

Oregon City Enterprises

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CORPORATION TAXATION.

The Enterprise is glad to see that the Assessors of Western Oregon have decided to increase the assessment on railroads and have agreed on a uniform assessable valuation of \$19,000 per mile. For years in Clackamas county as well as in other counties of the state, corporations, and especially railroads, have not been assessed at anything like the value of their properties or anywhere near the proportion at which the farmer is taxed. The rate of taxation that has been decided upon by the Assessors for railroad property cannot be considered excessive. It at least places the assessable value of this property a little nearer what it should be in justice to the farmer who has for years paid taxes on an assessment more nearly equalling the actual value of his property.

REPUBLICANS THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE.

Several papers throughout the state have been venturing explanations as to what brought about the defeat of Dr. James Withycombe, for Governor. But there is no getting out of the fact that the Republicans, themselves, are responsible. One paper even goes so far as to claim that since the Socialist nominee for Governor ran behind his ticket, that the members of that party are largely responsible for Chamberlain's election. But this is all nonsense. With majorities ranging from 21,000 to 29,000 for other candidates on the Republican state ticket, the election of a single Democrat to a state office must necessarily have been done by Republicans. And that is all there is to it.

Ten good dairy cows and a little ranch will discount any county office. —Toledo Reporter.

WILL BE PLENTY OF DOUGH.
Miller is evidently a popular name with Linn county voters. In the recent election there were three Millers on the county ticket—two Republicans and one Democrat, and all were elected. No doubt had Mart Miller defeated H. R. Powell for the nomination for commissioner, he too, would have been elected. Probably no county in Oregon was ever before represented in the Legislature by two men of the same name. Linn sends two Millers to the state senate. —Brownsville Times.

NOT "ACCORDING TO PROGRAM."

The Oregon Legislature in session without Geo. C. Brownell a member will be unique and certainly not "according to program"—at least, not according to Geo. C.'s program. Brownell has served continuously in the Legislature since 1894. His defeat for re-election was one of the surprises of the recent election. —Brownsville Times.

VOTE FOR "US" BUT KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

The Portland Journal advises the saloon men to keep out of politics. Let's see. Is it not a fact that in the recent election the saloon men as a unit supported Chamberlain for Governor? Without the vote of these people, Chamberlain would have been defeated.

BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

Now that the City Council has secured a garbage dumping ground, the people of Oregon City should do some effective municipal house-cleaning. The old excuse, "there's no place to deposit the rubbish," is now lacking. There is no valid reason for longer deferring this much-needed work. Let the civic pride of Oregon City people assert itself in a truly active sense, and even the most hopeful citizen will be surprised at the results that will be accomplished. Oregon City is one of the most picturesque cities on the coast, besides being a place of unusual historic interest. Its natural beauty is seriously marred by unsightly heaps of tin cans and miscellaneous rubbish that have been allowed to accumulate in so many streets, including many prominent thoroughfares. Co-operation of the people in this direction will accomplish wonders, and the sentiment favoring municipal cleaning up is such as to require only that some club or society take the initiative and business men and citizens generally will follow suit.

TAX-FREE DENATURED ALCOHOL.

The present Congress is entitled to the thanks of the people for enacting a law placing denatured alcohol upon the free list. This substance is manufactured largely in Germany and its introduction here free of tax will be a great boon to the farmers of this country as well as to many small manufacturers. The report of the committee on ways and means gives the following facts relative to this useful substance:
The bulk of free denatured alcohol in Germany is used for the purpose of light, fuel and heat. A lamp now made

with a Welsbach mantle which produces a very strong, steady, and high grade light by the use of alcohol. Experiments have been made testing this lamp with the improved pattern kerosene lamps with round wicks and of equal candlepower; it was found that a gallon of alcohol would keep the alcohol lamp burning twice as many hours as would a gallon of kerosene burning in the most approved pattern of kerosene lamp which is in general use. In other words, 1 gallon of alcohol is equal to two gallons of kerosene for lighting purposes. Hence it follows if the price of alcohol methylated is less than double the price of kerosene, its use, especially on the farms and in the villages of the country, would become enormous.

