

# MAIN STREET TO BE CLEAR

WIRES AND POLES TO BE REMOVED TO WATER STREET BY ELECTRIC COMPANY.

## CITY DERIVES BENEFIT

Council Passes Several Ordinances and Disposes of a Large Accumulation of Business at Its Regular Meeting.

The regular August meeting of the city council took place Wednesday night and a large amount of accumulated business was disposed of. Ordinances changing the grades of Water and Main streets, assessing the probable deficit of the cost of improving Madison street, and granting a franchise to the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company to erect poles and string wires on Water street were passed. This last ordinance is important, as the electric company will promptly remove its wires and poles from Main street and for the privilege of going onto Water street, gives the city an extension of 12 years in the privilege of taking water from the basin below Willamette Falls. The city is a gainer by the transaction, as the company has been very liberal.

The ordinance authorizing the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company to construct and maintain an overhead crossing on Main street between its mills, was laid on the table until a later meeting.

The speed of automobiles came in for a share of the council's time and Chief of Police Burns was instructed to see that the speed of machines be kept within the 8-mile limit while passing through the city on Main street.

To D. C. Latourette \$110 was appropriated, and to L. H. Andrews \$90 was given for damages caused by the Madison street improvement. The petition of residents on Ninth street from Taylor to Jackson street for an extension of the sewer in District No. 3, was referred to the street committee. This committee made an unfavorable report against the construction of a culvert in front of the Dan Williams property on the hill.

Residents of Front street, commonly called Seventeenth street, petitioned the council to have the street opened from Moss street to the river. It is stated by the petitioners that W. S. U'Ren has fenced in the street so the fishermen cannot pass.

The recorder was directed to advertise for bids for surface and rough lumber to be used by the city for the coming year.

The council authorized the construction of a bell tower on the house of Hose Company No. 5 in Green Point, and ordered chains placed across the open doors of all the fire houses.

The Portland Railway, Light & Power Company was directed to repair the bridge in front of the Oregon City Mill & Lumber Company's plant, where a spur has been installed, causing the bridge to weaken.

The question of sprinkling streets with crude oil was discussed. This applies only to streets where fresh gravel has been laid.

The street committee was authorized to place the park at Thirteenth and Jackson streets in apple pie order, by planting rows and trees and constructing sidewalks.

### BONNEY WANTS A DIVORCE.

His Wife Declared That She Had No Love for Him.

Albert A. Bonney, who was married to Ivy G. Bonney in Clackamas County, November 29, 1903, has filed a suit for a decree of divorce, alleging that his wife told him she had no love for him and that she left him for days at a time, and did not respect his wishes.

Bonney says she is fond of dress and accepted fine articles from other men threatening to leave him unless he would move suddenly from place to place, which he did at great expense and loss of money and now he is broke. They have one daughter, Elsie, aged three years, and Bonney will be satisfied if the child is cared for six months in the year by his mother, Mrs. Tennessee Bonney and the remaining six months by the little one's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Annie Ritenhauer.

### Proper Treatment For Burns.

In case of burns death may be due, first, to asphyxia; second, to shock, and, third, to septicaemia. The medical man seldom gets to the case in time to treat the first condition, the second is essentially a general condition, while the whole success in preventing the third depends upon the immediate local treatment. It is therefore the last condition which must be considered here. Among the public it is a generally accepted idea that the thing to do in the case of a burn is to dust flour over it or to cover it with oil, and, indeed, even in some comparatively late text books on surgery a mixture known as "Carron oil" is advocated.

The use of such applications cannot be too strongly deprecated, and, indeed, if the lay mind could be taught that the best thing to put on a burn before the doctor is called is a hot compress, which should contain some boracic acid if there is any in the house, it is probable that the majority of deaths due to septicaemia after burns would be prevented.

For the whole aim and object of the local treatment is to prevent sepsis. Flour and olive oil may be soothing and may allay the pain, but there is no antiseptic property in them; rather they are excellent culture media for bacteria.—London Hospital.

### Why He Remembered.

The Lawyer (cross examining)—Now, what did you say your first name was?

The Witness (cautiously)—Waal, I was baptized John Henry.

The Lawyer—You were, were you? How do you know you were?

The Witness—Waal, I was there, you know.

The Lawyer—Huh! How do you know you were?

The Witness—Why, I couldn't have been baptized otherwise. And, besides, I think I can remember it quite well.

The Lawyer—Ho, you do, do you?

The Witness—Waal—er—yes.

The Lawyer (deeply sarcastic)—Kindly explain to the court and jury, my friend with the phenomenal memory, how an infant in arms came to remember that ceremony so well, will you?

The Witness—Waal—er—you see, I wasn't baptized until I was eighteen years old.

