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CHAS. MESERVE,

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FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894.

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Oswego,	G. W. Prosser
Canby,	Geo. Knight
Clackamas,	A. Mather
Milwaukie,	Gary & Wissinger
Union Mills,	G. J. Trullinger
Alma,	E. S. Bramhall
Meadow Brook,	Chas Holman
New Era,	W. S. Newberry
Wilsonville,	Henry Miley
Park Place,	Hamilton & Washburn
Barlow,	Mrs. G. A. Sheppard
Gladstone,	T. M. Cross
Stafford,	J. Q. Gage.
Mulino,	C. T. Howard
Carus,	R. M. Cooper
Molalla,	Annie Stubbs.
Marquam,	E. M. Hartman
Eutteville	B. Jennings
Aurora,	F. Glesy
Orville,	L. J. Perdue
Eagle Creek,	H. Wilbern
Sunnyside,	John Welsh
Damascus,	J. C. Elliott
Sandy,	F. Gotsch
Salmon,	Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Currinsville,	Geo. J. Currin
Cherryville,	Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot,	Adolph Aschoff

FOR GOVERNOR, WHO?

The nominee for governor on the republican ticket should be a man of affairs who understands in a practical way the needs of the people, taking into account the rights of the farmer, the laborer, the manufacturer, the business man and the capitalist. He should be a successful business man, to the end that he may administer the affairs of state economically and successfully. He should have an extended acquaintance throughout the state and be intelligently informed concerning all sections of the commonwealth so that he may administer in the interest of all without prejudice or partiality. He should be well informed concerning the history, laws and customs of the state, to enable him to act intelligently and in conformity with the precedents heretofore established. He should be a good judge of human nature, capable of discriminating between right and wrong, and steadfast and upright in purpose, so that he will not fear to execute the laws in accordance with his convictions. He must be honest, intelligent, reliable and trustworthy, so that all classes may have confidence in his integrity and ability. With a man possessed of these qualities the republican party may enter the campaign with a confidence inspired by the certainty of success. It will be the pleasure of the delegation from Clackamas to present to the state convention the name of such a man in the person of Captain John T. Apperson, one of the oldest and best known residents of the state.

Mr. Apperson is a pioneer, having arrived in Oregon in 1847, since which time he has been intimately associated with the factors entering into the building up and development of this state. He has served Clackamas county acceptably as sheriff, representative in the lower house and state senator. He has been intimately associated with the State Board of Agriculture as an active member for over twenty years, and was for ten years president of the society. His father died while crossing the plains leaving his mother with a large family dependent upon her efforts and those of the older children, of whom John was the eldest boy. He had, therefore, not only to make his own way but to assist his mother in caring for and educating the younger members of the family. Whilst his career has been eminently successful it will be seen from the above that he is a self-made man, having risen by his own unaided efforts from a poor boy to a successful farmer and breeder. He combines all the sterling qualities which fit him in an eminent degree to act as the standard bearer of the republican party of which he has always been an active, aggressive member.

Should the convention in its wisdom make Mr. Apperson the nominee for governor it will insure to the state for the coming four years a wise, economic and honest administration of the affairs of state in a manner acceptable to the people and creditable to the party nominating him. It would, moreover, be a fitting and just recognition of the republican party in Clackamas county which has almost without exception returned majorities for the ticket, although it has never been recognized by a place on the ticket.

LO! THE POOR NEGRO.

A few days since there was a conference of negroes at Tuskegee, Alabama, many of whom were born in slavery, and all of whom are poor, though a few of them own land, and one of them is a stockholder in a county bank as well as a land owner. But to a man they were poorer a few years ago than they now are, yet these illiterate negroes showed an appreciation of the principles of success which might well be emulated by their white brethren. They have suffered under all those inequalities of national law of which northern populists complain and under inequalities of state laws such as no northern populists would endure. Yet they did not pass resolutions in complaint of silver laws, of tariff laws, or laws of any kind. They just resolved to keep out of debt, to make their expenditures fall within the limits of their incomes, to educate their children more thoroughly than they themselves have been educated, to abstain from intoxicants, to diversify their agiculture, to pay their debts, to honor their women, to demand scrupulous observance of the moralities from their pastors, and, so far as manly principles permit, to live in peace with all men.

