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SPEWING OUT HER EVIL.

The editor of the St. John's Review, in several places in his paper last week, urges the driving out from that town of all the denizens of the places of infamy in St. Johns. The whole cry is to drive them out, not a word of reformation or salvation of the inmates.

We must rise to ask, where would you drive them? To Portland, Oregon City or Salem? If to Oregon City, we would say no, with emphasis on the whole word. If to Portland or Salem, the people of both those towns would probably say no.

And do you think it would be a Christian act to drive them to other places? What other places done that they should be burdened with the undesirable citizens of St. Johns? If St. Johns has reared undesirable citizens, or permitted those raised elsewhere to secure residence in St. Johns, why begin at this late date to unload, especially when you cannot aid yourself in the exodus without injury to some one else who must receive them?

But that is usually the way with reformers; they want to benefit their own community and do not think of, or, thinking, do not care for, the other fellow; or for the morals of the young people in a place five or ten miles away. But to us that kind of Christianity lacks the essential that makes it Christianity.

To us, one word of reform for these people looks much better than ten about driving them out—pushing them off on someone else who is not looking just at the time that you set them adrift.

There is, in every community, certain people whom the better citizens of the community would be pleased to see doing better. There are, too, certain people whom we would not care to have our young boys and girls associate with too closely. But, in many cases, these people are not altogether responsible for what they are; in many cases the community itself is partially responsible; and, at least in that case, it is not fair to try and kick them off; and, in any event, it is not fair to try and shove off on to some other community that which you yourself have decided is undesirable and you wish to be rid of.

The editor of the St. John's Review seems to be in need of an allopathic dose of practical Christianity. As a starter, it might be well to vaccinate him with virus taken from the Golden Rule.

No; the editor of the Enterprise has none to spare; we are now looking for a competent physician to perform the same operation on ourselves.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS THE POWER.

Mr. Heney has been talking to the newspapers and what he has said is likely to create a sensation. He says that the land grabbers are continuing from day to day; that as much land is being stolen now as ever, but those engaged in the work have become more cautious, and are doing it on the sly.

Mr. Heney further indicates that the District Attorney has it in his hands—in case he wishes it—to prosecute these land grabbers; and the reason that they were not prosecuted in the past was that the District Attorney found it more profitable not to crowd.

The attack on Mr. Schuebel and his appointment, both locally and over the State, in view of this explanation, does not show up in good form for those who have made the attack. In fact, Mr. Heney's latest utterance puts it into such shape that we would not care to have our name associated with an opposition movement to Mr. Schuebel.

Mr. Schuebel has a reputation for old-fashioned honesty, that even his enemies cannot gainsay. Perhaps that trait in his character is what goes to "make the terror" which not a few have manifested in connection with the President naming him.

Certain it is that the association of the name of Senator Fulton with that of the land-grabbers, and his opposition to Schuebel at this time, will go far to convince certain people that perhaps Mr. Schuebel is just the man for the place.

Future utterances from the lips of Mr. Heney will be awaited with interest by an awakened public.

HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER.

An exchange says that "Steady employment at good wages is more than an offset for increased living expenses."

The "tone" of the statement would lead one to think that to have a job at good wages was a thing to greatly rejoice over; would lead one to think that such a condition was far more than what was normal.

Perhaps this is the history of the world; but, if so, it is not as it should be. With business conditions properly adjusted, every man should be able to sell his labor at a fair price, all the time. Crop failure in the State of Oregon means a year's loss to the State's productiveness; failure of a thousand laboring men in Oregon to find employment for a year means a loss to the world of the products of that thousand men's labor for the year. And the loss to the community is as great when its men are idle, whether they are operating farm lands or tools in a manufactory where the products are of general consumption.

The laboring man is the greater loser when he cannot find work, but he is by no means the only loser. The world should awake to the fact that not only is man his brother's keeper, but if it fails to accept the guardianship it must pay for its negligence.

