

# Oregon City Enterprise.

Published Every Friday.

CHAS. MESERVE,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY AND COUNTY.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, \$2.00  
Six months, 1.00  
Three months, .50  
Subscriptions payable in advance.  
Advertising rates given on application.

Entered at the Post Office in Oregon City, Or., as second class matter.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1892.

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

### AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Oswego,	G. W. Prosser
Gauby,	Geo. Knight
Clackamas,	W. S. Runyan
Milwaukie,	Gary & Washington
Union Mills,	G. J. Trullinger
Ains,	F. S. Bramhall
Meadow Brook,	Chas. Holman
New Era,	W. S. Newberry
Wilsonville,	Henry Wiley
Park Place,	Hamilton & Washburn
Barlow,	Mrs. G. A. Sheppard
Clatskanie,	T. M. Cross
St. Paul,	J. Q. Geese
Malina,	C. T. Roward
Clatsop,	H. M. Cooper
Molalla,	N. M. Moody
Marquam,	E. M. Hartman
Enterprise,	B. Jennings
Astoria,	F. Wiley
Orville,	L. J. Perdue
Ragle Creek,	H. Wilborn
Sunnyside,	John Welsh
Danacross,	J. C. Elliott
Sandy,	F. Gutsch
Salmon,	Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Corvallis,	Geo. J. Currie
Cherryville,	Mrs. M. J. Hamner
Marmot,	Adolph Aschoff

### IMPENDING PROBLEM.

Had the populists taken as their chief battle cry, the evils of foreign immigration and insisted on restriction amounting almost to exclusion, instead of advocating the absurd fallacy of two per cent. government loans as the solution of all evils, their hope of success would probably have been much better founded than it now is, for the evils of foreign immigration are much more inwrought into the existing ills to which this country is subject than we generally suppose, and it is impossible to fully understand just how far-reaching these are without entering into all the details constituting the fabric of society.

One of the most unpleasant features of this question, especially if total exclusion be considered, is that it means cutting asunder of family ties, many persons having come to America as forerunners of the family whom they intend to assist to come over as fast as the better wages of this country will permit them to earn the required cost of passage. But this phase of the question cannot be a controlling one in determining the question at issue from the standpoint of judgment. There is probably not a thinking person but will readily admit the necessity for restriction or exclusion, for a large share of the poverty and crime of this country, especially in large cities, is attributable to the influx of a foreign population which the native element has found it impossible to assimilate. American labor ought not to compete with foreign pauper labor either at home or abroad. The conditions which cause cheap and pauper labor in the old countries will in time fix themselves upon America if unrestricted immigration is allowed to continue.

There are but three important questions presented for determination, and these in their order are as follows: First—What shall be done? Shall we continue to boast of our "harbor of refuge"—offering a welcome to all who come? or shall we protect our own interests and provide for posterity the best surroundings and conditions that the proper fostering of our fertile resources will permit? The answer to this ought not to be a difficult one either for native or adopted Americans.

Second—How shall this result be obtained? As is too often the case with questions of public policy, this question has already been pushed into the future for so long a time that its solution will require the application of heroic treatment. Crime and poverty have been thrust upon us from every land, and largely on account of their increasing presence the necessity for action is imperative, thus working a hardship on those who have left relatives behind whom they desire to bring to be near them. The foisting of these twin evils upon us has increased in magnitude till it has assumed the proportions of a malignant ulcer whose only remedy is fearless treatment, which to be thorough and practical must be by a far reaching exclusion act.

Third—When shall this be? The makers of the constitution in their far reaching wisdom foresaw the evil and provided for its remedy to be applied in prohibition of immigration not prior to 1898, but permitting restrictions at any time congress should see fit. The immense area and great resources which have been made available by recent inventions, have combined to defer that time, but that the axe should now be laid at the root of the matter seems conclusive. There should be no delay in meeting the issue squarely.

### AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

The Victoria Colonist, the best paper in Western Canada, keeps a close watch of American affairs and is well informed concerning matters in the United States. Its opinion, therefore, is entitled to much weight. The populists charge that all who oppose their visionary schemes are prejudiced by party affiliations. They cannot charge this against the Colonist which under the head of "A Futile Attempt" says: "One of the objects of the People's party in the United States is to get cheap money. Its members hoped to be able to elect a resident and legislature that would make the government the people's banker. Laws were to be enacted compelling the govern-

ment to lend money to those that need it at two per cent., and that, too, on security that bankers do not always consider sound. They have failed in this, but now in the states in which they have a majority they expect to effect the same purpose by enacting usury laws, which will make it a punishable offense to charge more than a very low rate of interest. We do not know whether they intend to supplement this law by another one compelling men who have money to lend at the rate of interest they have made lawful, and denying capitalists on pain of death or something like it, the privilege of leaving the country or of sending their money out of it.