Contrast these sensible resolutions with some of the windy protests against "class legislation and capitalistic tyranny" that we have heard of late from people whose opportunities for obtaining pecuniary independence have been immeasurably greater than that of these poor, but eminently progressive negroes. There is no royal or political path from poverty to wealth. The passage is through the painful plains of self-denial, over the rocks of hard labor, through the toils of honesty, but the end thereof is peace and plenty. These self-evident truths the negroes of Tuskegee have learned, and therefore are wiser than many of their white brethren.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PRECINCT ASSESSMENT.

Following is the assessed valuation of Clackamas county, showing the valuation for 1893, by precincts:

Precinct.	Assessed Value.
Abernethy	$271,506
Barlow	51,353
Boring	51,491
Beaver Creek	119,520
Cherryville	21,210
Canyon Creek	44,492
Canby	177,220
Cascade	120,301
Canemah	147,380
Clackamas	277,561
Damascus	177,066
Ely	158,400
Eagle Creek	106,795
Garfield	55,430
George	31,782
Harding	102,385
Highland	114,195
Lower Molalla	84,827
Milk Creek	99,544
Marquam	191,461
Milwaukee	437,300
Needy	137,253
New Era	104,745
Oswego	506,499
Oregon City	968,193
Tualatin	136,465
West Oregon City	493,311
Sievers	30,052
Upper Molalla	187,249
Viola	79,422
Pleasant Hill	124,148
Union	47,954
Soda Springs	71,968
Springwater	55,801
Total	$5,784,353

The populist senators are reported as having come to their senses and changed front on the tariff question. They no longer merely seek to obstruct the passage of the Wilson bill until the silver bill shall have received attention, but now proclaim their hostility to the bill as a measure threatening the possibility of agricultural prosperity. Commenting on this change of heart, the Inter Ocean says: No lessons are so forcible as object lessons. We are afraid that the populists still cherish the fiction of possibility of agricultural prosperity concurrent with manufacturing and commercial adversity. We are afraid that they still would rejoice were protection withdrawn from lumber, salt, iron, and manufactured woolens; but they have learned that protection is necessary to the producers of wool, sugar, hemp, and other things that farmers have to sell. They have learned a part of the value of protection—in time they may learn more of it. It goes without the saying that the wool and sugar industries will perish if left without protection, and especially is this true of the beet sugar industry, which is in a thoroughly infantile condition. Large sums of money have been invested in beet sugar factories in the Western states, and farmers in Nebraska and California have been earning unusual profits from the cultivation of beets. Without bounties or protective tariffs the beet sugar factories soon will close their doors. Having learned so much, it may be expected that the populists soon will learn that without protection to manufacturers the wage fund must shrink, and when that shrinks the consumption of sugar, wool, and other farm products will shrink.

In his letter to the state young men's republican club, Senator Dolph said: "At the June election in Oregon the first member of the fifty-fourth congress will be elected. The legislature, which elects my successor in the senate, is to be chosen. The election will have a great influence upon the fall election. Its influence will be far-reaching. Should the Wilson bill, in its present or a modified form, pass the senate, the injury it will work to the country cannot be remedied until the republicans again control the United States senate. The matter of a United States senator in Oregon is of far more importance than a question between individuals or even parties. The political complexion of the United States senate for years may depend upon it, as well as the time which must elapse before the country can be relieved from the disastrous consequences of unwise legislation by the democratic majority in congress. Every interest of the people of Oregon, the material prosperity of every man, woman and child in the state is at stake in the approaching political contest. I am glad the conventions will be held early, affording time for the fullest discussion of all the questions at issue, believing that the past history of the republican party, its present purposes and the purposes and principles of the democratic party as well as the present most unsatisfactory condition of business will, if thoroughly discussed, prove that the return of prosperity, the revival of business, the employment of labor and the happiness of the people can only be secured by the return to power of the republican party and the maintenance of the protective policy.

The bill granting to New York, Brooklyn and adjacent cities the right to vote upon the question of consolidation has passed both branches of the legislature and been signed by the governor. Should it be accepted by the people of the teritory included in the incorporation it would make New York about the third largest city in the world.