During the last few months experiments have been made in adapting gasoline power engines to the use of alcohol. This has been successfully done in Germany for several years, though there they generally mix 25 per cent of gasoline with the alcohol to obtain a more ready ignition of the fluid, which is forced into the cylinder engine in the form of vapor. Experiments in this country have developed the fact that alcohol can be used just as readily as this mixture with gasoline or the gasoline itself, and the operation of the engine with its use is perfect. The use of small motor engines running with gasoline has become very large. In the estimate before the committee, it would appear that 300,000 of these engines are now in use and that the annual output is more than a hundred thousand.

These engines are especially adapted to farm use for pumping water, cutting feed, filling silos, threshing grain, and the multiplied uses to which a stationary power in a farm is adapted. The principal objection to gasoline, aside from its cost, is the danger to the farm buildings from fire. A gasoline fire cannot be quenched with water. On the other hand, water seems to scatter the gasoline and increases the danger. But an alcohol fire is easily put out by the use of water. Large numbers of these motors are also used in automobiles, the number of which is increasing with wonderful rapidity, and for motors in small boats. —Exchange.

STUDY AND HEALTH IN SCHOOL.

The question of school hygiene, and especially of overwork on the part of the pupils, has received considerable attention of late. Dr. G. Woodruff Johnston makes a valuable contribution in the current North American Review.

He deals with the effect of school life and present methods of study on the health of the pupils, and while the American data on the subject are few and superficial, as far as they go they support conclusions reached in Europe by systematic inquirers. Whenever and wherever such an investigation has been attempted, a surprising amount of ill health among school children has been reported. More or less functional disturbances to actual illness, the same morbid conditions were found in every place and every time.

There are many "school diseases," the most typical of them, perhaps, being headache. This disease may be due to anaemia, eye strain, bad ventilation, nerve exhaustion, fatigue and other causes. From 40 to 50 per cent of all school children suffer from it, and it is habitual, girls, however, being affected more than boys. The number of scholars suffering from habitual headaches increases step by step and grade by grade with advancement through school, and significantly enough, the headaches grow more frequent and severe as the term progresses, disappear in the holidays and reappear with the next term.

Among other school diseases are sleeplessness, palpitation, irritability, mental weariness, twitching and instability in posture and balance. The diseases affecting the nervous system according to Dr. Johnston, are of greatest interest to Americans, for "we know that our heredity, ideas, climate, environment and habits of life predispose to such affections."

Now, much can be done to prevent disease among school children by attending to light and ventilation, the shape and height of desks and the like, and food is also an important factor. It appears, however, that "fatigue is the determining cause of many diseases and aggravates most or all of them." Fatigue, then, is the evil to attack. Overwork must be avoided in all grades, and recreation and exercise encouraged. The article concludes with these words:

"The remedy . . . lies not in the almost professional athleticism which is now the vogue, for in this it is evident we are merely substituting one form of fatigue for another no less injurious, but rather in a complete apprehension of the school child as a young animal at work and play, and a rational adaptation of work and play to his capacities and needs. "This is exactly what leading educators have been saying of late, and the problem is worthy of the most careful consideration." —Chicago Record-Herald.

THE BRYAN-HEARST BOOM.

Politicians in Washington are mildly amused over the sudden launching of the Bryan-Hearst boom for 1908. Just what the Republican party will do when that date comes round is still a little uncertain. But it looks as though the philanthropic fates had fixed up the Democratic party far ahead of time and done the job in good shape. Ex-Senator "Jeems" K. Jones when he called at the White House last week raised his voice in clarion tones—he makes a specialty of clarion tones—for Bryan. The Hearst end of the boom had not developed at that writing. But the former chairman of the Democratic committee issued a general and generous invitation to all of the correspondents present to come and see Bryan inaugurated. Just at that juncture either the party had overlooked Hearst or they were a little embarrassed to know what to do with a worthy and aspiring young man with a roll big enough to choke a culvert. However, the

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the scalp healthy, and keeps it so. It is a regular hair-food; this is the real secret of its wonderful success.



thing is now settled. With Hearst as the tail to the Bryan kite, it looks as though the party were about as well outfitted as it could expect, not to say as it could wish. Anyone who wants to vote ought to get suited with that combination. If they like "sound money or free silver, they can take their choice. Mr. Bryan has nibbled at the one and bolted the other. If they want trades unionism, socialism, municipal ownership, trust busting and philanthropy in all its branches, it will be hard if they cannot find a precedent in the history of one or the other of these two versatile gentlemen. Decidedly Bryan and Hearst for 1908, would be a rallying cry that would sound afar. Only 1908 is a long way off and a lot of things may happen between now and then.