"We wonder if these people know that they are trying to do what governments in other ages and many countries have attempted and failed most signally to accomplish. Governments in former ages have meddled with trade in every shape and way. They have enacted stringent usury laws, they have tried to fix the price of corn, of bread, of wool, and a hundred other commodities. They have ordained that certain kinds of labor shall be paid at certain rates and have attached severe punishments to the violation of their laws. But it was all in vain. Trade refused to be bound by the fetters that governments had made for it. The laws were evaded in scores of ways, some of them so clumsy that those only who wanted to be blind failed to see that the law had been violated. The usury laws were broken more frequently and more impudently than any of the others. The lender generally found a way to dictate his own terms, and made the borrower a party to his infringement of law as well as the sufferer from his illegal actions. What has happened in other countries in other ages, will be sure to happen in this country, and in Kansas and other states in which the people's party obtain the direction of affairs. The man who has money will lend it on his own terms, or will not lend at all, and he will be allowed to make his own bargains independently of the law.

"It is somewhat singular that there are many men who see nothing wrong or foolish in attempting to make a law to regulate the interest to be paid for money, who would laugh at the notion of making laws to regulate the price of beef or flour or tea or sugar. Yet one law would be just as wise—or as foolish—as the other. There is nothing mysterious about money. It is subject to the same laws as other commodities which men deal in, and the community can be no more benefited by attempting to fix its price by law than by attempting to determine by legislation what shall be paid for the use of houses or lands, or horses or machinery."

### WE NEVER KNOW.

The tax gatherer ought to be well known in Oregon and he would be were he not numerous individuals. The owner of a small place free from debt has to entertain the county assessor, the school and the city assessor. After making the acquaintance of these parties, each of whom must be paid for his services, he entertains in turn the sheriff, the school clerk, the city tax collector and the road supervisor, to each of whom he must contribute a small, or possibly large, sum to maintain the various branches of government, and for the expense of collecting. This manner of collection in addition to the "indebtedness clause," which is used by many moneyed men as a cover under which they escape all taxation, make the poor man's tax much greater than it ought to be. The man who is actually benefited by the indebtedness clause is not the owner of a small home or the farmer who owns a few hundreds, for both are assessed at a higher rate to make up for the tax dodging practices carried on under cover of the law exempting indebtedness, and which was passed ostensibly for the poor man.

The motto for the coming legislature should be "let no property escape taxation," and having this thought before them proceed to frame such a law as will best and most equitably regulate the burden of taxation, let the effect of such a law hit whom it will.

If it is a good thing to have three or four assessors and the same number of tax collectors, all of whom have to be paid for time spent in the performance of their several duties, so that a man never knows when his taxes are all paid, just for the sake of keeping the funds separate, then why not carry this principle a little further and have a state tax collector, a university fund collector, a militia fund collector, a state school fund collector, a general county fund collector, a county school tax collector, a bridge tax collector, and so on ad infinitum, till there are offices enough to go around, when everybody can be supported by the government?

In contradistinction to this is the Iowa plan which makes the county treasurer the sole collector, and he works for a salary so that the total cost for a county like this would not exceed \$2000 including clerk hire. One assessment is made by a precinct assessor under instruction from the county supervisors. Upon this assessment the supervisors make their levy for state, county, school, city, road and special purposes; thus once a citizen has his tax receipt in his pocket he knows that he is done, and he can live without fear and be happy the rest of the year. Let the taxpayer insist upon having justice from the legislature that convenes next month. It is time something was done.

The use and protection of the ballot has received much attention during late years. One of the latest plans emanates from Morris S. Wise in the Social Economist, who proposes making voting compulsory upon every citizen by means of a credit check with which every voter must be supplied immediately after election or be subject to a fine which upon repetition would be increased, and if the citizen persisted in abstaining his franchise should be taken from him. The merit of this plan, if indeed it has any, lies in the assumption that the best elements of society do not vote, and that this policy would force them to make use of this privilege for the good of society at large. If this be true, and Mr. Wise has hit upon a correct solution of existing evils the fact remains that it is impracticable. It assumes that the best element of society is

not controlling public affairs. This being granted, it must follow that a corrupt or venal element will not force the good and upright to vote when by so doing they will deprive themselves of power. Upon the other hand if the better element does not vote it will not force itself to march up to the polls and deposit a ballot. Political power exercised by a man against his will could hardly result in good. If the more competent, as Mr. Wise presumes, do not vote they must be the greater sufferers, and so long as they submit to the evils growing out of an ignorant and corrupt ballot they ought not to be compelled to vote. In fact they could not under a secret ballot, since it might still be deposited blank.

