear and give busy men a chance. Finally there's the brute who walks past another pedestrian, sidles directly in front of him and slows up. The way to treat this variety is to walk past them in turn and slow up in his path. He's apt to fight, but, anyway, he deserves his jolking. The street brute may have lived in the city half his life, but nevertheless he holds front rank among the truly rural elements of the population. The process may be slow, but if he doesn't reform he is bound to be ruthlessly eliminated.—Chicago Record-Herald.

If the 10,800,444 free seed franks are abolished it ought to help out the postoffice deficit some.

It is a funny thing about those arrests in Idaho. Every murderer is alleged to have influential men to back him. But they never get the backers.

A contemporary heads a "modus vivendi" story with the line "What Germany Gets." It looks as though she got the bag and was still holding it.

Seventy railway mail clerks were killed in the past year. And yet some people say that the Civil Service Commission does nothing to earn its money.

Edison's prediction that "the automobile will yet put the horse in the barn" is scarcely verified by the facts. It generally puts both the horse and driver in the ditch.

It is safe to say that those London Analysts who elected Dr. Wiley an honorary member have not heard all that things the opponents of the Pure Food Bill are saying about him.

It is reported that the Senate has decided to kill the Dominican treaty. We have overlooked old Santo in the press of other business and really thought it had been killed already.

The Irrigation Survey promises to add 50,000 acres to the domain of the United States. The Survey evidently hanging over his head as a party defrauding the government.

America's unpardonable neglect of some private claims is illustrated in the sealer's bill, which Senator Fulton has put through the Senate. This bill is to recoup sealers flying the American flag, who lost their vessels before the Behring Sea arbitration, and at a time when America held the privilege of capturing sealers on the open sea near the breeding islands. After the arbitration, and it was decided that Americans did not have the right to patrol the high seas near the islands, all British sealers whose vessels had been captured, were paid by this government promptly. Russia had been exercising the same patrol power, pursuant to which she captured American sealers, and this government promptly demanded her full payment of the losses. But the American sealers captured by Americans themselves have not been paid as yet.

More than usual interest attaches to the report of Consul Kellogg from Colon showing the great increase in the past year of traffic over the Panama-Colon Railway. Of course a large bulk of this traffic was due to the construction of the Panama Canal, but much of it was traffic that would have crossed the Isthmus in any event owing to the expanding trade of this coast of South America. This increase is interesting for two reasons, because it shows the constantly increasing traffic that the completed Panama Canal will foster, and because it shows also that this country while it is advancing its South American trade, is not keeping pace with Europe in this matter. The report shows a gross increase in the traffic across the railroad in the year 1904-5 of 13 per cent. But while of this increase about 30 per cent belonged to the United States three was a 70 per cent gain for Europe. It appears that our trade was best with Ecuador where this country really sold the bulk of all the imported goods. But the large general increase on the continent went not to Americans but to French and German dealers. This indicates that the United States has not yet caught the trick of foreign commerce and points more than ever to the necessity of regular consulate training and to the education of American firms and American commercial travellers if we are to take our rightful share of the immense Pacific commerce that the completion of the canal will open to the world.

A frequent comment heard is deprecatory of the Pacific Northwest's attitude toward the salmon fishing industry. Officials of the bureau of fisheries do not veil their disgust at what they regard unpardonable indifference toward salmon. This same spirit is finding broader reflection, and will some day develop into a positive opposition to Government aid for work in which the states do not show more interest. This criticism is not based so much upon the failure to appropriate funds for protection, as upon laws which the Federal officials believe very poor protection to fish. The decreasing number of salmon caught at the hatcheries where artificial propagation is conducted is accepted as proof that the industry will want to an important business, which is not worthy maintenance of hatcheries. Those officials of a more optimistic turn, hope that the people of Oregon and Washington will improve on their old customs before it is too late. If each state would put in force measures patently affording greater assurances of the permanency of the salmon industry, the effect would be immediate here, and no doubt is felt that the Government would be ready for all time to co-operate every way possible in continuing the salmon industry as one of the most priceless gifts of nature. Men of the East who read of what their rivers afforded in pioneer days, and deplore some of the ravages of civilization, offer many ardent prayers that the Pacific Northwest will be aroused before the noble salmon ceases to be a general commercial commodity.

Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. We have great confidence in this medicine. So will you, when you once know it.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."



Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

Wonder if Mr. Vanderbilt now has any more sympathy for those Italians who got mobbed in Louisiana.

President Castro threatens to nullify the Munroe Doctrine. Looks as though there was still some hope for Venezuela's creditor.

A captious critic declares that Secretary Wilson simply got up the German tariff scare to increase his force of meat inspectors.

And now a bill has been introduced in Congress to render lynching legal. As if communities that lynch did not take care of that themselves.

The physicians have now decided that it is not absolutely necessary to amputate Senator Clark's ear. Neither did the legislature quite amputate his leg the last time he was sent to Congress. But they came near it.

Dr. Wiley declares that there is only one brand of whiskey in this country that is fit to drink. There is only a difference of one between Dr. Wiley and the W. C. T. U. which insists that there is no brand fit to drink.

The announcement that Queen Margherita of Italy has abandoned her proposed automobile tour of America arouses the suspicion that she has heard of some of the things that Good Roads Association has not accomplished in this country.

One of the states to use convict labor in road construction for a long time is North Carolina, and this commonwealth is credited with having about the best system of highways to be found in any state of the Union similarly situated with regard to population and industries. North Carolina has set an example that is being closely studied by many other Eastern and Southern states. It has been so successful in getting good work and at a very low cost, that the demonstration is regarded the best yet made in the country of the handling of convicts. The open air work is said to be beneficial to the health of the prisoners and is taken up more eagerly than the drudgery of some callings which involve all inside employment. It is also stated on good authority that the North Carolina is comparatively humane in treatment of prisoners, as none of the abuses apprehended in work distant from the penitentiary have been recorded.

Judge John H. Scott, of the Oregon Good Roads Association and Judge of Marion County, has invited Senator Fulton to attend the great gathering which will mark the governmental work in good road building near Salem some time in May. Judge Scott says that he and his fellow workers are arranging to run excursion trains to Salem during the period of the demonstration, and intends to make of it a gala day, when as many of the people of the state as can, will be instructed in road building. Senator Fulton has expressed his purpose of attending the meeting if Congress adjourns in time, but is unable to say definitely now in this respect. Many Senators and leaders of the House believe an adjournment will be had even earlier than forecasted a few weeks earlier, and hope that the session will close about May 1. There is a growing spirit to shorten the session, if the pending matters can be disposed of early, and the House has rushed business so as to be able to terminate this session any time it appeared that the Senate could finish.

In arguing before the Commerce committee of the Senate for the Oregon rivers and harbors work this year, Senator Fulton produced figures proving that the Government has spent \$70,000,000 in such work in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, with a total area of about 17,000 square miles. He also showed the committee that every large improvement project under way was provided for on the continuing contract basis, save that on the Columbia river. Assurance is given that the Senate will be favorably disposed toward the Oregon work, and appreciates the urgency of continuing it. But the real fight is in the House, where the Western membership is very small. Chairman Burton, of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, in the House, has declared that he will oppose any other improvement project being put on the continuing contract basis, and while he expresses appreciation of the need of work in Oregon, he is giving little assurance that he will countenance an appropriation for continuing the work this year.

TORTURE BY SAVAGES.

"Speaking of the torture to which some of the savage tribes in the Philippines subject their captives, reminds

Advertisement for L. L. Pickens, Dentist. Includes image of teeth and text: "A Stitch In Time Saves Nine". L. L. PICKENS, Dentist, Weinhard Building, Opposite Court House.

Advertisement for New Clubbing Rates. Enterprise and Weekly Oregonian Both for \$2.25. Enterprise and Semi-Weekly Journal Both for \$2.00. Call at the Enterprise Office or mail you order at once.

Advertisement for The Wise Man Said. Says I to myself, says I, The Canby Tribune, Is the paper to buy, says I. Better keep posted on what's going on in this part of the county. One dollar a year. THE CANBY TRIBUNE, Canby, Ore.

me of the intense suffering I endured 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.

Advertisement for ELY'S CREAM BALM. Cures Cold in Head, Hay-Fever, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Itchings, and all other ailments. We Carry Fine Bath Tubs. F. C. GADKE, The Plumber.