

Oregon City Enterprise.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

The ENTERPRISE guarantees a larger bona-fide circulation than that of the other three papers in the county combined.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

For Vice-President,
WHITLAW REID.

For Presidential Electors,

J. F. CAPLES, of Multnomah
H. B. MILLER, of Jackson
D. M. DUNNE, of Multnomah
G. M. IRWIN, of Union

McLoughlin Monument Fund.

The following subscription list is made on the plan suggested in the Extravaganza a few weeks ago—to raise \$10,000 for a monument to Dr. John McLoughlin, the father of Oregon, one-half of which should be by popular subscriptions and one-half by legislative appropriation. No one is employed to solicit subscriptions. The object is to show a popular and spontaneous movement in favor of the enterprise so that when the legislature meets next January something tangible can be presented to induce that body to make the required appropriation. Thus far the subscriptions are:

THE ENTERPRISE,	\$30.00
Thomas Charman and wife,	50.00
George A. Harding and wife,	50.00
George C. Brownell,	5.00
George F. Horton,	5.00
S. M. Ramsey,	5.00
F. F. Morey,	10.00
C. H. Caufield,	25.00
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W. C. Johnson,	25.00
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C. O. T. Williams,	5.00
D. C. Latourette,	20.00

What is the Object?

The leaders in the movement for the dismemberment of Clackamas county are either not sincere in their professions or they are greatly deluded mortals. It is always preferable to believe that men are actuated by honest motives no matter how mistaken their course may be, so let us give these people the benefit of the doubt.

But is it reasonable to suppose that Multnomah county, with many miles of outrageously bad roads and hundreds of miles of more or less improved ones that it declares itself unable to keep in repair—is it reasonable to suppose that Multnomah county under these circumstances will soon build good new roads through sections remote from the city of Portland? We think not. Some years ago Multnomah county made a considerable show in the matter of building roads in the country but it has done nothing lately that would give reasonable grounds for supposing that it would build the roads that the north-of-Clackamas people want. Of course Multnomah county people promise such improvements; that is, those whose promises mean nothing do. There is every reason to presume that the north-of-Clackamas people would not get the roads in Multnomah county until they had themselves largely paid for them. They will get better treatment in Clackamas county.

Two or three years ago the board of trade of Oregon City tried to have a good road built from the Eagle Creek and Sandy country down the Clackamas river to Oregon City. It was well known that the county was not financially able to do this. It was estimated that the new road would cost about \$2500. A committee visited the Eagle Creek country with the proposition that if the farmers of that section would raise \$1000 the Oregon City people would furnish the balance and have the work done. They wouldn't raise the money.

Just now the Portland water commission happens to be under the necessity of having a bridge across the Sandy river in this county in order to get pipe for the Bull Run water across the stream. So it offers to pay forty per cent. of the expense if Clackamas will build the bridge. The county offers to build the bridge but is not willing to pay more than fifty per cent. of its cost. And Sandy people object to raising even the ten per cent. necessary to get the bridge.

While the tax-payers are howling about paying taxes it is not surprising that county officials should be averse to putting the small sum raised in large lumps in few places in the county. If every section got all it wanted a tax ten times as large as is now raised would be necessary. This condition exists in Multnomah as well as in Clackamas county.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

It has been many years since a presidential campaign was as quiet as this one. There is very little spontaneous enthusiasm from any quarter.

The serious illness of Mrs. Harrison has had the effect of subduing some republican demonstrations, especially such as the president might have been expected to take part in. It is up-hill work with the other parties who are lifting themselves by their boot straps for the sake of appearances.

One important reason why there is little political contagion in this campaign is that

the issues appeal to the reasoning faculties of the voters. It is not a magnetic campaign. The dismal science of political economy is studied by every conscientious voter this year. The tariff and money questions are brought home to every household in the land; and to understand these requires hard study, not merely the shuddering of a flambéau behind a brass band.

The republican and democratic parties do not stand in the same relation as formerly. In one or two states that have hitherto been reckoned as surely republican the people's party stands a bare chance of success.

In one or two other western states local issues have entered so largely into party contests that it remains to be seen whether the national parties will hold their old time relations there. These are Wisconsin and Iowa, which, after all, nearly everybody concedes to be sure for the republican party. But, broadly speaking, the tariff issue is bringing the republicans more strength than all local questions or disaffections can take from it.

