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FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Oswego,	G. W. Frosser
Cottage Grove,	Geo. Knight
Clackamas,	Gary & Wissinger
Milwaukie,	G. J. Trullinger
Union Mills,	E. S. Bramhall
Alma,	Char Holman
Meadow Brook,	W. S. Newberry
New Era,	Henderson
Wilsonville,	Hamilton & Washburn
Park Place,	Mrs. G. A. Shepard
Barlow,	T. M. Cross
Gladstone,	J. Q. Gage
Stafford,	C. T. Howard
Mulino,	A. M. Cooper
Caro.	
Mosier,	E. M. Hartman
Marquam,	B. Jennings
Bettenville,	F. Giese
Aurora,	L. J. Ferde
Gravelle,	H. Wilbourn
Eagle Creek,	John Welsh
Sunnyside,	J. C. Elliott
Damascus,	F. Gutsch
Sandy,	
Salmon,	Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Curryville,	Geo. J. Curran
Cherryville,	Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot,	Adolph Aschoff

The way to build up Oregon City is to give Oregon City people your patronage.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The constitution of the United States and of all of the states in effect guarantees to every citizen of the country life, liberty and the peaceful possession of property, which may not be taken from him except by due process of law. These guarantees are the basis of society and government. They are as essential to the laborer as to the capitalist or corporation. Without their application in all the walks of life and business, anarchy must reign. The contra of this guarantee of the fundamental law is that lawbreakers and criminals must be punished.

The principles here enunciated are the real basis of the strike which is now so seriously agitating the country, and not as is so often averred the difference between a manufacturer, owner and operator of sleeping cars and his employees. The country at large cares very little about the differences between Pullman and his employees, except that it would be pleased to have the laborers receive high instead of low wages. But every citizen of the United States is directly and intensely interested in having the laws upheld and the authority of the government respected, by which means only can the guarantee of the constitution and laws be secured to all citizens.

The striker at Pullman unquestionably had the right to work or not so long as he does not cause another to suffer by his acts, but no striker had the right to prevent any other man from taking his place or the owners of property from making such use of as seemed to them best so long as it was not used unlawfully to abridge or injure the rights of others. The history of the present strike so far as it has progressed is similar to all others of any magnitude. Workmen have first quit, then prevented by persuasion or force others from taking their places which is in turn followed by destruction of property and injury and possibly death to those who opposed them. When the malignant or acute form described in the last clause is reached, laws are broken and society is oppressed. It then becomes the duty of the government to take the matter in hand and see that the laws are obeyed and the rights of property respected—peaceably if can be done, forcibly if necessary. If this is not done government becomes anarchy and liberty despoiled. In the existing trouble the strikers in many instances ignored the mandates of the government which coupled with riot and arson on the part of themselves and their sympathizers made it the duty of the administration to see that the laws were obeyed and society and property protected. In the performance of this duty every law abiding citizen should assist, morally at all times, and physically if need be. Duty to himself, his family, society and the government demand that he do all in his power to enforce the laws and to secure to all people the liberty guaranteed by our government. To do other than this is to sanction, aid and abet discord, strife and lawlessness.

Already has the spirit of opposition to law passed the bound of safety. Property has been destroyed, blood has been spilled, officials in pursuit of duty reviled, trampled upon and maltreated, and the good name of the republic thus brought into disrepute both at home and abroad. It is time for foolish and irresponsible talk about the oppressed Pullman employees to give way to the sober second thought of our people, which places the fair name of the American republic and the laws above personal or class distinction.

So long as strikers and their sympathizers are violating the laws of the country, they are not entitled to consideration or sympathy. Two wrongs do not make a right and no cause or class is entitled to success which indiscriminately tramples upon the rights of others to accomplish its ends.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

The importance of the Chautauqua summer school as an educational factor in a community cannot be overestimated, and the efforts now being put forth by our citizens to establish one adjacent to Oregon City at Gladstone Park should receive the hearty support of all. The influence exerted by a summer school, for such it really amounts to, is beneficial and improving, reaching out to many more than those who are permitted to attend. It is calculated to

plant seed in the minds of those who attend which will lead them to aspire to be more intelligent, which will in turn make them better citizens.