### Letter List.

List of unclaimed letters at the Oregon City postoffice for week ending August 7:

Women's list—Brimhall, Miss Lucille; Beal, Miss Isabel; Deam, Miss K.; Davis, Mrs. (2); Oston, Mrs. Chas.; Peters, Miss Hazel; Richards, Mrs. Walter.

Men's list—Andrews, Ralph; Bain, W. G.; Hinton, R. (2).

### O. S. Haines Sent to Asylum.

O. S. Haines, who was serving a six months' sentence in the county jail was sent to Salem Saturday afternoon. He was given an examination before two physicians, and he is plainly insane. Haines attempted to take his own life Wednesday afternoon by sticking a brass safety pin in his wrist and severing an artery, losing almost a quart of blood before his attempt at suicide was discovered.

### CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## SCHROEDER ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

MARRIED MAN AND FOUR BOYS ARE CHARGED WITH REVOLTING CRIME

Paul Schroeder, charged with a statutory crime, was Friday afternoon bound over in the sum of \$1000 to appear at the November term of the Circuit Court. Schroeder lives at Stafford, where he has a family. The girl in the case is Mary Bushbaum, who is without the care of a mother, who has been separated from her husband and is ill in a hospital. The girl is 15 years of age. Schroeder was arrested several years ago on a similar charge, and was captured East of the mountains, but managed to escape upon legal technicalities. He obtained bail Saturday and was released.

It is charged that the Bushbaum girl will not obey her father, and in the Juvenile Court warrants were issued for the arrest of Army Turner, Emory Reams, Bert Berry and Melvin Young, who are accused of contributing to the delinquency of Alice Athey, aged 18 years, and Mary Bushbaum. The four boys pleaded guilty and were fined \$100 each by Judge Dimick, who remitted the fine during good behavior, and ordered Emory Reams, the youngest of the quartet to report to him weekly.

### Ice Wagon Team Runs.

The frisky team of blacks attached to the ice wagon of the Oregon City Ice & Cold Storage Company, made a fast dash Monday morning from the Southern Pacific depot, taking flight at the martial appearance of Company G, Oregon National Guard. They raced down Seventh street to Main and crashed against the sidewalk in front of the Barclay building, tearing off one of the rear wheel and snapping the axle. They went no farther and the heavy load of ice was not spilled.

### Frank Sievers Injured.

Frank Sievers, a son of Ernest Sievers, of Gladstone, was seriously injured Tuesday morning at the Oregon City Mill and Lumber Company. A pile of lumber fell on him, crushing his leg. Dr. Strickland was called and attended the sufferer.

### A. W. Cheney Buys Automobile.

Arden W. Cheney has just purchased a new Reno touring car, with a seating capacity of five and a horse power of 20. The machine has arrived here and Mr. Cheney is taking lessons daily and will be soon a full fledged motorist. He will make trips this summer with his wife and son to Crater Lake and Mount Hood, and in September they expect to motor to Southern California. With the advent of two new automobiles in less than a month Oregon City is assuming urban airs.

### Fifteen-Minute Soup.

Put a quart can of tomatoes, a slice of onion, level teaspoonful of salt, a bay leaf, a blade of mace and a pint of water or stock in a saucepan, bring to boiling point and add two level teaspoonfuls of butter rubbed with four tablespoonfuls of flour, stir constantly until boiling, press through a sieve, reheat and serve with croutons.

### Swine Feeding Experiments.

The swine industry of Oregon has not in the past and is not at present receiving as much attention as it should.

Of the 54,794,439 hogs in the United States at the present time, Iowa has 8,584,500 with an average value of \$9.50, or a total estimated farm value of \$81,552,750. Illinois comes next with 4,449,705, at an average value of \$8.40, or a total estimated farm value of \$38,377,532. Nebraska has 4,080,000, with an average value of \$8.70, or an estimated farm value of \$35,496,000. Mississippi has 3,454,950, with an average value of \$7.10, or a total estimated farm value of \$24,530,145.

Oregon stands thirty-first in rank with the very small number of 258,283 hogs at an average value of \$6.90, or a total estimated farm value of \$1,782,153.

Iowa has 154 hogs to every square mile in the state, 3,846 to every 1000 inhabitants, and 37 hogs to every farm. Illinois has 79 hogs to every square mile, 992 to every 1,000 inhabitants and 17 to every farm. Oregon has 2.7 hogs to every square mile, 624 to every 1,000 inhabitants and 7 hogs to every farm.

Had Oregon as many hogs to every square mile as Iowa has there would be 14,562,240 hogs in the state. Compare this with 258,283, the present number, and you can readily see the possibilities of the hog industry in this state.

At present the hog market is not as stable as that in the East, owing to the fact that we have no such packing establishments as there are in Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Cincinnati or many other large cities in the East.

With the several large packing plants now under construction in Portland at the present time it will be only a short time until there will be a

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steady demand for both the bacon and lard type of hogs the year around. When a few years ago a carload of hogs was shipped into the Chicago market it became evident that the finished product from Oregon was second to none.

In Iowa the lard hog can probably be produced at a greater profit than we can in Oregon. But Oregon can certainly compete, if not excel, with the bacon hog.

In almost any part of the state hogs can be raised very cheaply upon alfalfa, rape, peas or vetch from birth until they weigh about 150 pounds. In the northwestern part of the state they can be grown on alfalfa during the summer time, then run on stubble for a short time in the early fall, and from here they can be finished and made ready for market in a very short time, weighing from 225 to 275 pounds each. Hogs cannot only be fed grain at a profit but they will also make good gains upon the waste grain that other live stock will not get.

In the Willamette Valley hogs can be pastured upon rape, kale or vetch during the summer and then finished upon either wheat or barley. The dairy industry being rapidly developed in the valley and no two industries probably go better hand in hand than the dairy and hog industries. The by-products from the dairy, such as skim milk, butter milk, and whey are valuable stuffs, when fed in the proper proportions with grain.

Skim milk and grain should be fed in the proportion of about 3 to 1. When fed in excess of this, the ration does not have as great a value pound for pound.

With a very few exceptions there are no parts of the state in which hogs, when properly handled cannot be grown at a good profit.

When growing pigs are pastured upon any of the green, succulent feeds such as alfalfa, vetch, rape, or kale much better and quicker gains are

made when a small supplementary feed of grain is fed. For breeding stock no other feed is necessary, as they can be kept in good, healthy condition upon the succulent feeds alone.

Hog raising where carried on properly and by up-to-date methods with good breeds of hogs, is undoubtedly a very profitable business. The cost of raising a pig until it reaches the weight of about 150 pounds, upon alfalfa, rape or some other highly nutritious feed, has been reduced very greatly, estimated to be about 3 1/2 cents per pound. From this weight on until the animal is finished and ready for market the cost is much greater. There are many different feeding stuffs fed with various results and for the purpose of determining to a certain extent the feeding value of some of the most common cereals and most common feed grains, and also the value of skim milk when fed with these.

The Oregon Experiment Station conducted a series of experiments covering a period of sixty-one days. Four pens with 258,283, days. Four lots with seven hogs in each lot were used. The hogs were grade Poland China. They were placed in a well-lighted piggery with but little or no sun reaching them, each lot in a pen eight by 20 feet. They had no exercise other than what they received in these enclosures. The pens were cleaned out every other day and plenty of straw bedding furnished. Water was kept in each of the pens at all times in small wooden troughs.

Lot No. 1 was fed only on fine ground barley; Lot 2, finely ground barley; Lot 3, finely ground wheat; Lot 4, finely ground wheat, and the same amount of separated milk as Lot 2. They were fed twice a day in small wooden troughs.

The experiment was divided in four periods of fifteen days each. Not much difference could be noticed in the gen-

eral thriftiness of the different lots during the first two periods. During the third period Lot 3 seemed to be somewhat more thrifty than the others. During the fourth period Lot 4 seemed to be the most thrifty.

Considering the gains by periods, Lot 2 and 4, the skim-milk lots, made their best gains during the second period, while Lot 1 and Lot 3 made their best gains during the third period. All made the least gain during the fourth or last period, and in every instance it took more grain to make a pound of gain during the last period than it did during any of the other periods. The success in swine raising rests in getting the animals in a marketable condition as young and as soon as possible.

One of the most notable features of the experiment was the abnormal value of the skim-milk fed to Lots 2 and 4. That fed to Lot 2 being worth \$0.61 and that fed to Lot 4 \$1.10 per hundred. The lots fed skim milk ate less dry matter per day and also ate less dry matter per pound of gain. In Lot 2.49 pounds of grain were used for every hundred pounds of skim milk, and in Lot 4, 88 pounds were saved for every hundred pounds of skim milk.

For one pound of gain Lot 1 ate 4.36 pounds of barley; Lot 2, 3.36 pounds of barley and 2.40 pounds of skim milk; Lot 3, 4.89 pounds of wheat and 2.14 pounds of skim milk. During the experiment, Lot 1 made a gain of 568 pounds; Lot 2, 675 pounds; Lot 3, 506 pounds, and Lot 4, 756 pounds, or an average daily gain of 1.49, 1.58, 1.15, and 1.77 pounds respectively.

With a normal market price for hogs, grain can be fed to hogs at a better profit than when sold directly. Besides this the plant food is retained on the farm and put back into the soil, which of itself is of no small consideration.—R. E. Reynolds, in Oregon Countryman.