

What steps are being taken to secure better freight transportation facilities for Oregon City? The future commercial importance of our city depends upon activity and success along this line.

The crops are moving briskly, and it is cheering to hear the complaints in railway circles of the lack of cars down South and West. There is hardly a railroad beyond Chicago or south of Washington that has enough rolling stock to handle the present traffic.

FRUITERS HARBORERS treated congress to three votes on the closing day of the session—two being bills to pay private claims against the government, and the third a bill which prohibited "book-making" and pool selling in the District of Columbia. His objection to the latter is that it allows this form of gambling on race tracks; and he insists that it shall be prohibited there as well as everywhere else in the District.

The imports of dutiable goods for nearly two months of the present year amount to over \$400,000,000. This is the foreign value of the goods, duty paid is \$588,000,000. If it were not for the new tariff, says the Philadelphia Press, the total importation of dutiable goods this year in American values would probably exceed \$500,000,000. If one half of these goods could be made here at home it would give employment to over 500,000 workmen at two dollars a day each.

THE NECESSITY for a wide dissemination of new laws through the columns of the newspapers of the state was very clearly shown by the action of certain traction engine drivers in this county, who violated section 4135, Title IV, and thereby came in conflict with the road supervisors. The result of the legal ignorance of both parties will be litigation and heavy expense. All of which might have been avoided had the law been published in the county papers, as it should have been.

A NEW ORGANIZATION. A movement is on foot to organize the county surveyors of the several counties of the state into an association to be known as the State Association of County Surveyors. Its primary object is to bring in touch the different interests of the membership and by discussion in stated meetings obtain a clear understanding of the intricate problems evolved from a surveyor's experience. It is not intended as the first step in bringing about an excess of charges for services rendered, which would be impossible, since the fee is established by law, but as a sort of experience meeting coupled with the privileges of a debating society. Similar societies exist in many states, and some of the county surveyors of Oregon hold memberships in Eastern associations simply for the information and profit derived from a perusal of their published reports. We believe the move to be a good one, as we believe any association which looks to the intellectual and technical improvement of its members, a worthy object.

A LESSON. There is a valuable lesson to young men in the case of Sandy Oles, recently granted a new trial for the murder of Webber. Associated from choice with gamblers and cut throats, he was an apt scholar and progressed rapidly in his studies, graduating a lawyer and a criminal.

His history is not that of an isolated case, but the history of a vast number of the men of his class. It is not impossible that you, young man, may sit in the murderer's cell, and just because you chose your associates from among the lower strata of society.

Isn't it strange that men of commanding presence, strong individuality, indomitable energy and will, eloquent, learned and brave, should squander their brilliant powers in endeavoring to "deal from the bottom" or "beat the cards." With their accomplishments they could be leaders in good works, husbands and fathers above reproach, honorable, upright citizens, and a power in the land.

There are two conditions set before you. One will positively lead to disgrace in the eyes of all honest men, and probably to the prison; the other will lead to peace, happiness and comfort during life. Young man, shun the gambler and his associates as you would shun the personification of the Evil One.

RELATING TO PHARMACY. The Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association has issued petitions in blank, calling upon the legislature to pass a law "to regulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons in the state of Oregon."

A few points from the law they desire enacted are worthy of a reproduction in these columns.

Section 1. Prohibits any but a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of the act, to conduct any pharmacy, drug store, apothecary shop or store for the purpose of selling or dispensing medicines or poisons, or for the proprietor of any such store to allow any person not a registered pharmacist to dispense the prescriptions of physicians or to retail poisons for medical use except as an aid to and under the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

Section 2. Provides for the establishment of the Oregon Board of Pharmacy, to consist of five persons appointed by the governor from among the pharmacists of the state, who have been recommended by the Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association. This board shall meet quarterly or oftener, to hold examinations and issue certificates to qualified applicants.

Section 3. Provides that the board shall render an annual report of the work accomplished to the governor and to the Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association.

