

Oregon City Enterprise.

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CHAS. MESERVE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

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

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Owego,	G. W. Prosser
Cahy,	Geo. Knight
Clackamas,	A. Mather
Milwaukie,	Gary & Wistinger
Union Mills,	G. J. Trullinger
Ains,	E. S. Bramhall
Meadow Brook,	Chas. Holman
New Era,	W. S. Newberry
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Park Place,	Hamilton & Washburn
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Mulino,	C. T. Howard
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AFTER THE BATTLE.

A year of education in failures, losses and hard times incident to the unsettled condition of the country owing to the threatened innovations in the laws governing trade and business has convinced a large majority of the voters in the Northern states that they were wrong in voting for free trade last year, and they have spoken in no unmistakable voice in favor of protection to American labor and products. It was a mistake on the part of the manufacturer of the East to suppose that he would be allowed free raw material and a protected mill. It was a mistake for the workmen to suppose that they could apply a policy which would take away the manufacturer's profits without cutting in upon his own daily earnings. It was and is a mistake for the farmer to think that any protection except that upon products of his own farm does not benefit him. All Americans, no matter what their occupation, have certain things in common which are interdependent and one cannot suffer without all feeling the effect. It is, therefore, to the interest of all concerned to adopt and pursue that policy that protects America from pauper immigrants, pauper labor and pauper products of the world both east and west of us.

The logical sequence of the election so far as it goes is to make McKinley the leader in 1897, but there are other elections pending before another presidential election, and these, especially the congressional election of next year will bring national issues prominently to the front all over the country and they as well as all discussions in congress and incident to the campaign will bear upon the selections of a candidate so that it is yet too early to select the standard bearer for 1896. Still Tuesday's election was a straw in the current and will strongly incline the popular mind towards McKinley as the leader in the next national race. Next to the general result which everyone felt in the election as a party man, there was deep interest all over the country in selecting judges in Chicago where the anarchist and anarchistic governor were trying to defeat Judge Gary, who tried and sentenced the anarchists and in New York where Judge Maynard by the grace of Governor Flower and David B. Hill was the sitting judge and candidate of the democratic party. The general thinking public which desires the best interests regardless of party ties was desirous of seeing the former elected and the latter defeated. It is to the credit of Chicago that it retained Judge Gary and to New York in that it defeated Isaac Maynard, and the country at large will have more confidence in the two great cities of the land on account of the result of Tuesday's contest.

THE TRAMPS ARMING.

People have been accustomed to look upon the tramp as a usually harmless nuisance to be fed and proceed on his way, but the San Francisco Bulletin describes a new phase of the nuisance which bids fair to bring the gentry into the disrepute which they so rightly deserve. It says: "Tramps are now beginning to exhibit organizations. They travel in large bodies and in some cases display arms. They seize transportation and pretty soon will widen the field of their operations. All this is in accordance with the well-known law of their evolution. Tramps are familiar figures in history for centuries. They appear on the scene in times of industrial depression. Taine says they are the flies that gather around a rotten state of society. They present themselves first as isolated individuals, aimlessly wandering about. Each professes to be in search of work, but all more or less constantly pray that they may not find it.

There seems to be some charm in a mode of life that is outwardly so repulsive. But there is in it no care for the morrow. There is also excitement in the incidents of the traveling which is done. The good shelter for one night makes a pleasing contrast with the poor accommodations of the night which precedes. In his isolated state the tramp is usually harmless, though he can be vicious at the distant and unprotected home. In time, however, the lone wanderer begins to associate himself with others. The tramps in this stage travel in twos and threes, growing more insolent and exacting. It is not every sort of charity that will be

accepted now. Clothes or food not of the best kind are scrupulously rejected. Headquarters on the line of march suffer badly. Sometimes crimes of the most atrocious character are committed. Acting together the humble wanderers of a short time ago shortly change into brigands, who take what they want and attack those who resist. There is one other stage after this, but strictly in the line of evolution. The tramps from small bodies of twos and threes organize into companies with regular officers. If they are allowed to continue the companies will grow into regiments, the regiments into a small army with its regular generals, and a guerrilla war of robbers is upon us.

