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FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1906.  
A MUCH NEEDED SERVICE.

The subject of providing the city with a street sprinkling system was suggested at the last meeting of the Oregon City Board of Trade. And we are pleased to note that this organization has taken an active interest in the matter and appointed a committee to investigate the cost and the advisability of installing such a service. Main street should be sprinkled throughout the business district at any rate. This service need not prove expensive. Under present conditions the cloud of dust that is raised by each passing street car or vehicle is intolerable to both residents and business men who will cheerfully co-operate in any movement by which this inconvenience may be abated.

BETTER SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Better shipping facilities are needed at Oregon City. At the present time persons making extensive shipments are obliged to haul the same either to the pulp siding about three miles south of the city or to Parkside, much to the inconvenience of shippers besides adding to the expense of making the shipments. The Board of Trade has appointed a committee to confer with the Southern Pacific Company and see if that company cannot be induced to construct in this city a siding at which freight in large quantities can be loaded. Farmers have complained that Oregon City is not as good a marketing point as it should be and there is no one thing that is more responsible for this condition than the limited facilities for shipping with which the merchant and the producer have to contend. Any action that will improve this condition will be welcomed by both.

BRYAN STICKS TO SILVER.

Bryan is making a vain attempt to dodge silver. In the latest issue of his Commoner the leading editorial bears the ominous title of "In the Spirit of 1896." Several things are in the editorial which also call up unpleasant associations for his party. "Democrats have no disposition to forget the Chicago platform" it says, "for that platform represented in 1896, even as it does to-day, the real conservatism of the country. Owing to the unprecedented production of gold, the money question is not and will not be discussed in detail, as it was in the Chicago platform, but the underlying principle of bimetalism, the quantitative theory has been amply vindicated, and is now generally recognized." This talk about the "spirit of 1896" will check that rush of Gold Democrats over to Bryan's side. His devotion to what he calls "the underlying principles of bimetalism" shows that he has hecanted nothing. He stands just where he stood in 1896, except that he intimates that for the moment it will not be expedient to make any open declaration in favor of throwing the mints wide open to the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He takes back nothing of what he said in favor of the debased dollar ten years ago or six years ago. He merely concedes that the Republican party and the gold miners have taken the money issue out of politics for the time.

But the rise in silver is likely to give Bryan and his friends courage to renew their battle for 16 to 1. Silver has recently averaged 66 cents an ounce. It has gone up 10 cents an ounce in a few months. The Bland coin is no longer a 45-cent dollar, at the market price for silver. It is now a 51 cent dollar. Silver to-day is about where it was ten years ago when Bryan began his war in favor of throwing open the mints to it at the 16 to 1 ratio, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. The Bland-Bryan coin may be a 52-cent or a 55-cent dollar in 1908. If the present ratio is maintained to that time there will be a strong pressure on Bryan's party to renew its old warfare in favor of free coinage of silver. In principle Bryan is, as he shows in his paper, a free silverite. Despite his dodging, his nomination in 1908, if it takes place, will put the silver issue at the front and make the third battle more disastrous for Bryan and his dupes than was the second battle or the first.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Now it is the grain roads. Truly this is an era of national house-cleaning. In the very last days of the session Senator LaFollette arose and presented a resolution which will keep the Interstate Commerce Commission working for almost a year after they get through with their coal and oil investigations. The resolution was adopted without division and now the grain roads will come under the probe. The gist of it was just this. Senator LaFollette said he had good reason to suspect that the grain carrying roads were just as crooked as any of the oil or coal roads. He said that some of the largest elevators in the grain belt were owned by practically the same men who owned the railroads that carried the grain, that there was more than suspicion of collusion between the elevators and the

railroads affecting the price of grain, wringing it from the farmer at a low price when it was wanted on the exchange to help influence a deal. He said that the names of the same men appeared in the directorate of the railroads and in the elevators companies and that if the Interstate Commerce Commission would apply the same probe to the grain roads that they had applied to the coal and oil roads, they would find the same state of rottenness and the same unlawful combinations in restraint of trade. Senator LaFollette's words were endorsed by Senator Nelson and the resolution of inquiry was promptly adopted. Now look for some interesting revelations in the northwest.

They say that all Russian names are spelled phonetically. If they are, it must sound to an outsider as though the whole nation was suffering from chronic catarrh.

The dry dock Dewey has arrived at Singapore. Those who bet on her sinking before she reached Manila will have only a few more of uncertainty ahead of them.

Lawyer Patrick is giving the State of New York a long run for somebody's money.

William Jennings' modesty intimates that if the Democratic party can stand it a third time, he can.

Lieutenant Hobson strongly suspects Congressman Bankhead of having sprinkled tacks in the track of his Presidential boom.