Section 5. Defines who shall be entitled to be registered as a registered pharmacist—a graduate in pharmacy, a licentiate in pharmacy, and whoever at the time the act takes effect, is engaged in the drug business on his own account in the state of Oregon, or in the vending and compounding of drugs, medicines and poisons.

Section 10. Requires that all persons retailing poisons shall label the box, vessel or paper with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller. The purchaser of the poison must also be aware of its poisonous character and declare it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The proprietor of the drug store shall also keep in his place of business a registry book, in which shall be kept an accurate record of the sale of all such poisons. The fine for a violation of this section shall be not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 12. Provides that whoever shall attempt to procure registration for himself by false representations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 13. Provides that all practitioners under the act shall be made in the name of the commonwealth of Oregon, and all fines collected shall be paid in and become a part of the common fund of the state.

The blank petition for the signatures of the voters in every district in the state, has been sent out. The purpose of the act is

the protection of the people against the mistakes of incompetents. Should the proposed act become a law it will inspire confidence in the capacity of druggists throughout the state, since none but those passing a creditable examination can secure certificates or registration. Call upon the druggist nearest you and place your name to the petition.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY. A centennial celebration of the birth of the cotton spinning industry in the United States was held in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, last week.

In 1789 Samuel Slater arrived in Pawtucket from England, bringing to this country the first clear understanding of the system which had been perfected by Arkwright for the carding and spinning of cotton by machinery operated by power. He possessed the practical knowledge necessary to construct and operate such machinery, and at once set to work to build a set of machines according to the Arkwright system, Moses Brown furnishing the money.

With the limited appliances and lack of patterns, this was a task which would have daunted a less courageous man, but Mr. Slater was a worker, and he persevered until he had worked sixteen hours a day for twenty years successfully.

From the successful organization and starting of the factory at Pawtucket, in 1790, dates the real commencement of our cotton-manufacturing industry upon a permanent foundation. It is believed that nearly all the establishments put in operation, up to 1850, were started under the direction of men who had learned the business in that factory, or had some connection with it; and for many years Slater's mill was the point to which nearly all English mechanics seeking employment in this country first directed their footsteps, afterward finding their ways to the various other factories which began to spring up soon after. Up to 1817 the operations of the factories were confined to spinning yarn only, which was put out in webs and wove by hand looms. Mules for spinning filling had not then been introduced. The cotton used to be put out to poor families in the country and whipped on cards, stretched on a small frame, the notes and specks being picked out by hand at four to six cents per pound. In 1810, however, there were nearly one hundred factories in operation, with over eighty thousand spindles, and England was no longer the sole source of cotton manufacture whose enterprise and resources she has not since ceased to feel.

This committee provided for by the senate during the last session of the legislature met at the state house in Salem Tuesday morning. The committee consists of five members—three republicans and two democrats—and its duties are to examine into the assessment and taxation, and present a bill to the next legislature with recommendations on the subject. It is the opinion of the committee that a new bill touching on the matter of the mortgage tax law and the question of reduction for indebtedness, will, some other important subjects that are more before the people, would be preferable.

THE LAW OF THE ROAD. Especially as Regards Traction Engines and Bicycles.

There have been numerous complaints from different parts of the county in regard to the manner in which traction engines are driven over the county roads, and especially the bridges, many of which have been seriously damaged by a non-observance of the precautions required by law. As much of the trouble comes from the parties not knowing the law and in order that there may be no further expense for such conduct in the future, the Enterprise, by request of County Judge Meldrum, publishes in full those sections of the Oregon statutes referring to the use of traction engines and bicycles on the public highway.

Sec. 4131. Whenever any person driving any vehicle shall meet on any public highway in this state, whether owned or kept by the state or by any private person, or so moving shall seasonably turn their vehicles to the right of the center of the road, so as to permit each vehicle to pass without interfering with or interrupting the other.