OREGON WILL PROFIT.

When the pending agricultural bill becomes law, if as at present framed, all proceeds of forest reserves, whether for sale of timber or grazing privileges, will be divided with counties in which the reserves are situated. The percentage agreed upon is 10, which will probably be finally adopted, this being of gross receipts.

The effect in Oregon will be material, where approximately 12,000,000 acres of land has been withdrawn for forest reserves. Sales of timber are limited yet, but will no doubt grow rapidly as the supply diminishes and prices raise. Oregon's counties having the heaviest timber in reserves will probably reap a considerable annual revenue from this source. Grazing fees will be realized from the first year that the new provision goes into effect. The minimum and maximum figures are not available, but the average number of sheep that will be permitted on reserves will probably be at the rate of one for each 2.5 acres, while cattle will be allotted at the rate of one beast for each five or six acres. The Government's figures for summer grazing of sheep are five to eight cents, and 25 to 35 for cattle. If sheep may be taken as a basis of estimate, at six cents a head, and 2.5 acres to one sheep, the revenue from 12,000,000 acres would be \$288,000 for the grazing privilege. It cannot be said that nearly 12,000,000 acres will be grazed, so this basic figure is probably high. Under the 10 per cent provision, the state would get out of this aggregate but \$28,800, to be distributed among the many counties having reserve land.

Timber revenues will in all probability be much larger, especially west of the summit of the Cascades. Such returns will in all probability become more important item of county revenue in the next decade.

In the struggle for such concessions as this, the Northwest members of Congress have often found themselves practically alone. Senator Fulton has consistently striven for a larger percentage of timber and range receipts, but found that the struggle had to be pioneered among apathetic members whose states had little or no timber for the market and less grass. Under the provisions of the pending measure, he hopes that public sentiment will be quickened, until the division of receipts is placed on a basis of such share for the Government as actual expenses require, giving the residue to the counties where the reserves are found.

At least none of the professional expositors have been able to convince people that there was anything radically wrong with the distilleries.

Gen. Meade's declaration that the packing houses were rotten seven years ago may have been all right. Only he didn't then have the documents to prove it.

If Senator Smoot had known that women were going to be the cause of his downfall in the end, he might just as well have been a polygamist all along and had a few of them to sympathize with him anyhow.

If Upton Sinclair got nothing else out of it, he at least has the satisfaction of knowing that he started all the trouble.

The Department of Agriculture has now found out what sort of butter spoils the soonest. They ought to have time to investigate the passe egg before the next theatrical season opens.

Mr. Richard Cangelind in an interview on the art of being a successful gambler, gives the sage advice of letting the other fellow do the gambling.

The gentlemen who are "agin" the government in the Russian Douma announce themselves as Social Democrats. Over here we would call them just plain Democrats and not so far wrong either.

The Bryan boom has escaped one handicap so far. It has not had any endorsement from Princeton.

All the railroad officials who had harrowing confessions to make seem to have gone to Philadelphia to make them, probably in the belief that nothing was had enough to shock Philadelphia.

Senator Hale talks like a statesman with a re-election impending.

Kansas can now sympathize with Utah and no questions asked.

That frost which affected the peach crop is thought to have gotten in its work on several early presidential booms also.

The rate bill went to conference on crutches and it promises to come back on a stretcher.

In view of the recent disclosures, it is to be presumed that much of the Chicago meat had reached the phosphorescent stage.

The report of the committee gives the lie direct to the insinuation that

the Senate was never going to get round to a consideration of the Smoot case.

Mr. Bryan is now in a position to assert that there was no truth in the report that the Democratic party will nominate Mr. Roosevelt in 1908.

The lady who is always writing about European royalty says that the sovereigns are all ambidextrous. This evidently is a precaution to enable them to ward off bouquets with either hand.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY CHAUTAUQUA

Program for the Thirteenth Annual Assembly at Gladstone Park July 10 to 22, Inclusive