Much has been said and written about Secretary Taft as the reflector of the "Roosevelt policies," and many of our contemporaries have stated that with Taft in the White House we would have merely a continuance of those policies. These statements, while incorrect in spirit are not so far wrong in substance, after all, when we consider that Mr. Taft helped, and very largely at that, to construct these policies. However, new days will bring new issues and new duties toward some of the old ones. For instance, the Philippine question will remain and what other man in our public affairs understands that question in its practical aspect as thoroughly, as comprehensively as Judge Taft? The Panama Canal will require intelligent Presidential recommendation, and Cuba is still a problem. Who is more familiar with this situation or has to as great an extent the confidence of the Cuban people as Judge Taft? In all domestic matters he is equally well versed and his grasp is that of a well trained lawyer and his temperament that of a judge. By next year his experience in executive office will have encompassed ten years. This man in the White House merely a deputy? By no means! He would be loyal to his party and to its history and at the same time he would be an individual in his own right, equal to whatever might arise in our insular possessions, the far East or at home.

The Panama Canal is to cost \$200,000,000. At the outset it was to cost \$140,000,000, and the increase of \$60,000,000 is in line with the usual expansion in public appropriations. In a mammoth undertaking like the Panama Canal it is impossible to figure to the cent what the improvement will cost, and the public have become so used to an "expansion" of the appropriation that it scarcely ever raises a protest now; people expect it. And that is why great improvements are opposed many times. If our leaders could only learn how much happier we would be as a Nation if we would deal honestly one with the other, and the Government and its officials with the people, perhaps they would be willing to try the experiment. There is no reason why public works should cost 50 to 75 per cent more than a similar improvement costs a private individual or corporation; and it is the people who pay for the excess cost every time, with no possible escape. A crusade for honesty, in places high and low, would not come amiss.

The Congressional delegates from the Philippines reported on arrival at San Francisco that economic conditions in the islands were worse than they had been for thirty years. This is not a very flattering reflection on the American policy, for it is much less than thirty years since the Stars and Stripes were planted on Philippine soil. The overshadowing factor in the trouble is the unfair discrimination against Philippine sugar and tobacco. Reduction of the duty would prove of great benefit to the struggling island planters and it would not have any effect of consequence on the business of the American planters. The sugar trust might feel a slight loss, but it would be inconsequential in comparison with the enormous profits which now enable its chief spokesman, Mr. Oxnard, to announce publicly that there will be no legislation at this session of Congress adverse to the sugar trust's interests.—Oregonian.

Senator Fulton, as chairman of the Senate committee on appointments, is carrying around in his pocket the nomination to the office of District Attorney in Oregon of Chris Schuebel. In the meantime the business of the office goes on from day to day unattended to, with full pay to the man who is neglecting it. The expense is just the same, and no good is accomplished, but the people are required to settle just as large an expense account. All because Senator Fulton, in an effort to perpetuate himself in an office from which many Republicans would be glad to see him retire, is playing the political game which he thinks will enable him to hang on for some years to come. A private individual would soon go broke under such a method, and it is that same method which makes it cost Uncle Sam double and treble what the private individual must pay.

Since the Oregon Tax Association has started to secure the presentation to the people, on the June ballot, of the proposition to tax land values, the press over the State has been filled with "communications" on the subject of taxation. Usually the men who first rush into print on a new subject are the ignorant ones; the men who know little or nothing of the subject under discussion. And this has been the case as to the subject of land value taxation. So far as we have seen not a single writer has understood the subject at issue. What the Tax Reform association is after, and what these writers are scolding at, are two different propositions. People who will post themselves in the matter as proposed will find that there is nothing to alarm them in the proposition.