Sec. 4134. If any person shall willfully violate the provisions of this title he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each such violation to the party injured, to be recovered by a civil action, and such further damage in the same action as such party may directly sustain by reason of such violation.

Sec. 4135. Whenever any person driving a vehicle which shall violate the provisions of this title is at the time in the company of another such other person is liable for the penalty herein provided, the same as if he were the driver of the vehicle.

Sec. 4136. It shall be the duty of any person or persons running or propelling a bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede, or in charge of any steam portable or traction engine, propelled wholly or in part by steam, over the public highways or streets in this state, to bring the said bicycle, tricycle, velocipede, portable or traction engine, to a stop when within one hundred yards of any person or persons going in the opposite direction with a team or teams, and remain stationary until said team or teams shall have passed.

Sec. 4137. It shall be unlawful to blow the steam whistle of such portable or traction engine while upon the public highway, or while passing over the streets of any city, town, or village in this state.

Sec. 4138. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to drive any steam traction or portable engine over any bridge or culvert on any public street or highway within this state without using on such bridge or culvert, for the purpose of securing its safety, four stout pieces of plank, one foot in width, and two inches in thickness; two of said pieces of plank to be always under the wheels of said steam traction or portable engine while it shall be crossing said bridge or culvert.

Sec. 4139. The penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than five nor more than ten days; and in addition to said fine, any person causing damage to any such bridge or culvert shall be liable to the county to which said bridge or culvert shall belong for all damages caused by the crossing of such steam traction or portable engine.

No Violence.

A united people can do almost anything under a free government. Their voice is as the voice of God upon earth. The Knights of Labor, the Federations of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, and kindred organizations, can influence legislation to any reasonable extent, if they but will to do so. And as those organizations together constitute the bone and sinew of the country, and the hope and strength of the republic in the hour of danger, there is no fear that they will ever purposely undertake any measure detrimental to the country's interests, however visionary some of their schemes may appear. These powerful orders largely influence public opinion, and bring the proudest corporations to their knees. The force of a mighty people acting as one man is irresistible. There can be, then, no excuse for violence. If the great masses prefer to go on sleeping over their rights, careless of results, it is worse than useless for a few men to preach up resistance.—Salem Statesman.

Notices to Citizens. Owing to the fact that diptheria has made its appearance here, it becomes necessary that the public should take the precaution of thoroughly disinfecting all sinks, drains and cesspools; and a general clean-up of all rubbish. Use chloride of lime and copperas.

By using these precautions an epidemic may be averted. By order of BOARD OF HEALTH.

Beaver Creek. We have not had enough rain yet to do anything, it has helped the land newly seeded to grass and clover.

A few farmers are digging potatoes which are yielding up to average, with some fields better. Henry Strout had two acres which yielded one hundred and ninety bushels to the acre.

Mr. Enos Cahill has completed the roof to his new house.

W. S. Rider & Co. have sold their saw-mill to a Portland firm.

Mr. Robert Brown has arrived home from Eastern Oregon. He will take charge of his farm immediately. His brother George has been manager of the farm during his absence.

Mr. Grant Cristler and Mr. H. H. Gregory have been digging a well for Mr. Charles McCormick.

Miss Annie McCormick has accepted a position as book-keeper in Portland.

Mrs. Mary A. Boydton, formerly Miss Stoker, is stopping at present with her parents.

OREGON'S EXHIBIT. Salem Statesman: There should be five hundred or a thousand car loads of fine fruit sent to Chicago during the exhibition year, the effect of which on the future prosperity of Oregon would be incalculable.

Hillbros Independent: The people of Oregon, who have been so laudably anxious to have the population of the state appear in its just numbers should, with equal enterprise, endeavor to have the agricultural interests and commercial importance of our state represented at the Great Columbia World's Fair in Chicago. It is the duty of every section of the state to take this matter in hand.