Our populist friends this year are pushing the initiative and referendum as the method of voting which is the one thing necessary to redeem this nation from utter ruin, and that would be a failure as they see it, if it did not elevate them to power. Theoretically this thing sounds very fine, but as a matter of fact this country is not ready for any such law, and our republican friends make a mistake when they permit themselves to be drawn into pledging their support to measures about which they know little or nothing concerning the value of which they have but little testimony save that vouchsafed by the populist leaders who are noted more for zeal than for veracity.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

San Francisco, March 5.—To the Editor: I shall never come to California again to find beautiful weather. There has been wind, and rain, and frost, and even snow, ever since I arrived, and it is raining today. There has only been two nice days in two weeks. The Californians say "it is unusual;" it may be, but I have heard Oregonians use that term so much as applied to the weather that I have some doubts of its veracity. I have about ten days yet to remain, and if the California weather man does not redeem the reputation of the state for "sunshine and flowers" in that time I shall not fall very deeply in love with the climate.

The mid-winter fair is suffering in attendance somewhat from the effects of the weather; but it is giving a chance to finish up the work and to get in all the exhibits. April and May will be the best time for Oregonians to visit the fair, as by that time everything will be completed, and springtime will have come. Last Saturday was, however, a great day, it being Vermont day at the fair. The Rev. J. H. McComber, post chaplain United States army on Angel Island, who is a Vermonter by birth, found me early in the day and gave me a ticket, so I trained with them all day. With Chaplain Macomber I visited the Vermont maple sugar camp in the arcade of the horticultural building and ate maple wax on snow, then after lunch we attended the formal exercises of the day in the festival hall. There were present on the stand Gov. H. H. Markham of California, Gov. Levi K. Fuller of Vermont, H. M. DeYoung, director general of the mid-winter fair, Gen. R. A. Alger of Michigan, ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and many other distinguished lesser lights. Hon. B. F. Dillingham was master of ceremonies. The program was excellent. The band played the Apollo Quartet Song, the Old Oaken Bucket and the Star Spangled Banner. DeYoung, Markham, Fuller, Alger, Sawyer, and Hon. R. B. Carpenter, made excellent speeches, principally laudatory of California and Vermont, and the whole country was congratulated on having two such magnificent states, the one noted for its rich mines, productive soil, sunshine and beautiful scenery; the other for its stalwart, granite men—sober, honest, industrious,—of whom the Hon. R. B. Carpenter said no state has its equal, and that in all its history Vermont had never had a scandal concerning one of its public officers from United States Senator down. He commended the private character and public life of Gov. Fuller. By the way, let me say that Gov. Fuller is a Republican, a Prohibitionist, and a Baptist—a splendid combination. Let me say further, that when he was toasted at the banquet he refused to drink liquor, saying "my wife and I do not drink liquor at home, neither will we here," and that means very much more in San Francisco than any where else in our country.

The speakers were all very patriotic and intensely American. One speaker said, and he was cheered to the echo, that Vermont had never had a riot, a strike, or a mob—that times were good in that state, and he said the reason was that its citizens were intensely American—that very few of them held their first allegiance to a foreign power, politically or religiously, but that the successers of such men as Ethan Allen of Fort Ticonderoga fame were loyal to America and to our country's free institutions, and hinted that the time had come when the American people should decide whether this country belonged to Americans or to foreigners holding their first allegiance to a foreign prince or person.

One thing said by Gen. Alger brought down the house. He said in the beginning of his speech that at one time in his life it embarrassed him to stand before governors, but that after he had been made a governor himself he lost that embarrassment, and it now embarrassed him to stand before the voters who make and unmake governors and presidents in this country.

Withal it was a grand day, never to be forgotton by those who participated in it.

Now, Mr. Editor, lest I weary your readers I will close. Expecting to visit California college and Stanford university this week I may possibly meet ex-President Harrison and hear him, and in my next letter my pen may run along that line.

Gilman Parker

ODE TO GROVER.

From the Albany Herald.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing!
Land where the wheels are tied,
Land where industries died,
And to the English side
Took rapid wing.

My native country, the
Land to which paupers flee,
Thy name I love;
I love thy Cleveland frills,
Thy no-trade tariff bills,
Thy Greshams, Smiths and Mills,
Born from above!

Let music swell the breeze,
Democrats to your knees
And swell the song!
Let those that brought the fate,
Their medicine take straight,
And three years longer wait
To right the wrong.