It is said that the hope of Henderson's attorney is not so much in the supreme court as in the governor, it being deemed probable that executive clemency will be extended on account of the youth of the condemned man. While Mr. McGinn is entitled to credit for his able defense of his client, and as an attorney should use his utmost endeavor in the matter, yet the stubborn fact remains that his client has been proven guilty—indeed that part has never been disputed. Not only is he guilty but his previous conduct in this county has marked him as an unsafe man to mingle with his fellows. There exists a strong reason why the law should in this case take its course. There has been growing upon the public a feeling that the courts could not be depended upon to adequately punish crime. This sentiment gave rise to an indignation meeting last spring, and threatened to lynch Wilson in May. It is the forerunner of mob law and the vigilance committee. The findings of the last court have had a salutary influence, but let them once be set aside for any trivial or insufficient reason and the sleeping spirit of insubordination to all law will be aroused, and if Henderson himself does not suffer at the hands of a mob, some more luckless and perhaps innocent person may answer at the bar of public opinion executed by mob law.

A DEMOCRATIC exchange says: "The democratic party of Oregon has been subjected to a thorough and severe purging. While it made the party mighty sick for awhile, thank God, it got all the Penroyer bile off of its stomach and returning health and strength is assured. The party in Oregon will now proceed to build up an organization upon principles and not on the personal popularity of a single man. It has been demonstrated too often that such an organization as the latter is mighty liable to slip a cog in a close place."

Who administered this purgative? Who ever heard a democratic paper rail against our governor before he went off after—not strange gods—but the same gods under a different name? The party that the democracy of Oregon will build up without Governor Penroyer in it will be mighty small. If the Governor isn't holding the lines now he will be before June, '94, and he will be astride of the heap.

The opinion of the citizens of this county who, living north of the Clackamas, are petitioning to be attached to Multnomah county, is entitled to consideration at the hands of the legislature and all citizens of this county, but the people of Multnomah county have no good excuse for signing any petition to detach our territory for their own aggrandisement. It seems to be a case where, being powerful, the people of Portland purpose exercising their power to rob their neighbors and they begin on Clackamas. The fertile hills of Columbia and Washington counties will next arouse their greed.

The Independence West Side is alarmed over the democratic ascendancy and says: "Now that the democratic party has complete control of this country one of the first acts of legislation will be to elect the president by a direct vote of the people. The 140,000 majority of Texas, instead of simply serving to elect fifteen members of an electoral college and no more, would overbalance the votes of a dozen small states. The South has no fear of a tariff for revenue because it already has the cheap labor of the negro."

The president's message is an able and comprehensive document, reviewing the work of the year and showing the present condition of an administration which will compare favorably with any preceding it.

### ELECTION AFTERMATH.

Suggestions for both Parties—What is the Democratic Position?

WILHOIT, Nov. 25.—[TO THE EDITOR:]—Election is over and every one is surprised. It is hard to tell who is most surprised, the republicans at their defeat, or the democrats at their victory. A surprise awaited the people's party also. When they saw those southern states that were going to roll up such a majority for Weaver, all going democratic as usual, a "solid South" still, in spite of third party enthusiasm. And worse and most bitter surprise of all must have been the sight of Gov. Penroyer in the democratic ranks at the Portland ratification cheering for Cleveland.

And now after the smoke of battle has rolled away every one is asking himself and every one else, what does it mean? What is the cause of the great change in public sentiment? And nearly all seem inclined to attribute it to the tariff. "The people have decided that they want to try free trade," they say.

No man living can account for the whims that sometimes seize upon a whole nation, but I do not believe that the republican defeat is to be attributed altogether to the tariff, or to a desire among the people for free trade, but to a combination of causes, some of which were far more potent than the tariff.

The people were dissatisfied, restless, and desired a change, and knowing that the contest lay between the two old parties they voted for Cleveland. And why did they do it? Is the question. If it was on the tariff they must have voted by instinct rather than by reason, for no man can tell what the position of the democratic party is on the tariff except that it advocates "tariff reform." And so does every one; but tariff

reform might mean an increase of tariff for it might mean reduction.

The financial question figured largely in the result. Why it should be more than I can tell, but the people had somehow got the idea that the democracy was more favorable to free coinage of silver than the republicans. Where they got that idea is hard to tell, but they had it, and it helped elect Cleveland.

The republicans say, we want every dollar with equal value of every other dollar; the democrats say the same; and the people's party is more emphatic than either of the others in that demand, and that there shall not be one kind of money for the rich man and another for the poor man. Is it any wonder that they distrust the honesty of the professions of the old parties when some of our money is made a legal tender "except where otherwise stipulated in the contract?" The two old parties are alike in their holy horror of anything like contraction.

The republicans have made one fatal mistake in attempting to bolster up and defend some of the shattered idols of the party. The chairman of the republican committee, Mr. Brownell, did a wise thing when he refused to attempt to defend the financial history of the republican party. Had the republicans all over the country done the same, and refused to defend men simply because they were republicans, and shown a disposition to purge their ranks of some of its rascals, they would today have been triumphant instead of a badly whipped party.