Oregon Mist: We have suffered an immense injury by the late rains, but we have not, thing which remains for us to do is to enter our resources for the inspection of the world, thus contracting, as far as possible, that injury, as well as to proclaim to all men that if we have not the people we need least have a place for them, and extend a hearty welcome to each and every one. It is essential that Oregonians be themselves, and use time, brains and money from now on if they would keep abreast with the enterprising states which surround us, and do justice to this state.

Literary Notes. "The Woman of the Period" is the title of an article—the first of the series—which Mary Lowe Dickinson will contribute to Harper's Bazar to be published October 17th.

Charles Dudley Warner, in the "Editor's Drawer" of HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November, while moralizing upon a well-known tendency of modern times, has something to say regarding the possible future development of some recent familiar inventions. "Perhaps," says he, "we may expect a further development of the electric light, by dropping a cent in the slot one can get his weight, his age, a piece of chewing gum, a bit of nice candy, or a shock that will energize his nervous system. Why not get from a similar apparatus good business education or an interpretation of Browning, or a new language, or knowledge of English literature? But even this would be better. We have hopes of something from electricity. There ought to be somewhere a reservoir of knowledge, connected by wires with every house, and a professional switch-tender, who, upon the pressure of a button, in any house, could turn on the intellectual stream desired. There must be discovered in time a method by which not only information but intellectual life itself can be put into the system by an electric current. It would save a world of trouble and expense."

Different Kinds of Heavens. Different wild or semi-wild races have different ideas of the paradise of the future. Take for instance the beliefs among the Congo negroes. The largest-sized mosquitoes and other biting things of that region have but little trouble convincing the resident blacks and pilgrim whites that marriage is what Mona says it is, and that life is hardly worth the living anyway. Missionary Laguzinski interviewed one of the above-mentioned pillars of the church on his ideas of the future, and was surprised to hear him say that he believed the good angels in the time to come would spend 24 hours every day and night catching mosquitoes and pulling their bills off.

The natives of Botocundo, one of the hottest places in the world, believe that heaven is a land of cold streams and shaded meadows, entirely destitute of deer and game. All desert-dwellers expect to wake in a wooded land with a plentiful supply of cold water. You will remember, if you have ever read bookish arctic travel, that all natives of the frozen North have paradise pictured as a land of warm fires overhung with pots of boiling whale's blubber and roasted caribou of furs scattered here and there. The Carolina Islanders, who are passionately fond of intoxicating liquor brewed by themselves, but who are in mortal dread of breaking their necks while tipsy, by falling from one of the millions of cliffs for which their islands are noted, believe that the paradise of the future will be a land as level as a floor, where the bibber can thrash out and get up at night and his bedchamber with his cervicæ vertebrae still intact.

The Chinese and Japanese beggars, dying in the street, only pray to go to that land where they can lie on a table with eating good things from a table with a yellow cloth.—Ex.

WORKS THAN LEOPARD. Is catarrh, and there is but one preparation that does cure that disease, and that is the California Positive and Negative Electric Linctament. Sold by I. U. Clark. It also cures rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, sprains, burns, and all pains. Try it, and tell your neighbor where to get it. Sold by E. G. CAFFEY, Druggist.

TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. OREGON CITY, OR., SEPT. 11, 1890. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled an act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory. James M. McClain, of Benton county of the state of Oregon has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 254, for the purchase of the lots of acre, and lots 1 and 2 of sec. No. 2 township 20 S., range 107 E., and will offer said land for sale to the highest bidder on Friday, the 15th day of December, 1890. He names as witnesses: E. H. Cooner, C. W. Courtney, of Ballston, Or.; A. W. Richey, and J. A. Fox of Portland, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 15th day of December, 1890. J. T. APPERSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Oct. 4, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on November 22, 1890, viz: Christian Kesteven, homestead entry No. 3629 for the wt of sec 2, T. 1, S. 5, R. 6. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Luke James, F. Fios, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on November 22, 1890. J. T. APPERSON, Register.