At least this is the course which the tramps pursued in the French revolution. Recent events show that we are in this matter at the last stage of development but one. The tramps have become sufficiently strong in number to seize railroad trains and secure free travel. If unchecked they will soon be plundering these same trains. They will also make descents on small and isolated villages and sack them. With the hopefulness with which all social or political developments are regarded, we will expect that the tramp nuisance will disappear just as soon as the industrial skies clear up.

There is a disposition to accept the tramp on his own statement, and take him at his own valuation—that he is an unhappy person who can find no work to support himself, and that has in consequence been driven to a vagabond life because there was no other method of securing something to eat; but this, in a great majority of cases, is nothing but fiction. Every industrial depression in the United States has sent forth tramps of a more or less genuine character. In 1878 the tramps of the new era first began to make their appearance. They have since kept on increasing in number and in power by organization.

In the long interval since the date mentioned the greatest industrial activity ever exhibited in our country had been in progress. But it beckoned few or no tramps from their idle ways. It is evident that this social disorganization has reached the point at which it will have to be taken in hand. Cities and towns can easily enough take care of themselves. There is work to be done about them to which tramps can be set whether they will or not. The villages and towns will evidently have to organize, if the demoralization continues, in self-defense. It will be easy enough to present a stronger organization than can be perfected by any ordinary body of tramps.

INTERNAL REVENUES.

The democratic advocacy of free trade having caused a deficiency in the treasury, the ways and means committee has been casting about for some way in which to add to the receipts and has about concluded to do this by raising the internal revenue rate. The tax on beer is to be doubled. It is estimated that the present tax of \$1 on a barrel of beer amounts to about one-fifth of a cent per glass, and it is calculated an increase of \$1 a barrel which would make this tax about two-fifths of a cent per glass, would not effect the retail selling price of the drink, and the tax of \$2 a barrel would not be more than half the tax on the alcohol in the beer of what the whiskey tax is, the tax being collected on the alcohol in the beer, and not on the bulk of beer itself. An income of \$32,000,000 a year is calculated on from the increase if made. The tax on whiskey will probably be increased 10 cents making it \$1 instead of 90 cents as now. This increase is reckoned to increase the income \$12,000,000.

The present tax on manufactured tobacco black tobacco, etc., including cigars, is 6c. It is proposed to double this to increase the duty by \$16,000,000. The tax on cigars, which is now 3c, it is proposed to increase to 4c, which would add \$6,000,000 to the revenue. In connection with this it is proposed to reduce the import duty on tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars to encourage the manufacture in this country and increase the revenue by increasing the importation.

As has been said before, it is not proposed to re-establish any tax on sugar, but the abolition of the bounty would save the government \$10,000,000 a year, practically adding this much to the revenue. It is calculated that if these things are done the aggregate increase of revenue will be \$76,000,000, and it is believed by the democrats that there would be a sufficient increase of revenue resulting from an increase of importations at lower duties to raise this to near \$100,000,000.

No boy or girl can be a constant reader of the Youths Companion without becoming reasonably well informed upon almost all subjects. So marked is its influence upon the minds of the youth that its readers are almost without exception better informed than those who do not. It is a great educational factor—a valuable auxiliary to the boasted public school system of this country. It should be in every family where there are children old enough to read or listen to it. The parent who encourages his child to read the Youths Companion is doing much to start him on the highway to an intelligent manhood. It is presently the paper of papers for the children and youth.

The Globe-Democrat says: "There is no excuse for Senator Vest's assertion that the repeal of the Sherman law will contract the currency to the extent of \$40,000,000 a year. Every dollar of silver coin and silver paper in existence will remain, and its debt-paying power has not been in any way impaired. The Senator, of course, knows this. If he means that repeal will reduce the per capita circulation he is probably mistaken, as, the silver mine out of the way, we are likely to receive from the outside world at least as much gold as the present Sherman law, if it remain in operation, would furnish us of silver."

APPROPOS of the Pennoyer proclamation there comes from Pendleton a well-knownited report to the effect that a well-known divine sent Pennoyer the following letter: "Sir—I have consulted the Lord concerning your recent proclamation and am in receipt of his answer. He says, 'you attend to your business and he will attend to his.'"

The republican rally and ratification set for Thursday night is eminently appropriate since the elections vindicated the principles for which the party stands pledged and for which it has contended. Republicans who believe in those principles may therefore meet and rejoice with their brethren who voted and worked for the success of the candidates and the principles upon which they stood. It was a national victory as much as was possible where a national election was not held, having been fought largely upon national issues. Let every republican be present.