The seed now being planted contemplates but a three-day's meeting this season, but it is the intention of the promoters to make those three days full of good things to gratify, please and instruct all who attend. And while it is expected that these days will be sufficient unto themselves to please and satisfy the most critical, the real intention is to make them the foundation for a superstructure which shall in time be to the Pacific coast what Chautauqua Lake in New York is to the East.

Gladstone Park with its beautiful natural scenery and proximity to Portland and Oregon City is well calculated to attract thousands, and it only requires judicious management to make it this center.

While the establishment of a summer school possesses educational advantages it is not alone in this line that it will work good. It will make Oregon City known far and wide to a good class of people who will be led from this knowledge to investigate our advantages. I will bring many visitors to see us who would not otherwise come. It will cause many intelligent and desirable citizens to locate in our midst if the undertaking is carried through to a successful issue. In view of these facts it becomes the duty, and is to the interest of every citizen of this city, to aid in this undertaking to the extent of his ability.

JUDGE LORD'S VIEWS.

In a recent interview with Governor-elect Wm. P. Lord, published in the Oregonian, he among other things says:

"I, by no means, consider that I shall take up lighter and more agreeable duties when I enter upon the governorship. I do not look forward to an easy time. It is evident that the coming administration, to be in accord with the hopes and wishes of the people, must be conducted with the closest economy and highest business prudence.

"The times demand retrenchment of the public expenditures and alleviation of the public burden of taxation. Public appropriations should be confined strictly to the public wants. The republican party has received its directions from the people on these subjects, and I shall do my duty in carrying out the pledges of the party.

"My idea is that public appropriation bills should require to be presented to the house at least ten days before adjournment of the legislature. Opportunity will thus be given to scan critically every item and prune the proposed expenditures down to the minimum. I am disposed to think also, that the governor should be invested with power to disapprove any item in an appropriation bill, and, indeed, with authority to annul any provision in any bill that in his judgment is vicious, or harmful, or ill-advised, or which for other sufficient reasons should be stricken out. I suspect, however, that a constitutional amendment will be necessary before the desired authority can be reposed in the executive.

"I think it would be a judicious step in the direction of economy if a change were made in the fee system, so far as it concerns the offices of governor, secretary of state and treasurer. I am in favor of an amendment of the present laws which shall require that all fees received by these officers be covered into the state treasury. The state could then afford to pay sufficient salaries to all three, and still have a balance in the treasury. I have been informed that the fees of these offices aggregate a considerable sum annually—more than enough, as I said, to compensate abundantly the governor, the secretary of state and the treasurer. I do not think it right that the people should be required to pay from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per year for the services of an officer, for the discharge of whose duties no special training or qualifications are required; and I do not think it just that a small sum only should be allowed to officers in positions where special fitness is essential."

STOP THE ELECTIONS.

Henry Watterson's paper, the Courier-Journal, seems to be moving for a change of diet. Here is his essay on elections:

They do say they have been having a few more elections scattered round the country, and the grins on the faces of the republicans grow wider and wider and their lips smack more loudly in anticipation of the years of the fated kine.

This is a dreadfully disagreeable sort of a year, anyway. Weather and weather and elections and elections, until it has simply become exasperating. It may be the making of blackberries, but it is rough on democrats.

Let up on elections. Boycott elections. Abolish elections. Blot elections out of the constitution and swipe the word out of the dictionary.

Some people never know when to stop. Nothing is more disgusting than carrying things too far—carrying elections especially. There are thousands and thousands of folks in this country who are just plumb tired out at the mere thought of an election.

Say, what's the good of elections, anyhow? They ain't so all-fired funny as some people seem to think.

There are oodlins of things that are just as comfortable and a heap more amusing. There's a hand-organ, for instance, or a school commencement, or a report of a ball game by the Louisville club, or Senator Stewart's silver speech, or even just a plain, unpretentious funeral, with a free hack ride to the graveyard.

Any one of these can beat an election out of sight for real satisfaction, comfort, entertainment and pleasure.

Give us a hand organ, give us a ball game, give us a funeral, give us liberty or death; give us anything provided you give us a rest on elections.

A new question of damages has been decided by Judge Osborn of King county, Washington, says the Chronicle. David Darville was killed by an electric car. His sons, both of whom are of age, sued the street car company. The judge dismissed the case on the ground that children who have reached their majority can not compel their father to support them and are entitled to recover no damages for his death.

WILL BE OUT.

The following, coming as it does from the stanch organ of the democracy, the New York Sun, is extremely suggestive:

Do you see the man?
Who is the man?
Grover Cleveland.
The President of the United States.
Did he get there?
What is the democratic party?
It is what swiped the republican party off the face of the earth in 1892.

Did it?
That was the inference.
How was it done?
By promises.
What kind of promises?

Promises to do what the people demanded by the majority to be done.

Have the promises been kept?
Yes; kept in the background, where they can't be got at.

What are these promises?
The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

Ah, faith!
The same, but the works are rusty.
Who is doing this?
The three Cs.

Yes; Cuckoos, Compromise and Cleverland.

Do democrats favor this combination?
No, no, no!

Why don't they spit on their hands and take another hold?
Their hands are tied.

Can't they kick?
They can and they do.
Does it avail nothing?
D—little. But wait.

Is there no balm in Gilead?
If there is, the Wilson bill has got a duty on it.

What is the Wilson bill?
It is a sop to Cerberus.
Who is Cerberus?

Ask the promoters of the bill.
Do they know?
They think they do.

When will they know for sure?
In 1896.

What will happen then?
They will feel the trouble which every one else feels now.

VALLEY TRANSCRIPT: Here we are, but who are we? The union is on a strike, no mails are arriving, the eagle is screaming, the Transcript is out on the half shell, and the devil is to pay generally. Some people never are happy.

THE RIGHT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES TO "BLACKLIST" FOR NONPAYMENT OF POLICIES IS SOON TO BE TESTED IN THE COURTS OF WASHINGTON.

O. J. H. SWIFT, A PIERCE COUNTY FURNITURE DEALER, HAS BROUGHT SUIT AGAINST THE UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY FOR BLACKLISTING HIM.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE MULINO MEETING—SUPERINTENDENT GIBSON THANKED AND ENDORSED.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY MET IN THE GRANGE HALL AT MULINO, JUNE 30.

THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING WERE READ AND APPROVED.

THE ASSOCIATION WAS GREETED BY SOME VERY FINE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC BY MR. OGLE.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME WAS DELIVERED BY DR. GOUCHE. THE SPEAKER SAID AMONG OTHER COMPLIMENTS THAT HE BELIEVED CLACKAMAS COUNTY TEACHERS TO BE SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE. HE THOUGHT THE GOOD WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION HAD A TENDENCY TO DRAW DESIRABLE TEACHERS FROM OTHER COUNTIES TO OUR OWN.

SUPERINTENDENT GIBSON RESPONDED TO DR. GOUCHE'S ADDRESS. AMONG THE THINGS HE REFERRED TO WAS THE FACT THAT THE BRINGING TOGETHER OF PARENTS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS ESTABLISHED A BETTER UNDERSTANDING AS TO SCHOOL WORK; THAT THE STANDING OF THE SCHOOLS IS CONSTANTLY IMPROVING, AND HE SAID THAT WHILE IN OFFICE IT WOULD BE HIS CONSTANT ENDEAVOR TO FURTHER IMPROVE THEM.

IT WAS THOUGHT BEST TO OMIT THE MEETING FOR JULY, AS AN ANNUAL INSTITUTE AT OREGON CITY WILL BE IN SESSION AT THAT TIME.

ROBERT GUENTHER, VICTOR DICKEY, H. A. HOWARD AND A. B. HIBBARD WERE ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION.

A SONG BY THE GRANGE, CAME NEXT, FOLLOWED BY A RECITAL BY NELLIE BOGUE.