Our father, Grover C.,
Mogul of misery,
To thee we sing!
Bear with us, if you can,
But if not, like a man
Say you don't care a damn
For any thing.

Read the campaign offer, then send in your 25 cents for the Enterprise from now till after election.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given to all voters who believe in the policy of the republican party and who believe that the industrial system of this country should be upheld and not destroyed, and who believe that the affairs of the county, state and nation should be administered upon safe, sound, conservative and economical principles, and who believe that the interest of the tax payer should be jealously guarded by those fortunate enough to be placed in power by the people, and that every public servant should render a direct account to the people for his official acts, and to those who believe that the financial system of this government should be so managed and conducted as to meet with the approval of honest and conservative men of all classes, and to meet the requirements of the business and laboring world and to those who intend in this year of depression to vote for a change from democratic policies to republican policies, and to those who intend to support the ticket nominated by the republican convention this year, and they are invited to participate in the republican primaries to be held at the usual voting places in the different precincts in Clackamas county, State of Oregon, which are called for March 31st, A. D. 1894, for the purpose of choosing delegates from their respective precincts to attend the republican county convention which is hereby called to meet in Oregon City, on the 4th day of April 1894. That said convention is for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: One state senator for Clackamas county, three representatives, county judge, county commissioner, county clerk, county recorder, sheriff, county treasurer, county assessor, county school superintendent, county surveyor and county coroner and for the nomination of justices of the peace and constables for the several justice districts of the county; and for the further purpose of electing thirteen delegates to represent Clackamas county in the republican state convention to be held in Portland on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1894; and thirteen delegates to attend the republican congressional convention of the first congressional district to be held in Salem, Oregon, on Monday, April 9th, 1894.

The convention will consist of 121 delegates apportioned to the different precincts as shown below, and being based on one delegate at large for each precinct, and one delegate for every twenty votes or fraction of ten or over cast for the Hon. Binger Hermann in the said precincts at the election held in June, 1892.

PRECINCTS,	NO. OF DELEGATES.
Abernethy	3
Barlows	4
Beaver Creek	3
Boring	3
Canyon Creek	2
Cascades	4
Canby	4
Clackamas	4
Cherryville	2
Canemah	3
Damascus	3
Eagle Creek	3
Ely	2
Garfield	2
George	2
Hardings	3
Highland	2
Lower Molalla	2
Upper Molalla	3
Milk Creek	2
Marquam	5
Milwaukee	7
Needy	5
New Era	4
Oswego	6
Oregon City No. 1	7
Oregon City No. 2	7
Oregon City No. 3	3
Pleasant Hill	4
Sevlers	2
Soda Springs	3
Springwater	2
Tualatin	3
Union	2
Viola	2
West Oregon City	3
Total number of delegates	121

Said parties for the purpose aforesaid are called to meet at their respective voting places at the hour of two P. M., on Saturday the 31st of March, 1894, excepting in Oregon City, Oswego and Marquam precincts, where such primaries will be held between the hours of 2:30 and 7 P. M. on the same day.

For Marquam precinct the following have been selected as judges by the county central committee: J. E. Marquam, G. F. Myers, R. Thompson and John Labour; Oswego precinct, J. C. Haines, D. B. Rees, Wm. Dyer, sr. Clerk, A. J. Walling.

Oregon City precinct No. 1, Judges, Thos. Ryan, J. E. Rhoads and M. E. Willoughby, Clerk, J. W. O'Connell.

Oregon City precinct No. 2, judges Geo. Califf, Charles Babcock and A. W. France, Clerk, S. S. Walker.

Oregon City precinct No. 3, judges, J. N. Harrington, J. L. Swafford and Ezra Hutson. Clerk, George L. Story.

By order of the county central committee,

Thomas Ryan, Secretary. Geo. C. Brownell, Chairman.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, February 16th, 1894.

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 land office at Oregon City, Oregon, on April 6th, 1894, viz:

Charles Osborn.

Homestead entry 9116, for the N. W. ¼ of sec 27, Tp. 2 S., R. 7 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Lutgert, Alfred H. Haines, Fred. A. Thompson, Frank L. Eldridge, all of Salmon post office, Oregon.

Robert A. Miller, Register.

2-23:3-30