The tariff question is much better understood now than it was two or four years ago. The practical operation of the McKinley law has in a large measure disengaged its opponents and won them to its support. The people are beginning to see that a "tariff for revenue" is a tax upon them while a protective tariff with the reciprocity feature brings the revenue just the same and still does not tax the people and it develops the home market, which is the best market in the world. When the votes shall be counted next November it may be safely reckoned that Benjamin Harrison and protection to American labor will be far in the lead.

WALT WHITEMAN, George William Curtis, John Greenleaf Whittier, Alfred Tennyson and Joseph Ernest Renan have left us this year, the last four in a space of a very few weeks. The world of letters is much richer for their services. The three illustrious Americans left their impress on their times and their names are written high up on Fame's tablet. They did much to give America a national literature and they were men of beautiful personalities. Tennyson possibly stood above them as a literary genius but could not be compared with them in the charm of his personal influence. There is something in the quality of English literature that destroys in Americans that regard for the individual that they otherwise would have. It seems incongruous that the heart song of a poet should trail before royalty—there seems too much social business about it. The illustrious French philosopher carved himself a niche by reason of his uncompromising determination to know for himself all that could be known about the many moot questions of social philosophy.

From Venezuela comes the news that General Crespo has at last overcome all his opponents, whether constitutional, regular or irregular, and is now in possession of the country, and especially of the capital. Nobody cares very much how the victory goes in these South American tarantula countries. Foreigners would be glad to see anything resembling stable government on the horizon of affairs. But it is the extreme of optimism to expect perfection of government in countries swathed in constitutions, but without moral stamina to make them effective. What Crespo will do with his victory nobody need speculate upon at the expense of his pocket. He will restore order after the manner of dictators, and keep a lookout from the back window of his palace upon sedition and insubordination. By and by there will be another revolt and another fight for the mastery. The only thing that we are concerned with is that the United States should not lose sight of practical interests.

NEXT Friday, October 21, it will be 400 years since Columbus first set eyes on the small island of Guanahani which was to him the harbinger of a new world. It was six years later that he saw the continent of America. In 1502 he tried to discover a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean so as to reach the fabulous wealth of the Indies without doubling the cape of Good Hope and traversing the stormy Indian ocean. He was of course unsuccessful in that effort but he landed on the isthmus of Panama. He died in 1506 in neglected poverty at the age of sixty years.

Now that the Pittsburgh grand jury has found indictments against H. C. Frick and other officers of the Carnegie company and the Pinkertons for murder and conspiracy, and against Hugh O'Donnell and thirty other strikers for treason, there is no room for exaltation on either side and the result of the trials will be anxiously watched. Allegheny county will have a pretty bill of costs to pay before we hear the last of this matter.

STATE PRESS.

Roseburg Review. Douglas county is rapidly becoming the leading mining county of the state. The Bohemia mines, Myrtle Creek hydraulic gold mines, and the Riddle nickel mines are employing hundreds, and the quicksilver mines, the Canyonville and other placer diggings in the southern part of the county are coming into prominent notice.

Independence West Side: Absolute free trade the people of Oregon might endure as well as other sections, but they want none of the onerous protection of Mr. Cleveland and his democratic supporters of New England.

Oregon City Courier (Calamity): Tiffany & Co., jewelers of Union Square, New York, are building a new factory for the manufacture of cutlery. To McKinley the firm gives credit for the step which they are taking to destroy the monopoly in this line of goods until now held by English manufacturers. About 350 well-paid hands will be employed, and no expense will be spared in pushing the business to a success.

Pacific Builder: Bridge timbers such as are produced in Oregon and Washington cannot be secured in any other portion of the world. Government tests show that Douglas fir will bear a transverse strain greater than oak, and twice as great as ordinary yellow, or white pine. When subject to transverse strain the coefficient of elasticity in fir is also much greater than that of any other wood, whether oak, longleaf yellow pine, white pine, or ordinary yellow pine.

EVILS OF A DEBASED CURRENCY.

What Daniel Webster Said About the Money Question and Labor.