- Opening Day, Tuesday, July 10, 1906.
MORNING.
10:30—Music, Parson's Orchestra, of Portland.
Invocation—Rev. E. S. Bollinger, of Oregon City.
Address of Welcome by the President of the Chautauqua, Prof. Willis Chatman Hawley, of Salem.
Response—Mr. E. S. J. McAllister, of Portland.
Organization of Summer School and Announcement by the Instructors.
AFTERNOON.
1:00—Music, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
2:00—Reading, Prof. M. B. Beal of Los Angeles. The White Temple Quartette—Miss Ethel M. Shea, Miss Ethel Lytle, Mr. J. W. Belcher, Mr. Carl Robinson; Miss Grace Kemp, Accompanist.
Lecture—"What's under your hat" — Dr. J. H. Brougher, Pastor The White Temple.
3:30—Baseball.
7:00—Music, Parson's Orchestra.
8:00—Entertainment, Rosani the Juggler.
Second Day, Wednesday, July 11th.
MORNING.
8:12—Summer School.
1:00—Music, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
2:00—Solo—Mrs. Kate Ward-Pope.
2:00—An afternoon with Mrs. Gielow, from "Old Plantation Days."
3:30—Baseball.
7:00—Music, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
8:00—Rosani, the Manipulator and Juggler.
Third Day, Thursday, July 12th.
MORNING.
8:12—Summer School.
AFTERNOON.
1:00—Music, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
2:00—Reading, Prof. Mark B. Beal. Solo—Mrs. Imogen Harding-Brodie. An afternoon with Mrs. Gielow in her Songs and Stories of the Old South.
3:30—Baseball.
7:00—Music, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
8:00—Solo, Miss Ethel M. Shea of Portland. Lecture—"A Plea for Shylock"—Rabbi Leon Harrison, of St. Louis.
Fourth Day, Friday, July 13th.
MORNING.
8:12—Summer School.
AFTERNOON.
1:00—Concert, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
2:00—Solo, Mrs. May Dearborn Schwab. Lecture—"The Glory and Shame of America," Rabbi Leon Harrison.
7:00—Concert, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
8:00—Solo—Mrs. Imogen Harding-Brodie. Lecture—"An Evening With the Stars," A popular Astronomical lecture illustrated with one hundred and fifty Lantern Views from negatives taken at the leading observatories in the world by Prof. R. B. Baumgardt, of Los Angeles.
Fifth Day, Saturday, July 14th.
W. C. T. U. DAY.
8:12—Summer School.
AFTERNOON.
1:00—Concert, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
2:00—Reading, Prof. Mark B. Beal. Solo—Miss Ethel Lytle, of Portland. Lecture—"Who is Responsible," Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi.
3:30—Baseball.
7:00—Concert, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
8:00—Oratorio, Haydn's Masterpiece, "The Creation," under the direction of Mr. W. Gifford Nash, the musical director of the Chautauqua, assisted by a chorus of 100 voices.
Soloists—Soprano, Mrs. Rose Block Bauer; Alto, Mrs. Imogen Harding-Brodie; Tenor, Mr. Arthur Alexander; Bass, Mr. Dom J. Zan.
An orchestra of 21 pieces will assist in the production of this great musical program.
Sixth Day, Sunday, July 15th.
10:30—Sunday School.
AFTERNOON.
2:00—Music by Chautauqua Chorus. Solo, Mrs. Imogen Harding-Brodie. Sermon, "Christian Citizenship," Miss Belle Kearney.
4:00—Sacred Concert, two hours, Parson's Orchestra.
8:00—Music by Chautauqua Chorus. Sermon by Dr. Ernest E. Baker, Pastor First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, California.
Seventh Day, Monday, July 16th.
8:12—Summer School.
AFTERNOON.
1:00—Concert, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
2:00—Program by Prof. Mark B. Beal:
1—A character sketch. . . . . Dickens
2—Extract from Oration . . . . . Phillips
Solo—Miss Mary Adell Case.
4—A Chapter from "The Courtship of Miles Standish." . . . . Longfellow
5—Egyptian Hall (London Lecture)
6—Dialect (Irish)—Brooklyn Eagle.
Solo—Miss Mary Adell Case.
8—King Robert of Sicily . . . . . Longfellow
Musical Accompaniment—Piano.
3:30—Baseball.
7:00—Concert, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
8:00—Lecture, "Sweden," A popular lecture on one of the most interesting countries in the World by Prof. B. R. Baumgardt, illustrated with 120 superb stereopticon views.
Eighth Day, Tuesday, July 17th.
AFTERNOON.
1:00—Concert, Parson's Orchestra, one hour.
2:00—Solo—Mrs. Max M. Shillock, of Portland. Lecture—Dr. Ernest E. Baker — "A Pilgrimage to Literary Shrines in Europe."