The subject matter of the Pennoyer thanksgiving proclamation, and the evident motive which prompted its utterance, should consign the author to oblivion and the day designated should be utterly ignored by all good citizens. It subjects the fair state of Oregon to the contumely and derision of the country in order that the governor may vent his spite and obtain personal notoriety.

PRESIDENT Cleveland seems not to have remembered Pennoyer's prior proclamation else he would have excepted this commonwealth from the thanksgiving ordered for the 30th, instead of commanding it "to be kept and observed by all people in our land." He probably thinks more of the people of Oregon than he does of their governor, and does not wish to punish them for the demagoguery of their executive.

The question of durability of pavements is under discussion now, so the following from the Pacific Builder will be of interest. It says: "Have you noticed the effect of six months' wear on the 'genuine' Trinidad asphalt. Look at the holes already ground through along the car track on Morrison street and then observe the unbroken surface of the brick pavement on Stark street and draw your own conclusion."

The President must have had our governor in mind when he wrote, "It is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to a contemplation of the blessings we have received from the hand of God." Pennoyer, who is somewhat sarcastic himself, should appreciate this keen thrust.

WORKMEN throughout the East being out of employment this year had time to go to the polls and vote, hence the republican victory. They were too busy while the republicans were in power to go to the polls.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "The Northern workman sees clearly that Cleveland cannot control his party, that the South sits in the saddle in congress, and he has, therefore, cast his vote against the democratic party as a protest against the impending withdrawal of protection from American industries and American labor. The action of the democratic senate on the repeal bill, with its display of utter incapacity to govern, and the threat of an anti-protection tariff are the chief causes of democratic defeat. The elections yesterday mark the beginning of the end."

Los Angeles Times: "A reflux tide has set in, and nothing short of impossible intervention of providence can avert the stranding of that badly-managed craft, Democracy, in the shoal water into which Captain Cleveland has run her. The result in Ohio, where Governor McKinley is re-elected by a magnificent plurality, points with almost unerring certainty to the choice of the foremost republican leader of his time as the nominee of the republicans in 1896. He made his last fight squarely on the protection issue and has won decidedly."

Oregonian: "So far as the election is more than blind striking of wounded business and an impoverished country against the party in power, it is explicit protest against disturbance of present tariff legislation. The silver question has been taken out of the way by repeal. Desires to punish the democracy for its reluctance to vote repeal does not account for the considerable change. Tariff legislation impends. The effect of the threat of change on business is apparent in closed factories and idle workmen. The four great eastern states that voted yesterday are industrial. The tariff was the national issue uppermost in the minds of the voters. The verdict was decisive. The country does not want a change so bad as it did a year ago. This is less an illustration of the fickleness of constituencies than of their limited range of vision. It was a mistake to suppose that the profits of employers could be cut off and the wages of workmen retained. The latter change was not desired and is now rejected."

PENNOYERLETTES.

Following are a few of the comments of the press relative to Oregon's crank governor:

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: "The proclamation is, in fact, little less than a stump speech, and is entirely characteristic of the ass that wrote it."

The New York World suggests that the people of Oregon ought to pray for wisdom to elect a better governor.

The Pioneer Press is of the opinion that he is probably the most pestiferous demagogue in the United States, for he is exactly of the sort that we call "cranks"; one whose words contain a veiled incitation to any sort of mischief that may suggest itself to a disordered mind.

The Chicago Journal classes him in the same boat with Algeldi, and adds: "Every repeal of this gubernatorial freak has done hitherto has been characterized by execrable taste and bad manners, but this, we believe, is the first time that he has been publicly and flagrantly sacrilegious. His proclamation is an outrage upon the religion as it is an insult to the intelligence of the people of his state."

IN THE PALOUSE COUNTRY.

Interesting Letter From Frank Kruse—Harvesting With Fur Caps On.

TO THE EDITOR:—As it has been only two weeks since I left the Willamette valley and came out to this country for my health I find it awful cold for a Webfoot. Last night it

frose ice one-fourth of an inch thick, and today it is cold and hardly thawing a bit. Talk about hard times in the valley! There is no comparison to the times here where they raise fifty bushels of wheat to our one.