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Attention Teachers. Department cards, good for three months. Complete and on good card samples. For sale at this office. Send for samples.

Buy a Home and Save Rent! BUY A LOT And Double the Purchase Price in a few Months. BUY NOW IN SOUTH OREGON CITY.

A strictly inside property, situated but 20 minutes' walk from the postoffice; sidewalks all the way. A new four-room graded school house will be built this year. The Oregon City Electric Street car line will run through South Oregon City. Now is the time to buy before prices advance.

SOUTH OREGON CITY. Is a part of that matchless property formerly known as the "Apperson Place," being just south of the corporate limits of our rapidly growing city, and commanding one of the most suburb views of the perennially snow-capped mountains of Hood, St. Helens and Adams to be had in Oregon. SOUTH OREGON CITY. Unlike most additions claiming attention, is free from trees, stumps or rock; has no canyons, creeks or gulches to climb over or through. The best road leading out the city goes through this PARADISE FOR HOME SEEKERS. Lots 50x100; streets 60 feet wide. Ten per cent. down; \$5 a month; no interest; no taxes; title absolutely perfect. Price of lots ranges from \$100 to \$150. Beyond question this is the very best buy ever offered in Oregon City. JAMES. P. SHAW, Real Estate Agent, Oregon City, Or. Office in "Red Front," Opposite Postoffice.

1890 FALL and WINTER 1891. OUR CHOICE STOCK OF New Fall and Winter Goods Are Now Ready. LOWEST PRICES. Come and see our splendid new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Etc. Yours Respectfully, I. SELLING. Oregon City Sash & Door Factory. Sash, Doors and Mouldings. Turning of all kinds, Special sizes of doors and windows made to order. Estimates for stairwork. Orders promptly filled. WARREN & HOLMAN, Furniture Dealers. Carry a complete stock of Furniture, Mats, Lounges, Etc. Also an extensive line of Matting, Rugs, Window Shades, Oil Cloths, etc. Call and get prices and look at our Stock, even if you do not buy, you will be well treated. We are also making a specialty of repairing all kinds of Upholstery. BANK BUILDING, OREGON CITY.

GREEN BROTHERS & COMPANY. OREGON CITY BANK BLOCK. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Etc., Etc. Ever Brought to Oregon City. Our Line of GROCERIES is the Very Best. NONE BUT FRESH STOCK KEPT. Goods Delivered Free to All Parts of the City. HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR all KINDS of FARM PRODUCE. GREEN BROS. & COMPANY. HUX C.M. HENDERSON & CO. Sole Manufacturers of the FAMOUS RED SCHOOL HOUSE SHOES.

Falls View Addition to Oregon City. The Most Rapidly Selling. 80 LOTS SOLD. In the last sixty days. Examine the record. Very sightly, adjoins the best improved part of town; also convenient to the manufacturing part. Don't fail to look at it before purchasing. Terms very easy. 21 HOUSES NOW BUILDING ON THE TRACT. WILLIAMS & PORTER, Agents. Office near Post Office.

BEFORE TAKING AFTER TAKING. CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVERWARE, WATCHES, ETC. All repairing done and warranted. Mrs. C. H. L. BURMEISTER. Importer and Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks and Optical Goods.

OREGON CITY IRON WORKS, ROAKES & PROSSER, Proprietors. Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of Machinery. CASTINGS furnished and REPAIRS promptly made. PORTLAND PRICES. Education. THAT CAN BE USED EVERY DAY is the kind that pays. Scores of young business men, and hundreds of book-keepers and stenographers of both sexes, attribute their success to a course at the Portland Business College, Portland, Oregon, or the Capital Business College, Salem, Oregon. Both are under the management of A. P. Armstrong, have same courses of study, same rates of tuition, Business, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and English Departments. Write to either for joint Catalogue and specimens of penmanship.