If Mr. Bryan is at all short on platforms, we understand that David Bennett Hill had one in stock that was not used up at Kansas City.

In the rush of congressional business, none of the correspondents have found time to assign Secretary Taft to the Supreme Bench for over a week.

If the President does not slow up a bit, a lot of corporations will not be left to care whether he accepts a third term proposition or not.

It was rather a joke on Congressman Marshall to find after he had worked so hard for the free alcohol bill that North Dakota was barred from manufacturing alcohol anyhow.

The attorneys General hasten to disclaim any hope of landing John D. Rockefeller in the penitentiary. Mr. Moody probably recollects how many premature forecasts other lawyers have already made in that same line.

It is understood that Senator Jeff Davis will be searched for chair legs before being admitted to a seat in that august body.

Bertha Krupp's gun factory ought to be able to furnish her doctor husband with enough practice to keep him from starving to death.

There is this to be said in defense of those reprehensible Israelites; they did not call their golden calf potted chicken.

He may say what he pleases about that inspection bill, but nobody has discovered any tin cans in Representative Wadsworth's ash barrel.

It is an order now for somebody to charge that Messrs. Neill and Reynolds got a rake-off from the Chicago plumbers for the boom in that trade that followed their report.

EDUCATION VS. IGNORANCE.

A Kansas creamery reports that for a year just past it has paid one patron \$69 per cow for each cow milked in a herd of sixteen, and five of the number were heifers milking with first milk. To another patron it paid \$25 per cow in a herd of twenty and to another \$17 per cow in a herd of thirteen. The latter herd is not to be considered in our remarks, for the cows were allowed to "rough it" and no man who pretends to do dairy farming will so handle his cows. The \$25 cows were given good roughage and grain in abundance, were warmly stabled and kindly treated. The \$60 cows were bred for the dairy, fed a balanced ration, and otherwise treated about the same as their \$25 neighbors. The cows of each herd were neighbors, belonged to farmers in the same community, kept on the same kind of land and the climatic conditions were identical. What produced the difference in the earnings of these cows? It was the difference in the owner. The feeder of the \$60 cows was a student. He studied the question of breeding a good cow, what and how to feed and how to care for her. He read a dairy paper weekly, and filed away for future reference bulletins from agricultural colleges, and studied a book on "Feeds and Feeding," which cost him \$2.00. He owned and operated a Babcock test, and scales being convenient to his milk in the barn, the weight of each cow's milk night and morning was recorded. In payment for the exercise of brains he received \$25 per cow from his milk for the year than did his neighbor. A profitable dairy was the reward of his industry. The \$25 man used to laugh at his \$60 neighbor and call him a book farmer, saying that he'd see the day when he could afford to spend his time in the corn field rather than with his cows, but that time seems further off than ever. The \$25 man didn't believe in studying dairy questions. He knew a cow would give plenty of milk on any kind of feed, all that she required was plenty of it. He knew that it didn't pay to pump warm water for the winter drink, and he was very sure that the weighing and testing business was a humbug and unnecessary. The result is pitiful. That man received \$25 each year from his cows in milk; it was \$5 more per head than the feed cost. He and his children worked and tugged all summer making feed for these cows and realized a mere pittance for their trouble. The \$25 man is grumbling—dairy-ing don't pay. His butter tests do not

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—  
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suit him and the butter fat prices are too low. It is impossible to make that man see that the creamery is not to blame for his condition. His is a plea of dissatisfaction and so it will be ten years from this time. The milk from each of these herds was handled in the same creamery and the butter packed in the same tub. It went into the common market and sold for the same price. For one man the creamery made a living and allowed him money besides; for the other it paid little for feed and trouble, yet the fault lay not with the creamery. The \$60 man was a dairyman, the \$25 man was not. He wouldn't take a year's subscription to a dairy paper as a gift. He would do nothing to educate himself. The low results from his herd were his punishment for his ignorance.—Nebraska Dairyman.

MARRIAGE SUPERSTITIONS.

No other country has so many superstitions about marriage as China. The Chinese never marry within a hundred days after a death has taken place in the family of either the bride or groom; for if they do, they believe domestic troubles are sure to follow. There seems to be no reason for this belief, and the Chinese do not attempt to explain it, but are willing to let it go as an undisputed fact. A Chinese bride may be brought to the house of the groom while there is a coffin in the house, but not within one hundred days after it has been taken out.

If a bride breaks the heel of her shoe while she is going from her husband's to her husband's home, it is ominous of unhappiness to her new relations.

A slice of bacon and a piece of sugar are hung on the back of the bride's sedan chair as a peace-offering to evil spirits, and when she is dressing for the wedding-ceremony she stands all the while in a round wicker basket. When a bride is eating her last meal at the table of her father before going to live with her husband, she is allowed to consume only half a bowl of rice, lest she be followed by continual scarcity in her new abode.