A paragraph in the report of the Distillers' Association to its members reads: "With reference to the Prohibition movements, it is unnecessary to go into detail; but it can be stated as a fact, based upon long experience and statistics, that all attempts to regulate the traffic by statute, and the enforcement of restrictive legislation, invariably have resulted in an increase in the per capita consumption in the State affected. The effect of Prohibition laws is only to change the channels and methods of distribution." If these facts are authentic the aver-

age prohibitionist may as well stop and consider as to the value of moral suasion and legislation.

Nearly two hundred Vancouver citizens petitioned the Prosecuting Attorney to "lift the lid" a little and cut out the blue Sunday that had been instituted according to the strict interpretation of the law. From this on only saloons will be required to close in Vancouver. The strenuous application of blue laws soon demonstrates to all but the "sanctified" that one can have too much of even a good thing.

was dreadfully shocked a few weeks ago because a young man who presented a check for \$500 at Mr. Rockefeller's bank in Cleveland was given \$1,000 by mistake, and failed to return it. That was a case in which it was John's ox that was gored, and the sight of blood made the old man sick.

We fall to see why Congress should invest ten million dollars for uniforms for militia reserves. In the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 the militia that was clad in homespun sent the larger per cent of bullets into the hips of the British soldiers; why not let history repeat itself?

The sugar trust, which has "millions to burn," announces that there will be no adverse legislation this session of Congress to the sugar trust. Has it weighed all our Congressmen in the balance and found a majority willing to do as the trust says—for a price?

In committing the United States to get out of Cuba in the spring of 1909 Secretary Taft threw a jolt into the bunch which have been laying wires to make American occupation permanent.—Eugene Guard.

As Evelyn Thaw tells her story a second time the public is again made acquainted with the fact that White only got what was coming to him; the court only has to do with the way it was handed to him.

It looks as if Carrie Nation was "wise" to the fact that her hatchet-smashing stunts are a big advertisement to the saloopist, for she has quit that form of crusade.

The latest news concerning the new paper mill is to the effect that work of construction will begin within a few days.

While it is perhaps true that money talks, still to many of us the language is as unintelligible as the ancient Sanskrit.

Rogue River farmers are planting 7,900 acres of new orchards this winter.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

The Crown Boy's Mining and Milling Co. (a corporation); location of principal place of business, Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon (414 Main St.).

Notice is hereby given that there is delinquent upon the following described stock of said corporation, on account of assessments levied by the stockholders thereof, on the dates and in the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders, as follows:

NAME.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Date of Assessments.	Dates When Assessments Became Delinquent.			Amount.		
A. W. Adamson	199								
	201								
	202								
	203								
	204								
	205	15,000	May 7, 1907..	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	\$12.90			
Wm. Deers	213	10,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	25.00
M. P. Chapman	83	1,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	2.50
G. C. Etchison	189								
	194	16,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	40.00
Helz & Co.	6								
	7	700	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	1.75
Chas. Moran	175	10,000	May 7, 1907..				Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	10.00
Victor Moline	81								
	154	15,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	37.50
M. Moran	89								
	148	12,500	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	31.25
H. B. Nickels	211	10,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	25.00
Stella Hall	30	10,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	25.00
Stacey Nickels	29	10,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	25.00
E. A. Sommers	90	1,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	2.50
C. A. Stuart	18								
	74	1,500	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	3.75
Nick Storey	78	2,500	May 7, 1907..	May 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	3.75	
C. C. Garlick	80	10,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	25.00
Chas. A. Kerr	82	1,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	2.50
Fred Steiner	117	500	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	1.25
J. E. Wasson	186	160	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	.40
Frank Jacquot	187								
	198	3,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	7.50
A. W. Becker	195	1,000	May 7, 1907..	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15, 1907	2.50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, made on the 13th day of January, 1908, so many shares of each parcel or said stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the office of G. F. Anderson, at 414 Main St., Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1908, at the hour of 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, at said place, to pay said delinquent assessments thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors of The Crown Boy's Mining & Milling Co.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1908 A. D.

D. C. BAKER, Sec.

PERSONALS

Mr. J. J. Davis, of Decora, Iowa, is the guest of Mr. E. W. Scott.

