

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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MUCH HAS BEEN SAID about President Wilson's holding congress in session through the summer to finish his trust program.

He was the only proposed member not from seaboard states. He was the only proposed member from the great body of the country where farm products and livestock are largely produced.

He was the second heaviest contributor to the Democratic campaign fund, his contribution being \$40,000.

He is a dummy director of the International Harvester company. His company was denounced by name in the report of the Underwood tariff bill.

It is being prosecuted under the anti-trust laws and Mr. Jones himself is a personal defendant in that suit.

He personally approved of all the doings of that great trust. The International Harvester Co. has been raising its prices, while grain prices have been going down.

The great agricultural section of this country thinks some farmer, banker, lawyer, merchant or manufacturer might have been found who was not a director in the organization of the most oppressive enemy of agriculture and the American farmer.

The president talking anti-trust legislation and at the same time trying to foist upon the country the instrument of one of the greatest trusts and being beaten in his attempt was like the bank burglar, who, after having bound and gagged the cashier, looted the bank, but tarried to render a homily to the cashier on honesty.

THE RACE FOR GOVERNOR narrows down to a contest between Smith and Withycombe, now that U'Ren, the local aspirant, has proved to be a traitor to the Prohibitionists and has lost a large part of the small following he once possessed.

The plan of U'Ren to secure double representation on the ballot, which would seem contrary to such noble ideas as are expressed in his favored dream, proportional representation, failed to work and now that he was forced to make a choice between Prohibition and independency, he naturally offended half of his followers.

U'Ren thought that by being the leader of two factions, the independents and the Prohibitionists, he could secure an advantage over his rivals which would mean much. In the winter he announced his intention of running as an independent.

CONSERVATIVE FARMERS are getting tired of enacting more radical laws. The grange in the past has joined hands with the People's Power league and the State Federation of Labor in making Oregon the field for all kinds of experimental laws.

Washington county Pomona grange has 272 active members, and between 90 and 100 were present at its last regular meeting with Bethany grange, No. 418.

The universal eight-hour law. The \$1500 tax exemption. Against doing away with capital punishment. Against the tax for the unemployed.

MANY SAY THAT ALL THE WET ARGUMENTS resemble good jokes more than good arguments, but there is one which is unusually popular and which is being overworked more than the ordinary wet argument just now.

"If I want to drink, it is my business," they say. "I am not hurting

anyone else. To limit what I must drink is to place a restriction on my personal habits; it is infringing on my personal rights."

The point is weak, foolish and well illustrates the extreme to which the liquor interests are driven to seek "arguments" for their cause. All good laws benefit more persons than they injure.

Liquor affects each and every person in the state and affects them directly and personally. The presence of a saloon on the corner, the sight of a drunken man staggering up the street, the crowd of young men loafing in front of the booze dispensary, all are sights in a wet town or a wet state and sights which arouse the disgust of every right-thinking person.

But of a total of 1478 prisoners confined in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 1008 have signed a petition which will be submitted to the next legislature asking for state-wide prohibition. The petition is probably the strongest sociological argument ever made against the liquor traffic.

IN HIS RECENT ADDRESS to the Virginia editors, President Wilson said to those shoulders of public opinion, "When our trust program is finished, it is finished; the interrogation points are rubbed off the slate, business is given its constitution of freedom and is bidden go forward under that constitution."

Here are some interrogation points that can be rubbed off right now: The balance sheet of the department of commerce shows that for April and May the balance of trade against the United States was \$127,453,750.

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Our gold has left us to the extent of \$53,000,000 in less than sixty days, and for the first time since the Cleveland administration, our foreign creditors have been dumping our securities back upon us.

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The so-called "Out to Win" movement has no connection with the dry state-wide campaign. "Out to Win" is merely the slogan under which the Prohibition party is trying to get votes for its ticket.

FAIRS NECESSARY AS PLACES OF LEARNING

Fairs have become as necessary as institutions of learning, from a purely educational standpoint. They are a gathering together of products and results, showing what can be produced under certain conditions.

Several years ago, a young man of Swedish extraction visited the state fair, and asked if he might enter some of his products for competition. He was told that he could, and brought some fine grains and fruits, but he found that there were better products than his on exhibition.