HOW TO PREVENT ABSENCE IN COUNTRY SCHOOLS BEING NEXT ON THE PROGRAM, IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PERSON TO WHOM THIS SUBJECT HAD BEEN ASSIGNED, GEORGE L. STORY CONSENTED TO OPEN THE DISCUSSION. HE BELIEVED THAT ABSENCE COULD BE PREVENTED BY MAKING SCHOOL WORK ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING TO THE PUPIL, AND BY HAVING A GOOD UNDERSTANDING WITH THE PARENTS AS TO THE NECESSITY OF REGULAR ATTENDANCE.

SEVERAL TEACHERS AND PATRONS PARTICIPATED IN THE DISCUSSION, WHICH FOLLOWED, AMONG WHOM WERE MESSRS. HIBBARD, GOUCHE, GIBSON AND MRS. WILLETT.

THE AUDIENCE WAS THEN FAVORED WITH A SONG BY MISS NASH.

NEXT CAME A PLEASING RECITAL BY MASTER RAY COOPER.

AS THE NOON HOUR HAD ARRIVED, TEACHERS AND VISITORS WERE INVITED UPSTAIRS TO FIND THAT THE REPUTATION FOR HOSPITALITY ENJOYED BY THIS LOCALITY WAS FULLY SUSTAINED. THE TABLE FAIRLY GROANED UNDER THE WEIGHT OF GOOD THINGS.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION WAS OPENED WITH A RECITAL BY MASTER WILLIE MULVEY.

A SONG CAME NEXT.

"HOW TO TEACH COMPLIMENTS," WAS ASSIGNED TO GEO. McARTHUR WHO HANDLED THE SUBJECT IN AN ABLE MANNER. A LIVELY DISCUSSION FOLLOWED, WHICH WAS PARTICIPATED IN BY MESSRS. STIPP, HIBBARD, RUTHERFORD AND STORY, AND MRS. ROSS AND HICINBOTHAM.

A RECITAL WAS THEN GIVEN BY MAGGIE MULVEY.

THE AUDIENCE WAS GREATLY ENTERTAINED WITH A BEAUTIFUL SONG FROM THE MULINO CHORAL UNION.

"LITERARY EXERCISES IN COUNTRY SCHOOLS," WAS PRESENTED BY CHARLES RUTHERFORD. HE THOUGHT A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF SUCH WORK NECESSARY, AS IT ENABLED THE PUPIL TO MAKE USE OF INCREASING KNOWLEDGE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. HE WAS SUPPORTED BY MANY TEACHERS IN HIS VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

LENA NELSON ENTERTAINED THE AUDIENCE WITH A SOLO, AND MASTER HOWARD GAVE A FINE RECITAL.

"FAULTS IN DISCIPLINE AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM," WAS DISCUSSED BY FANNIE G. PORTER. THIS WAS ONE OF THE BEST PAPERS EVER LISTENED TO BY THE ASSOCIATION. CLEAR COMMON SENSE, AND THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL IDEAS WERE PLAINLY EXPRESSED.

MRS. COOPER SANG A SONG WHICH WAS SO MUCH ADMIRED THAT SHE WAS RECALLED AND RESPONDED WITH A COMIC SONG.

A RECITAL, "WOMAN'S WORK," BY MRS. C. HOWARD, WAS MUCH APPRECIATED.

MRS. HOWARD ALSO FAVORED THE TEACHERS WITH EXTENDED REMARKS ON SCHOOL WORK GENERALLY, WHICH SHOWED THAT SHE HAD DEVOTED MUCH INTELLIGENT THOUGHT TO THE SUBJECT.

REMARKS RELATING TO THE ASSOCIATION WERE MADE BY SEVERAL OF THE PATRONS.

GEORGE MCARTHUR, TEMPLE MAYFIELD AND CHARLES RUTHERFORD WERE APPOINTED TO PREPARE A PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

A VOTE OF THANKS WAS RENDERED THE PEOPLE OF MULINO FOR THEIR HOSPITALITY.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS INTRODUCED BY MISS JENNIE ROWEN, MUCH TO THE SURPRISE OF MR. GIBSON, AND PASSED UNANIMOUSLY:

WHEREAS, THIS MEETING OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION MARKS THE CLOSE OF A VERY SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT OF THIS COUNTY, AND