"Sir, the very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. A depreciated currency, sudden changes of prices, paper money, falling between morning and night, and falling still lower between noon and night, these things constitute the very harvest-time of speculators and the whole race of them are at once idle and crafty, and of that other race, too, the baseness of all times, marked so well to be known forever by one stroke of the historian's pen, those greedy of other men's property and prodigal of their own. Capitalists, too, may outlive such times. They may either profit on the earnings of labor, by their cent, per cent., or they may load."

"But the laboring man, what can he hear? Praying on nobody, he becomes the prey of all. His property is in his hands. His reliance, his fund, productive wealth, his all is his labor. Whether he works on his own small capital or another's, his living is still earned by his industry, and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread. I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the West, I would say to every man in the East who follows his own plow, and to every mechanic, artisan and laborer in every citizen in the country—I would say to every man, everywhere, who wishes by honest means, to gain an honest living. Beware of wiles in sheep's clothing, who ever attempts under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency, bring on distress in money matters and drive the country into paper money, stabs your interests and your happiness to the heart."

"The herd of hungry wolves who live on other men's earnings will rejoice in such a state of things. A system which absorbs into their pockets the fruits of other men's industry is the very system for them. A government that produces or countenances uncertainty, fluctuations, violent risings and fallings in prices, and, finally, paper money, is a government exactly after their own heart. Hence these men are always for change. They will never let well enough alone."

"A condition of public affairs in which property is safe, honestly earned of its rewards, and every man secure in his own hard gains, is on paradise for them. Give them just the reverse of this state of things, bring no change and change often enough, let it not be known today what will be the value of property tomorrow, let no man be able to say whether the money in his pocket or bag will be money or worthless rags in the morning and despise labor till darkness work shall earn but a living—give them this state of things, and you give them the consummation of their earthly bliss."

Daniel Webster.

THE SANDY BRIDGE.

One of the People, at Least, Objects to Paying Ten Per Cent. of its Cost.

SANDY, Oct. 6.—To THE EDITOR:—Is it not time the officials who represent the people of Clackamas county strengthen their vision of wisdom and philosophy? I saw in the Morning Oregonian of the 5th a proposition from Clackamas county for 50 percent. of the cost of a bridge across the Sandy river in Clackamas county. Now then the city of Portland has offered forty percent. of the cost of this bridge and stands by it to build a temporary bridge. Our county says the people of the locality of the bridge should raise the ten per cent. The people of this section have enough to do to make the road without saddling ten per cent. of the cost of the bridge on them. The question is, has it been the custom and practice of the people in the localities where bridges have been built at great cost to pay ten per cent.? If they have we would like to hear of it? The people of our locality pay their just share of taxes and they are entitled to just as much consideration as any other part of Clackamas county. The division between us is the cause of the division between us, and if good practice is not stopped it will materialize to a division of Clackamas county. It is a growing sentiment and there is only one way to avert it, and that is to change the past practice to more liberal and substantial acts, and then the people of Clackamas county will be satisfied with their county.

W. D. PRICELESS.

LOVE.

[For the Enterprise.]

I knew not Love.

My spirit dwelt in bright content,

Life's rosy hours in full bloom spent,

Or, weeping with a soft, dreary mood,

Some mad fancy overwelded—

Till Love drew nigh.

A sweet, low, murmuring voice,

Came with the strange unhidden guest;

To smile or weep I did not know,

Nor yet could bid the intruder go.

So Love remained.

Twas not a freak of passing hour,

Henceforth my life would own her power,

And all my world grow strangely best,

When Love first drew me to her breast.

Love still abides.

What if Life's morn are dull or fair?

Its morn beset with cloudy care?

Love bends on me true, tender eyes,

And in them shines earth's paradise.

Love will not fail.

Though night of death may intervene,

Love's radiant smile will light the scene;

We cannot part while love abide.

For Love at last is loathed.

M. C. H.

HUSBAND TO WIFE.

[For the Enterprise.]

Smooth is thy brow, no chilling wind,

Hath swept across thy spirits' sadness,

Causeth all its harmonious chords

To wake one strain of sadness.

Thy laureus eye with beauty beams;

As high emotions stillly speaking,

And richly swell thy glad voice.

The song of Love repeateth.

When evening shadows fall around,

I hear serenade music stealing,

As gentle zephyr breathing soft,

A wake each deeper sigh.

And as I view those other worlds,

That in the deep hills distance shine,