Fairs should be held in every section, and the State Fair should be made the clearing house for all the best exhibits of the county fairs, and is vastly the most important.

There is nothing which will stimulate home interest, and increase community pride like cooperating to make a successful exhibit.

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LOGANBERRIES.

The very luscious fruit, the loganberry, which was originated in California, by crossing the blackberry with the red raspberry, has found its ideal environment in the Willamette Valley.

In localities where this fruit cannot be produced, there is rapidly becoming a demand for it, in its various forms. Canned, dried and evaporated its use is becoming general, and large sales are recorded.

From Switzerland an order has been received by one of the commercial organizations, from an individual who wishes to have sent to him a fairly considerable quantity of both the dried and canned fruit.

Dr. Frank Gensalus, the noted evangelist of Chicago, was at Corvallis this summer, and was so delighted with the flavor of the fruit that he ordered a large quantity canned at the local cannery.

There is ample opportunity for the loganberry industry to become one of great proportions. Up to the present time the demand has far exceeded the supply, and as it becomes more widely known, it will give Oregon a greater opportunity to realize a good profit from its production.

Receiver for C. P. & ST. L. Railroad. PEORIA, Ill., July 31.—A receiver was appointed today for the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railroad.

MANY PRODUCTS OF OREGON DESCRIBED

(The Oregon City Publicity.)

Among the multitudinous and potent resources of the great state of Oregon, in which the Willamette Valley stands in the lead for resourceful possibilities, that of fruit growing by no means need take second place, but is capable, by proper handling of becoming the equal of any.

Oregon has her fisheries, her mines, her forests, her farms and dairies, cattle and sheep industries, and her manufacturing which add to her unbounded resources and to her wealth, but none of these will out rank her horticultural growth, if proper methods to aid her natural advantages of climate and soil are practiced.

Here, with the gift from nature of a fertile and responsive soil and peculiar climatic conditions, the pear, apple, plum, quince, grape and cherry flourish in all their varieties. In select localities the peach, almond, apricot and nectarine are commercially produced.

The petition is probably the strongest sociological argument ever made against the liquor traffic. Without a word or even a suggestion from Warden McKenty, the prisoners confined signed their names and in many instances volunteered to go before a legislative committee and tell how the saloon wrecked their lives.

Three months ago the Umpire, the little paper published by the convicts, started a crusade against the saloon. Letters began to flow in telling the personal stories of prisoners who claimed that were it not for whiskey they would not now be serving time in prison.

The editor of the paper, himself a prisoner, was so impressed with the letters that he drafted a petition and sent it around the prison for signatures. These men are victims of the saloons, traps set by the state to trip up the unwary and wreck their homes and families.

As early as 1845 there is said to have been a bearing orchard at Gervais, Oregon, some 30 miles from Oregon City. This orchard had been set out by a French Canadian who was a leader among his people who were the first settlers in that part of the Valley.

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Mr. C. W. Swallow of Oregon City, originated the Clavis, a winter apple, which is a good keeper, good shipper, good market apple of delightful subacid flavor, and medium size, resembling the Jonathan. The name—a contraction of Clark-Lewis was given to the apple because of the fact that it bore the first crop the year of the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland.

Mr. Richardson was a man of earnest and philanthropic nature, eager throughout his life to leave something to the Oregon country as a living monument to its people. In his life, to his disappointment, this was never accomplished, but after his death, the tree bearing these apples sprung up at the head of his grave, and is there to this day, and the name was derived from "Oregon Country"—Orengo.

In the vicinity of Portland likewise there have been valuable commercial fruits and flowers which will keep his fruit, in Marion County, Father Schoener has been and is, the producer of fruits and zowers which will keep his name ever green.

And so the work has gone on, and in a quiet way others are planting and testing, and new and improved varieties are brought to a state of perfection in this natural fruit country, and the wealth of the state is being yearly increased, perhaps wholly because of the early efforts of those pioneer nursery men who brought into this country what is said to have been the most difficult cargo to manage that ever crossed the plains, and it has been truly said "that that load of trees contained health, wealth and comfort for the old pioneers of Oregon," and it is no doubt true "that that load of trees and shrubs brought more wealth to the state than any ship that ever entered the Columbia River."