Miss Edna Daulton, of West Oregon City, is numbered among the sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bohlander, of Beaver Creek, visited Oregon City friends Saturday.

Mrs. Julia E. James, of Ostrander, Wash., is a guest of Mrs. E. H. Ingram, of Molalla.

Mr. J. H. Darling, of Oregon City, is spending a couple of days in Salem.—Salem Statesman.

Mr. Jack Woods has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Oregon City Woolen Mills.

Mrs. Jack Woods has gone to Phoenix, Arizona, where she will visit friends for several months.

Mr. Walter Beach, of Oregon City, was the guest of friends here over Sunday.—Forest Grove Times.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Park, of Vancouver, were Sunday guests at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Parks.

Miss Anna Horton, of Oregon City, is spending a few days in the city looking after business interests.—Roseburg News.

Mrs. Sarah Ford and little daughter were over from Oregon City and visited Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Yonce.—Estacada News.

Mr. Rodney Keating, who was recently injured in an accident at Newburg, was brought to this city last week for treatment.

Mrs. J. A. Dimick has returned to her home in Hubbard after a business and social visit to friends and relatives in this city.—Salem Statesman.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boylan, of Cathlamet, Wash., were here the first of the week visiting their daughters, Mrs. W. C. Green and Mrs. Edna White.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Walker are home from a sojourn in Redwood City, Cal. They were called there weeks ago by the illness of Mr. Walker's father, who died while they were with him.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Moulton and daughter, Elpha, of McMinnville, are the guests of Mr. Moulton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, of Eleventh and John Adams streets.

Attorney George C. Brownell is ill at his home in this city and was unable to appear in court Monday to look after several cases for which he is the attorney.

Miss Marjorie Canfield, an Oregon City girl, teaching in the Pendleton schools, has been given a vote of thanks by the school board of that city for effective work in the schools of Pendleton. Her friends in this city join in congratulations.

Mr. John Boylan, who was one of the early pioneers to Oregon, a man who came to this State in the early days by the wagon route from Kansas, was visiting his niece, Mrs. Will Green, last week. Mr. Boylan is 97 years old but hale and hearty for one of that age. He lived in Oregon City for some years and is always pleased to renew old acquaintances.

The minister's wife was busily engaged one afternoon mending the family clothes when a neighbor called for a friendly chat. After a few moments of news and gossip the caller remarked, as she began to inspect a basket of miscellaneous buttons: "Why, there's one like my husband had on his last winter's suit." "Indeed," said the minister's wife with a slight smile. "Well, all these buttons were found in the contribution box, and I thought I might as well make some use of them. What—must you go? Well, good-bye. Come again soon."

COSTLY DRUGS.

Some Rare and Peculiar Substances Used in Medicine.

A writer in Wissen fuer Alle throws some interesting light on rare and peculiar drugs. Saffron, he points out, would strike an ordinary observer as decidedly expensive at \$13 a pound (to change marks into our coinage) until told that it is composed of the central small portions only of the flowers of the crocus, 70,000 of which it takes to make a pound. Attar of roses sells at \$112 odd per pound, and it takes 10,000 pounds, or nearly five tons of roses, to obtain one pound of the oil. Aconitine, extracted from the root of monkshood, is said to be the very strongest poison extant, the dose being one six-hundredth of a grain. It is sold at the rate of \$108 per ounce.

Turning from the vegetable to the animal world in search of rare drugs, the writer refers to the musk of the Asiatic deer, which at \$24 to \$30 an ounce must be a prize to the wily hunter. In some of the tropical seas a floating, sweet smelling mass of ambergris is met with worth at present \$50 per ounce, or \$480 per pound in the market. The ambergris is said to be the diseased bilinary product of the whale.

Another peculiar product in use as a drug is a solution of the pure venom of the rattlesnake, given occasionally in malignant scarlet fever.

THE "COUP DE JARNAC."

A French Adage and the Incident Upon Which It Rests.

The "coup de Jarnac" has become a French proverb, and it serves to distinguish a stroke as decisive as unforeseen which intervenes for the settlement of an affair. The adage rests upon an incident in the life of Gul Chabot, Seigneur de Jarnac, a noble of the court of Francis I. The lie passed between him and Le Chateleraie, the dauphin's favorite. King Francis, however, forbade the duel. At the succession of Henry II, the old quarrel was revived, and the overdue duel was fought on the plain of St. Germain with all the formality of the ancient judicial combats and in the presence of the whole court. Jarnac was weaker and less agile than his adversary, who was one of the noted swordsmen of the time, but he had taken lessons from an Italian bravo. In the duel Jarnac waited for an opening and then dealt La Chateleraie a heavy and unexpected stroke which hamstringed him. This was in 1447. Ten years later Jarnac was a captain in the defense of St. Quentin. Eventually he met his fate in a duel. But the "coup de Jarnac" is historic in the annals of sword play.—Argonaut.

Monkeys and Parrots.

A lung specialist was talking about a famous scientist who had contracted consumption from a lot of consumptive monkeys that he had been experimenting upon.

"This should be a lesson and a warning to us all," he said, "for nothing is more dangerous to the lungs' health than to have a monkey about the house. Practically all monkeys have consumption in this climate, and it is just as easy to take consumption from a monkey as from a man or woman. It is the same with parrots. They, too, have consumption, and they, too, are most apt to give the disease to those who pet them. As for me, rather than live in the same house with a pet monkey or a pet parrot I would take a cot in the hopeless ward of some consumptives' hospital."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Wedding Day Reminder.

William James, the famous psychologist of Harvard, said at a dinner in Boston:

"An odor often brings back memories that we had thought buried forever. As we regard some strange landscape it often seems to us that we have been just here before. The oddest, the most momentous associations oftentimes attach themselves to the most trifling things.

"Thus at a Thanksgiving dinner that I once attended the hostess said to a sour faced man on my left:

"May I help you to some of the boiled rice, Mr. Smith?"

"Rice? No, thank you—no rice for me," Smith answered vehemently. 'It is associated with the worst mistake of my life.'"

Costs of Office.

On the day after his election the chief magistrate of a certain town in the Midlands who enjoys the reputation of being rather "near" in money matters was asked for a subscription to the local football club.

"I really can't do it," he replied. "Just look at the outlay I've already been put to through accepting office!" And he produced a small ledger inscribed on the cover "Majority Expenses." On the top line of the first inside page was the entry, "Dress suit, £2."—Reynolds's Newspaper.

An Exception.

The Philosopher—Tell me what a person reads and I can tell you what he is. The Dyspeptic—Not always. There's my wife, for instance. She's always reading a cookery book. The Philosopher (confidently)—Well? The Dyspeptic—But she's no cook!

A Humane Woman.

The Cabman—Gimme your bag, lady, and I'll put it on top of the cab. Mrs. Outcake (as she gets in)—No; that poor horse of yours has got enough to pull. I'll carry it on my lap.—London Tit-Bits.

Do not measure your enjoyment by the amount of money spent in producing it.

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- Letter List.**
- Letter list for week ending January 24, 1908:
- Women's List—Morris, Mrs. Sarroh; Metcalf, Miss Lucy; Thompson, Mrs. Rosa.
- Men's List—Hagerty, Tom; Minet, Kazmery; Palmerton, E. A.; Reeves, Forest; Smith, Ben; Thompson, Mrs. Rosa (pkg.).
- Millard O. Lownsdale, the well-known fruit-grower of Yamhill county, who stands for the Willamette Valley "the greatest of the world, will be in the city on Wednesday afternoon of next week, and will talk at 2 o'clock of that day in the county courtroom on "Willamette Valley Fruitgrowing."