Can the republican party ever regain its lost ground, or is it dead? Many are asking themselves. I believe it can regain its lost ground. But its leaders must remember that this is an age of progress, and the science of political economy is going through a course of evolution which no party can stop or turn any more than they can a Missouri cyclone.

It is not necessary to advocate anarchism, communism, or socialism; but there are some abuses which the people have set out to remedy, and they are not going to rest easy until they have accomplished their ends. Among these are the tyranny of railroad corporations, trusts and combinations of all kinds. They propose to remedy the irregularities of our present system of taxation; to stop adulteration of food; to stop dealing in options, thus controlling the price of products. When the republican party will show a disposition to deal with all these questions in earnest instead of merely as an electioneering dodge then the people will regain confidence in the party and not until then. E. F. CARTER.

Anyone who wants to purchase a Christmas present can make the best selection by looking through our complete stock of holiday goods. BURNMASTER & ANDERSON.

### Dancing Academy.

Prof. Al Koser, instructor at Portland Select Dancing academy, at Hilberian hall, Portland, will open a branch academy at Armory hall, in this city to assemble on Monday evenings. Those wishing to join the class can apply to Mr. Everett Hickman at Walling's cigar store, who is receiving applications and will explain terms. Join at once. 11-25

### Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, or with any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottle free at G. A. Harding's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

### Speculation Dangerous.

Scarcely a day passes without the news of some large failure flashing over the wires—the usual result of speculation in stock or some equally dangerous venture. The same electric current carries to dear distant friend the sad tidings of death of loved ones—too often the result of speculation in patent nostrums. Moore's Revealed Remedy is no speculation but is sold on positive guarantee. Do not fail to go to your druggist and ask for your money if not satisfied. We know you will go and buy another bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' and Gents', robes at Holman & Warner's Undertaking parlors. If



Can be counted on to cure Catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's nothing new. For 25 years it has been doing that very thing. It gives prompt relief—and complete relief—but you want more than that. And you get it, with this Remedy—there's a cure that is perfect and permanent. The worst chronic cases, no matter of how long standing, yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. "Gold in the Hand" needs but a few applications. Catarrhal Headache, and all the troubles that come from Catarrh, are at once relieved and cured. You can count on something else, too—\$500 in cash. You can count on it, but it's more than doubtful whether you earn it. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy, in good faith, offer that amount for an incurable case of Catarrh. Don't think that you have one, though. They'll pay you, if you can't cure you. That's certain. But they can cure you. That's just about as certain, too. Can you ask more?

### DR. L. WHITE,

DENTIST.  
Over Gausfield's Drug Store,  
Office days, from the 1st to 12th of each month.  
Artificial teeth on rubber, first class, \$15.  
Gold fillings from \$2 up. All work guaranteed.

# The Approaching Holiday Season

Brings to mind that our relatives and friends must be remembered with some suitable present.

## Our Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Department,

Is full of many choice selections that we are sure will please you, having spared no pains or money to make this department as attractive as possible. We carry one of the best and largest lines of

## Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes

in Clackamas county, and can show some very handsome designs in

## FANCY SHOES AND SLIPPERS

For house wear—just the present for father, mother or your best friend. We also invite your examination of our elegant assortment of

## XMAS GOODS INCLUDING DOLLS

That are a pleasing sight in themselves, besides **TOYS** for the children and an endless variety of BRIC-A-BRAC for the grown folks.

COME EARLY WHILE THE SELECTIONS ARE BEST.

Park Place Cash Store.

# CRASH!

DOWN COMES THE PRICES.

Furniture,  
Window  
Shades  
Carpets,  
Etc., Etc.,

At prices never before dreamed of in Oregon City.

Holman & Warner

Undertakers & Embalmers.

## ANDERSON WALKER, Painter and House Decorator

PAPER-HANGING AND KALSOMINING.

I carry the largest and best assorted stock of wall paper ever brought to Oregon City, and will sell at Portland prices. Let me give you figures on your work. Shop on Seventh street, near Center.



## Cooke's Stables,

W. H. COOKE, Manager,

Successor to U. H. T. & L. Co.

Corner Fourth and Main Streets,

OREGON CITY.

The LEADING LIVERY STABLE of the City. Rigs of any description furnished on short notice.

All kinds of Truck and Delivery Business promptly attended to.

Horses Boarded and Fed on reasonable terms.

## WOOD TURNING

—AND—

## SCROLL SAWING

BOXES OF ANY SIZES MANUFACTURED

Parties desiring Wood Turning, Patterns, Brackets, or

## Shop Carpenter's Work

Will be Suited by Calling on Me.

Doors, Windows and Blinds TO ORDER.

G. H. BESTOW,  
Opp. the Congregational Church