There is a great deal of grain not cut here, and some will not be cut because it is green. The hum of the threshing machine is heard on all sides, and then there is a scarcity of machines. I saw two headers from the door this morning in operation, while it is as cold as blazes. Here is where the tramps ought to be who like to harvest in cool weather. It looks funny to see men harvesting with fur caps, mittens and overcoats on, and then can hardly keep warm. Grain is yielding well but there is no price. Buyers have quit buying, and there is hardly a sack to be had for love or money. Much grain was damaged by the early rains, and by the looks more still will be damaged by the weather, as it looks very much like snow at the present time, with lots of stacks not threshed and some of them poorly built. The man I am stopping with, Mr. Bramlett, got through with his heading and stacking only yesterday. He has twelve wheat and ten barley stacks and the machine is coming to them in a week. You can see what a fix he is in, and he is not the only one by dozens in Washington in the same fix. Money they dream of, but it's a thing they have not seen for so long they hardly know what it is.

A man by the name of J. W. Cave, who formerly lived in Oregon, has a farm here. He cut 400 acres of grain and threshed from the same 10700 bushels wheat and barley, making an average of 26 2/3 bushels; and then he claims a loss of fully one-third. Add that to what he threshed makes 36 bushels to the acre. He had fifty racks of grain and all the tops were a dead loss. From this you can see how the grain crop is spoiling up here. It snowed about two inches last night, and it looks wintry here to a Webfoot and threshing going on at the same time.

Wood and coal are things a man can get here only for spot cash, as one man has control of the wood yards and will sell for cash only. I tell you farmers are in a bad fix up here and the prospects indicate no change for a while. Oregon, where harvesting and winter don't both come on the same day, is the country for me to stay in. Yours truly, FRANK M. KRUSE, Nov. 3, 1893.

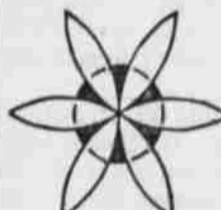
A Cheap Home.

One-half mile from Mulino postoffice, school house, public hall, grist mill, store ect., 61 acres all under fence, half plowed, 15 acres, under cultivation, orchard, house barn etc. Land perfectly level, on bench and Molalla bottom, no rocky waste land. Is a rare bargain. Address C. T. HOWARD, Mulino, Or.

Fish, Fish.

Oregon City Fish Market opposite corner from Pope's hardware store, carries full stock of fish, poultry, and game in season. Oysters and salt-water fish received fresh from the coast. Orders promptly filled. R. T. Humphrys.

Dry granulated sugars 15 to 16 pounds \$1, roast coffee 25c, a pound and school books and supplies away down, at the Red Front.



SIX POINTS, out of many, where Doctor Pierce's Pellets are better than other pills:

1. They're the smallest, and easiest to take—little sugar-coated granules that every child takes readily.
2. They're perfectly easy in their action—no griping, no disturbance.
3. Their effects last. There's no reaction afterwards. They regulate or cleanse the system, according to size of dose.
4. They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.
5. Put up in glass—are always fresh.
6. They cure Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

R. E. DYER,

Tin and Plumbing Shop.

First-class Mechanical Work Guaranteed.

Seventh street, Oregon City.

LONG TIME WITHOUT INTEREST

A GOOD INVESTMENT is one that brings big returns.

A GOOD MEDICINE is the one that does what is claimed for it.

OREGON KIDNEY TEA

will cure all Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Constipation, Diabetes, Scalding Pains when Urinating, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Irritation of the Bladder, Brick Test Deposits and Bright's Disease.

CURE YOURSELF and Live a Long Time without paying interest on your Lease of Life, by suffering.

OREGON CITY ROSE CO. No. 3 Regular meeting third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 P. M. O. W. BLACK, J. D. HENNER Pres. H. B. STRANGE, Sec. S. HANCOCK, F. Wm.

COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S SPRING BOTTOM PANTS EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

ADDRESS: SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

For the next 60 days we will make the following reductions:

- Our 36 inch plaid wool flannels, good value 35c, now 25c.
- Our 36 inch twilled plaid suitings, good value 45c, now 35c.
- Double fold storm serges, good value 50c, now 40c.
- Rathmore fine wool suitings, good value 45c, now 35c.
- Our 10c grade outing flannel now sold for 7c.
- Misses and childrens' pebble goat shoes with capped toes, former prices \$1.25 and \$1.45, now sold for \$1.00.
- Ladies natural wool undervests reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.00.
- Ladies' heavy wool hose, former price 35c now 25c.

Groceries and Provisions Sold at Close Prices.

FLOUR, - PER - BARREL - \$3.10.
Sugar 15, 16 and 18 pounds for \$1.
BEST PEARL OIL 65c FOR 5 GALLON

—WANTED TO EXCHANGE GOODS FOR—

Butter, eggs, oats, wheat, beans, potatoes, bailed hay, onions and poultry

Park Place Cash Store.

Furniture and Undertaking.



R. L. Holman carries a fine line of Furniture, Lounges, Wall Paper and Carpets at lowest possible living rates, also a fine line of Caskets and Coffins, Ladies' and Gents' robes, which ARE NOT EXCELLED OUTSIDE OF PORTLAND. Cut of hearse in this advertisement.

Prairie Nurseries

DAVID J. COX, Prop., CANBY, - - OREGON.

Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Prune, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond.

Trees Strong and Healthy and True to Name.

Special care taken in digging to prevent mutilating the roots. Orders promptly filled. Prices to suit the times. Write for prices.

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W. S. MAPLE, Blacksmithing and Repairing.

Having one of the best shoers in the state in my employ, I make

HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY. ALL WORK ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY. Shop opposite corner from Pope's hardware store. OREGON CITY, OREGON.

FOR ABSOLUTELY PURE DRUGS

G. A. HARDING. NONE BUT COMPETENT PHARMACISTS EMPLOYED

Fine Perfumeries and Toilet Articles. Also a full stock of

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice that the undersigned will apply to the County Court of Clackamas county, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1893, for a license to sell, dispense, and vend liquor in less quantities than one gallon in Cascade precinct, in said county of Clackamas, for the period of six months, and hereto annexes his petition which he will present to the County Court at said time.

To the Honorable County Court of Clackamas county, Oregon: We, the undersigned legal voters and householders of Cascade precinct, Clackamas county, and state of Oregon, most respectfully petition your honorable body to grant a license in P. A. Meising to sell, dispense, and vend liquor in less quantities than one gallon for the term of six months; and your petition will ever pray.

- | Names. | Names. |
|-----------------|------------------|
| C. C. Chase | Thomas Phelan |
| F. Gotsch | T. H. Anderson |
| C. Ardus | Joseph A. Willit |
| H. B. Chase | Wm. Waage |
| Adam Kotzman | Eric Waage |
| E. W. Robb | P. McAdam |
| Gilbert Jonard | S. Balor |
| T. D. Phelps | John I. Kri |
| J. C. Criele | Paul Dunn |
| P. P. Heia | Folk Stasas |
| G. Gilbertson | John Borholm |
| Wm. Schlie | J. H. Weyer |
| H. Riederbusch | George Hebe |
| C. M. Bailey | V. Faye |
| Henry Bigger | Conrad Stramer |
| James Gline | A. Katzer |
| S. D. Coelman | John Ulrich |
| F. A. Lyman | Gilbert Epperson |
| Joseph Hasnals | Theo. Koehnelt |
| Wm. Hardin | James Park |
| M. L. Ewing | Kund Pugh |
| Herman Braun | H. H. Wadner |
| Fred Zogg | W. F. Grayson |
| J. E. Jouard | K. Ellhuoy |
| J. E. Stone | John Epperson |
| Henry Stueky | H. Frey |
| Henry Koch | Charles Harding |
| Godfrid Stuckay | Dr. P. Heninger |
| Ole Melhusen | Julius Wendland |
| J. J. A. Tietz | Isacker |
| H. T. Fischer | M. Koenecker |
| Gottlieb Mullo | R. E. Hoatt |
| E. F. Andre | Geo. A. Leslie |
| O. W. Black | T. A. Blatterly |
| J. H. Revenue | John Collins |
| John S. Gilbert | Charles Cutler |
| Ulrich Strubel | John Tavill |
| H. Fischer | A. Andre |
| | J. F. Ayre |
| | E. B. Kelly |

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—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