CAST STEEL.

The first steel castings made in this country were railroad-crossing frogs, made in 1867 from crucible steel of about the same hardness as tool steel, with a smooth surface, but honey-combed throughout, and far from perfect. The improved Bessemer processes were not in successful use for fifteen or twenty years later. Now almost any shape which can be cast in gray of malleable iron can be made in cast steel. For large and small marine castings, and in car and locomotive work, cast steel is taking the place of cast, malleable, and wrought iron, for many large and small parts from couplers, journal boxes and wheels to rods, truck frames and locomotive frames.

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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 tickets to bring anyone from the East or middle West to Oregon may deposit the amount required with the local agent of the S. P. The company will do the rest. For further information inquire at any Southern Pacific ticket office.

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BRAVE DECATUR.

The Story of His Fierce Attack on a Tripolitan Vessel.

Gardner W. Allen in his book, "Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs," tells the old story of how Commodore Stephen Decatur, then a lieutenant in the United States navy, attacked a Tripolitan vessel. The incident occurred in 1804, when Preble was lying off Tripoli. Young Decatur had been told that the captain of this vessel had treacherously murdered his brother, John Decatur, after he had surrendered to him. Mr. Allen writes: "He ran alongside and at once boarded with Macedonough and the remnant of his crew. Decatur singled out the captain, a man of great size and strength, and attacked him furiously. The Tripolitan made a thrust with his boarding pike, and in attempting to parry the blow Decatur's entisee was broken off at the hilt, leaving him for the moment unarmed. Another thrust of the pike wounded him in the arm. Decatur seized the weapon, wrenched it away and grappled with his antagonist. After a short struggle they fell to the deck, with Decatur on top.

"Meanwhile the two crews were fighting furiously about their leaders, and a Tripolitan aimed a blow at Decatur's head with his scimitar, when a seaman named Daniel Frazier, having both arms disabled by wounds, interposed his head and received the blow, which laid open the scalp. The Tripolitan captain, being more powerful than Decatur, soon turned him underneath and, holding him down with his left hand, drew a knife and was about to plunge it into his breast.

"Decatur seized the uplifted arm with his left hand, while he managed to get his right into his pocket, where he had a pistol. Giving it the proper direction, he fired through the pocket. The giant relaxed his hold and fell dead. Having lost seventeen killed, including their leader, the seven surviving Tripolitans, four of whom were wounded, soon gave up the fight."

DID YOU EVER WONDER—

Why a baby carriage isn't known as a cryocycle?

Why it is so much easier to be wrong than it is to be president?

Why some people manage to talk a great deal without saying anything?

Why so many of our coming men seem to be handicapped from the start?

Why the company that issues the map has the only curveless railroad thereon?

Why the average man invariably makes a fool of himself every time he tries to act up?

Why men are nearly always embarrassed when they propose—either financially or otherwise?

Why so many men who are anxious to work when sick are just as anxious to avoid it when well?

Why some men are not as black as they are painted and some are not as white as they are whitewashed?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They Didn't Have Time.

A short time ago some men were engaged in putting up telegraph poles on some land belonging to an old farmer who disliked seeing his wheat trampled down, according to the veracious Register of Great Bend, Kan. The men produced a paper by which they said they had leave to put the poles where they pleased. The old farmer went back and turned a large bull in the field. The savage beast made after the men, and the old farmer, seeing them running from the field, shouted at the top of his voice: "Show him the paper! Show him the paper!"

Subtraction.

A teacher in a western public school was giving her class the first lesson in subtraction. "Now, in order to subtract," she explained, "things have to be always of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four peeps or six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room.

"Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"—Harper's Weekly.

With the Ring on It.

Grace—Edythe is pretty fair. She won't say anything about her love at fairs, but I have an idea that she has finally accepted young Napleigh. Gladly—in that case she is not to soon show her ring.—London's Globe-Journal

Stevenson's Love Feast.

A beautiful testimony to one's home loves was paid by Robert Louis Stevenson at a Thanksgiving dinner in Samoa.

"There, on my right," said Stevenson, replying to an unexpected proposal of "The Host," "sits she who has but lately from our own loved native land come back to me—she whom, with no lessening of affection to those others to whom I cling, I love better than all the world besides—my mother. From the opposite end of the table, my wife, who has been all in all to me, when the days were very dark, looks tonight into my eyes—while we have both grown a bit older—with undiminished and undiminishable affection."

FIREWORKS.

Fireworks originated in the thirteenth century, along with the evolution of powder and cannon. They were first employed by the Florentines, and later the use of fireworks became popular in Rome at the creation of the Popes.

The first fireworks which resembles those which we see nowadays were manufactured by Torre, an Italian artist, and displayed in Paris in 1764.

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