And when one looks over the products of the farm and orchard of Oregon, one is led to believe, that—"The climate, the soil, and the elements, all To reward with full measure the husbandman's toil; And whispered it is, with semblance of truth, That the Garden of Eden, the place of man's birth, Where Adam and Eve, serpent, apple, and all, Brought mankind to sin, through their own wicked fall, Was located in this wonderful land, Where are grown these products so grand, That one is led to exclaim, in the greatest of freedom That no better could have been grown in the Garden of Eden. Such apples and peaches, such cherries and pears, Such wheat, oats and barley were not excelled there."

Seeds were brought out from the east to furnish stock upon which to graft, as it was found that the native wild fruit trees could not be successfully used for this purpose, and soon the nursery stock was being sold to eager settlers for their door yards or for setting small orchards.

Apples trees were soon coming into bearing, and in Portland the apples were speedily grabbed up. The first box of apples Mr. Llewelling sold from the side walk, and they were eagerly purchased at \$1.00 per apple, the box returning a neat profit of \$75.00 to their grower. In 1853 the surplus of the crop—three boxes—were shipped to San Francisco and sold at \$2.00 per pound; from then until 1860 fabulous prices were received, but in the meantime California had been planting heavily, and the exporting of fruits to that market was ended. No transportation was available to any other place, and the bottom had dropped out of the apple boom.

Time, however has adjusted conditions, and the Oregon apple—the big red apple—has once more come into its own. And in all these years work begun in Clackamas County has not lagged, but horticultural men have been busily planting and pollinating, and as a producer of original varieties Clackamas County stands perhaps only second to the locality where Luther Burbank has presented his wonder-working feats with nature.

Seth Llewelling, who followed his brother Henderson to the Pacific Coast in 1850, has done much for the fruit industry, beginning the planting of seeds upon his arrival, and by arduous work and many disappointments originating some of the most valuable varieties of fruit.

In 1851 from the Isabella, the only grape in Oregon at the time, Seth Llewelling planted a number of seeds, and was rewarded with one plant which proved to be of great value. This grape, named the Llewelling, finds its most favorable element in parts of California, and is raised there with much success.

In 1860 three seedlings came up under a Black Eagle tree, and in 1862 were transplanted to the orchard, where one of the trees two years later bore a few very fine cherries. Great political fervor was manifested at this time all over the country, and in a spirit of patriotism Seth Llewelling named this cherry the Black Republican, and its name and fame has spread to all parts of the fruit growing country.

Planting and testing the seeds of apple, plum, cherry and pear, went on unceasingly, but unsuccessfully until 1878 when from two hundred seeds of the Pullenburg (Italian) prune, one tree of the many fine looking ones, proved to be the producer of excellent fruit. In size twice that of the parent fruit, of a beautiful golden color and exquisite flavor this fruit was named the Golden Prune. In the hands of a more aggressive man, this prune would have attained the commercial value it merited, and will probably one day receive the recognition it deserves.

About the same time from five hundred seedlings from the Black Republican, he succeeded in getting one that was large, firm, of delicious flavor and a fine shipper. To please a faithful Chinaman of many years' service, the cherry was named Bing, and it is now known to all the world as one of the luscious dessert cherries.

From seed of the Black Tartarian planted in 1873 a fine late cherry bore in 1876, and was named Llewelling, exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, it was awarded the first premium on a world's exhibit of cherries.

A very fine rhubarb, and an especially good gooseberry were propagated by Mr. Llewelling and are still on the market under his name. The champion and Willamette prunes were originated in 1876 by Mr. Jesse Bullock of Oswego, Clackamas County, they are excellent for drying and are of fine flavor.

In 1888 on his place in Milwaukie, Mr. J. H. Lambert discovered a seedling cherry which was a dark rosewood and mottled, long and pointed, firm flesh, and of superior flavor. This cherry, the Lambert, is one of the best known, as it is an excellent shipper and sells readily at stands.

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The Orengo apple was grown from a seedling presumably a cross between the Northern Spy and the Spitzenberg, both of which it resembles, it is of a highly aromatic flavor and highly colored flesh resembling the Northern Spy. This is a splendid market apple.

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THE BRIGHT SIDE

The bright, cheerful view is always the healthiest. It is not necessary to see everything through rose colored glasses, for one's daily life has its share of thorns and thistles that cannot be imagined away. One must look beyond them and above them, and, realizing to the full the blessings that are ours, take less heed of shadows and defects.

WORMS PLAY HAVOC WITH CABBAGE CROP

Worms are playing havoc with the Oregon cabbage crop this season. The continued dry weather is aiding the pests in their work, and the yield is being reduced in all localities, according to various reports.

So extreme has been the shortage of cabbage in the local market recently that the trade has been again compelled to send to California for supplies. While the quality of the southern stock is not as good as might be desired, the trade considers that is better than none at all.

While in isolated instances local cabbage is selling in the wholesale market as high as 2 1/2c a pound the general price, both for the home product and the California stuff stands strong at 2c. The outlook is for a very firm market within the immediate future.

California tomatoes are again invading the local market on account of the smaller offerings from home sources. Recent receipts from the Salinas as well as from Willamette valley points have been comparatively limited and the trade is feeling the effects of it. This is amply shown in the very strong prices that are ruling, 85 to 90c for first class offerings.

Several carloads of California tomatoes have been received in Portland street trade during the last 48 hours, and these are meeting with a good demand around 60 to 65c a box generally while the local stuff is finding favor at the higher prices.

DAMAGE REPORTED TO LOCAL TOMATO CROP

Serious damage to the tomato crop of the Willamette valley is reported as a result of bugs and extremely dry weather. The local market reflected this condition during the day with a sharp advance in the price.

A week ago California was shipping tomatoes so freely to the Oregon trade that the market was completely glutted and in many instances little better than express charges were received for the supplies. California then stopped most of its shipments in this direction and the market recently has not been receiving the expected supplies from the home section.

Willamette valley growers continue to flood the market with offerings of hay and some very poor quality is shown as the result of premature shipment. This has had an adverse effect upon the demand and price.

Leading hay dealers in Portland are endeavoring to stop the flood of supplies to the market at this time. There is practically no buying reported at the moment on this account.

WHEAT MARKET MUCH EXCITED ON COAST

ADVANCE IN LIVERPOOL MARKET CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT IN UNITED STATES

A very erratic tone is showing in the wheat market all through the Pacific northwest as well as at other world centers. The extreme advance in the local trade and while Thursday morning caused additional excitement in the local trade and while yesterday leading interests were not inclined to bid above 82c and 82 1/2c at the extreme.

Whether the wheat market remains where it is or drops or possibly makes a further sensational advance, depends entirely at this time upon foreign political conditions. There are now that would even dare to guess what the ultimate outcome of the present situation will be.

There is nothing definite at the moment to even hazard a guess upon the future price of wheat. At the moment there is a strong demand for Pacific northwest wheat cargoes from all of Europe and recent sales have been made at the former asking figures of local exporters.

While club and fortyfold wheat are showing extreme strength, there is nothing doing as regards bluestem. This is due entirely to the fact that the present sensational bidding for wheat is the result of the European situation and bluestem is not wanted for that account. There is no export flour business in sight although as a result of the latest advances in the cost of wheat millers here have advanced their quotations about 20c per barrel.

STOCK MARKET WILL WAIT FOR HARVEST

As soon as the harvesting season is past, it is probable that the proposed stock market will be established in connection with the weekly public stock market. This was included in the plan suggested by one of the members of the Board of Trade committee.

No official action had been taken upon the project yet by either the council or the business men's organization, but the committee from the board has spent considerable time working on the plan. It is thought that that it would be impracticable to begin the project until the season of harvest is past.

The public market Friday proved to be a success, as usual. About 20 farmers came in to sell their produce and all of the staple articles found a market.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional medicine. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is cured you will hear as well as ever. It is not the inflammation that can be taken out, but the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. Sold by DRUGGISTS, T. C. TOLEDO, OHIO. W. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by DRUGGISTS, T. C. TOLEDO, OHIO. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SAVE YOUR CROP MONEY

This is the time the farmers are gathering their crops. The farmer who is procuring good prices for his crop will make sure that a portion of his money is deposited in a strong, safe bank where it will earn interest and be a safeguard in case of sickness or misfortune.

This bank is one of that kind.

The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY