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

DEMOCRACY'S FINALE.

The long hoped for has taken place. The people breathe easier and business emerges from under a cloud. Congress has adjourned.

With the close of congress ends democratic legislation for years to come. It is conceded by even the leading democrats that the republicans at the November elections will gain control of the house of representatives, and it takes no great insight into politics to see that the wave that is now going over the country in favor of another change will give the republicans the senate in '96 and the presidency in '98.

The democratic effort at tariff reform has been so ignoble a failure that the party has lost the hearty support of a great body of its members who voted for, and were anxious for a trial of free trade. And neither has it pleased the protection wing of the party, for where high duties have been put on it only benefited the trusts. Thus the party leaders are without a solid following and must necessarily be so weakened as to be easily overthrown. In their handling of other public questions the democratic managers have been equally unfortunate. In the Hawaiian matter their bungling was so rank that all true Americans were disgusted. On the financial question the party has become hopelessly lost in floundering around after state bank currency, free silver, single gold standard, etc., until they cannot tell themselves which they really believe in. Not in the history of the party have democratic statesmen made such an ignominious failure as has been made during Cleveland's administration, and it will take another generation to grow up another lot of young voters who can be cajoled into voting for another "change."

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

There have been many signs this year pointing to the decrease in wheat farming in the United States, but the cheap factor has been the low selling price of the crop. Before planting more land to wheat thousands of farmers will stop to consider whether it will pay them to grow wheat at prices that seemed only fit for starvation fifty years ago. It is undoubtedly true that wheat has touched its highest price in the past, and that it is foolishness to expect that such values will ever return again. It may not be that the average quotation of wheat this present season will be the accepted standard right along, but it certainly is an indication of the direction to which wheat is tending.

In connection with the low prices for wheat this year, we have seen the unexpected appearance of enormous crops of wheat from the Argentine Republic, and the report that in the future this South American country is going to increase its output greatly, bringing down the selling price of wheat very materially. In fact, to the large crop of that country is attributed by many the cause of the present low price all over the world. Simultaneous with this the wheat acreage of this and other older countries has been largely decreased, while the acreage of grass and oats has been increased. The direct outcome of these important movements must be momentous to the farmers of our wheat belt. It looks very much as if wheat must be grown only on land that is naturally adapted to it, and where the cost is reduced to the lowest minimum. Land so situated that abundance of wheat can be raised at little cost, and where transportations to the chief markets are low, will continue to be devoted to the culture of this crop; but land made more valuable by being situated close to large towns and cities must be used for crops other than wheat. The future and present low prices of wheat will not warrant one to raise wheat on expensive land.

PEONAYER'S PARDONS.

The Lincoln County Leader uses the following forcible language to refute the statement made in the Courier by Rev. Rhys Gwynn, of this county, regarding the high moral character of Burleigh, the rape fiend from Lincoln county, who was lately pardoned out of the penitentiary by Governor Pennoyer:

"The Oregon Courier says: 'Rev. Rhys Gwynn, a United Brethren minister, has written a letter dated at Wilhoit, to Gov-

ernor Pennoyer in reference to the pardon from the penitentiary of C. Burleigh, aged 72, for raping Glenna Mable Irish, a little girl, in which he says: The people of Lincoln county are highly pleased with your action as far as I can learn. I have known Mr. Burleigh since 1858, and there is not a blemish in his character.'

"Now who in the kingdom to come is the Rev. Rhys Gwynn? What right has he to speak for the people of Lincoln county when he evidently lives in Clackamas? Whoever he is he is a blatant old liar when he says that the people of Lincoln county are highly pleased with Pennoyer's perversion of law and justice in the Burleigh pardon. It is this maudlin, sickish sentiment that spews on the law and weeps over criminals, that is so often evidenced by a set of things who in some way get the misnomer 'Rev.' prefixed to their names, that is throwing the church into so much disrepute among many people. If the Rev. Rhys Gwynn will go into the neighborhood where Burleigh committed his fiendish crime and express those sentiments he will speedily learn that the people are not so highly pleased as he imagines they are. He will learn it right speedily, too."

OUR ORIENTAL TRADE.

Much is being said of late regarding our trade relations with China and Japan and their probable disturbance by the war that is now going on between the two countries. Of the volume of trade carried on between the United States and China and Japan, and its liability to a decrease, the Commercial Review of Portland has the following to say: "While the war between Japan and China may seriously affect trade between them and European countries, it can hardly interfere to any large extent with that of the United States, our commerce with the two belligerents being really in its infancy. This is made plain by the statistics of trade for 1893 with the two nations.

"During that year our imports from China were valued at \$20,636,625, an increase from 1892 of only \$3,608,113. The principal articles imported were as follows:

Tea	\$7,415,989
Raw silk	5,470,280
Raw wool	1,812,200
Matting	755,679
Rice	528,000
Furs	512,382

"Half a million of each would cover the values of opium for smoking, skins, and hides, and hat and bonnet goods, while the third of a million of dollars suffice for silks and leather and a fraction over a quarter of million for coffee. The exports from this country were comparatively trifling, considering the population of the 'Celestial Empire,' and reached in value the sum of \$3,909,845.7. Of this total two articles took in almost the whole amount, mineral oil, \$1,898,437; and cotton manufacture, \$1,638,657. In 1891 the exports of cotton goods were \$5,334,890, showing for 1893 a falling off of \$3,996,233.

"With Japan our trade in 1893 was larger, for imports, than with China, their value amounting to \$27,454,220, the principal articles being:

Raw silk	\$14,791,623
Tea	5,649,582
Silks	3,547,834

amounting to \$25,789,049, while rice and rice meal, pottery, paper, and its manufactures, camphor and other commodities amounted to \$3,665,171. Our exports to Japan for the year were small, the total value being \$3,195,494, mineral oil leading at \$1,724,972, with tobacco \$212,692 and flour \$163,945.

"Should the ports of Japan be blockaded successfully our imports of tea would be cut off, but that is hardly possible since China, at least at present, has not sufficient naval force to spare for that purpose with a superior Japanese navy at sea to keep it constantly employed in guarding its own ports. Japan appears to be confident of being able to take care of herself, and if events justify this belief Americans will still be able to enjoy the fragrant teas furnished them by the intelligent, spongy and patriotic people now supporting their Mikado in his war for their rights and the honor of their country."

At the rate the work is going on it will not be long until America will have domiciled within her borders all the best game birds and sweetest song birds that inhabit the temperate zone. For the last few years the work has been systematically carried on in many states by societies and private individuals until our country is beginning to have as many nationalities in birds as in people. Among the latest importations is that made by the Hon. D. F. Stillman of Westerly, Rhode Island, who imported into his state from Norway the famous game bird known as Capercally. This truly superb grouse is the largest of its kind in the known world, and is in every way a most desirable addition to the avifauna of our country. They are as large as small turkeys and may weigh as much as fourteen pounds. Unlike the Chinese pheasant, whose habit of residing in the farmer's fields and feeding off his crops has brought it into such disrepute, the Capercally remains at all times in the forest and feeds on buds, berries, insects, and the like. The hills and mountains of Oregon, being similar to those of the countries of which the Capercally is a native, our sportsmen who desire sport of a more exciting order than wandering through a hot and dusty stubble field in pursuit of China pheasants, should see that this bird is introduced into Oregon, where it would undoubtedly thrive and multiply and would afford sport that would be fit for a king.

Under the McKinley tariff act the bounty paid to sugar growers was to continue 14 years. Under that act the Louisiana planters have this year obtained their licenses, furnished their bonds, given the number of acres they have planted in cane and the amount of sugar they expect to manufacture. The cane was planted in January and February and will mature in September. A larger acreage was planted than ever before, and \$5,000,000 have been spent on improvements. The crop will be double that of any crop before the war, and the bounty is repeated only a few weeks before harvesting. We are not surprised that the planters feel that they have been deceived and robbed.

A movement is being carried on by business men in different parts of the country to bring about the equalizing of the postal revenues, the claim being made that the rates are not fairly adjusted to the business handled by the postal department. The changes proposed are: a reduction in letter postage to one cent an ounce or under; a reduction of postage on merchandise from sixteen to eight cents per pound, and to charge trashy literature eight cents instead of one cent per pound. In 1893 the post office handled second class matter at a loss of \$19,000,000, and eighty-five per cent of it was trashy serials and paper-covered books. It is estimated that penny postage would cause an annual loss of \$6,000,000, but the other rates as amended would yield a surplus. Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker is one of the leading members of the association.

Another industry has been added to Washington county, that of pickling and preserving of fruits and vegetables. The farmers in the vicinity of Middleton realizing that wheat raising went bankrupt, decided on trying diversified farming and last winter incorporated a company for the purpose of building a pickling establishment and now have it in successful operation. Such establishments will soon solve the question of prosperity to the farmers of the vicinity, for with a home market for all the various products of the farm, the cry that farming does not pay will be heard no more.

Newburg, which has the honor of being one of the most progressive towns in the Willamette valley, voted on recently, and carried by a handsome majority, a proposition to put in a system of water works to cost not over \$15,000. Water is to be brought from large springs in the hills near town. The citizens of Newberg have the proper conception of what it takes to make a live town and what will draw to their village the class of people most desirable to have. Men of means who come to make homes, and who are a help in the development of a place, never locate in a moss-grown town.

SALEM is all up by the ears over the question whether the bicycle shall be ridden in the streets or on the sidewalk. The trouble was coming on in Oregon City, but was nipped in the bud by paving the streets so that the bicycles as well as teams had no inclination to get onto the sidewalks to avoid rough, muddy streets. Oregon City's only difficulty now is to keep the pedestrians off the street, the brick pavement being so smooth and easy to walk on that our people take to the street at every opportunity.

The New Hampshire legislature is to consider a project which involves the building of an electric road the entire length of the Granite state, beginning at Haverhill and ending at Quebec, in Canada. Its main patronage is expected to come from summer tourists, and it will open up a section of the country noted for its scenic grandeur.

SILVER is going up. The falling off in production is one of the reasons, and is perhaps the chief reason for the advance. Our states have been turning out more gold and less silver in the past seven or eight months than before, and they are profiting by the change.

MEXICO has established a regular domestic postal parcel post, limiting the parcels to about eleven pounds and charging about twelve cents per pound. This is considerably less than the rates charged in this country for the limited transportation of merchandise through the mails.

EDITOR BAKER, of the Trontale Champion, has got himself into a libel suit by the fool freak of one of his correspondents. Doubtless Mr. Baker will hereafter know who his correspondents are and will look over the matter sent in by those in whom he has not perfect confidence.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The only industry which has been stimulated by democratic tariff-making, is the manufacture of republican votes.—Astorian.

The populist brother who is asserting that the Graphic is owned by the Oregonian ought to be more considerate of the reputation of the publishers of the Portland daily. This is a pretty grave charge and probably the unkindest cut of all that has been made at the Oregonian. And then when he branches out further in his broad statements and avers that the whole caboodle, Oregonian, Graphic, and the immense capital invested in both plants is eternally doomed, and that without remedy, why, it is simply awful. Of course this great and growing territory situated in the northwest corner of the wild and woolly west would be great and growing without the Oregonian, but with the untimely demise of the Graphic this vast population would pause and exclaim as with the voice of one man, "where are we at." Call a halt, oh brother, and lend a hand in saving the country from such dire calamity.—Newburg Graphic.

The news is wafted across the Atlantic that George Gould is about to follow in the tracks of William Waldorf Astor and take up his residence in England. Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh millionaire, has also turned his back upon the country that made him wealthy. It is not so surprising that Mr. Carnegie should leave us and return to his native land, but a young man like Mr. Gould, who has never been compelled to work or worry to secure the great fortune he enjoys, to thus insult the land of his birth and make his home among foreigners, is to exhibit the absence of patriotism and all that pertains to good citizenship either in America or England. Honors are easy, England gains some money, but America loses the man, and should be willing to make some sacrifice for so great a gain.—Portland Chronicle.

The farmers will be tickled, of course, to notice that while the new tariff bill deprives them of protection for their wool, it enables them to import their diamonds free of duty.—Globe-Democrat.

It is reported that Mr. Pullman, the palace car man, has contracted for a thoroughbred price for his daughter. Just what the contract price agreed upon is, the public has

not been informed, but the pet no doubt will prove an expensive one for the daughter before she gets through with it. It is now getting so that in order to be counted among the "four hundred" in America, it is essential that some member of the family should wear a princely title, no matter how much dishonor or expense is necessary to capture it. The way now is to go west and make a fortune then go east and live with the bloods, marry a daughter of the family off in this manner and go to the grave in the bitter agony of remorse.—Eugene Register.

When we consult statistics, which show the remarkable number of alien immigrants into this country during the past year, the majority in the already crowded East, it is no wonder their advent tends to increase the poor rates, and to heighten the struggle for existence by home people, as the foreigners' different ideas of what are the necessities of life causes them to expect work for almost a pittance. The policy of restricting foreign immigration should be adopted, and it cannot be established too soon.—Florence West.

Polk county has a newly-discovered sulphur spring. The legislature is to be asked to make an appropriation to put it in shape so some fellow can farm it out to guileless invalids who have nothing to do but spend their time and money in search of health giving waters. If the state fixes up any springs let them be owned by the state. If some fellow wants to run the business for the good of his pocket book, let him fix his spring himself.—Yamhill Independent.

When the electric power house is completed at Oregon City, the power being derived from the falls of the Willamette, it will be the second largest institution in the United States, that at Niagara only being greater. With the rapid strides of electric railways it will be only a few years when a line will reach Polk county and our people can go to Portland on electric cars.—Independence West Side.

It is no doubt true that Weather Observer Pague knows more about handling this Oregon weather than any man living. He is at present in Washington, and his place is being occupied by Mr. Blandford. The latter is a clever gentleman, but he no sooner gets hold of the weather valves than trouble commences. When he orders a cold wave fresh from the Japan gulf stream, it gets here a sweltering steam bath from the mouth of the Ganges. The weather gets away from him every time and runs until it overheats itself.—The Dalles Chronicle.

In regard to the many absurd phrases that have crept into use through the "bright local reporter" in his efforts to describe electrical works and appliances, the New York Electric Power has the following to say: "Isn't it about time to quit 'harnessing' the electric current, Niagara, etc., and to relegate the word to the depths where it is hoped 'electricity in its infancy' has gone. Some enthusiastic reporter, in an evil moment, got Niagara 'harnessed' and since then no new application of electricity has been made but the popular writer has got it 'harnessed' for that particular purpose. Electricity, besides being responsible for innumerable new doings, is also responsible for the introduction of some of the most tiresome words and phrases."

It would be a very graceful thing for Portland to take the lead in placing an Oregon exhibit in the Interstate fair at Tacoma. It would be an excellent stroke of policy, a neighborly act, that would bear fruit hereafter. Besides, it is due to our state and to our city that they be represented in that fair. The small amount of money necessary for the purpose should be readily subscribed.—Oregonian.

Schemers in various parts of Oregon are fixing to have more new counties formed this winter. The legislature should frown down all such conspiracies against the welfare of the people. There are too many counties already in Oregon, considering the state's population and wealth.—Grant's Pass Courier.

Is the interest in bicycles a craze, or is it an enthusiasm with a sufficiently substantial basis to warrant the expectation of its continued growth? There is no doubt the bicycle has come to stay, but if its popularity continues to grow at its present rate there is a prospect that it will drive the habit of walking into a state of desuetude. The recent transmission of messages from Washington to Denver by relays of bicyclists was an astonishing feat. The distance was two thousand and thirty-seven miles, the time six days, ten hours, and forty minutes, which means an average speed of over three hundred miles a day. For mere human legs that is pretty fast going, and helps to accustom one to the annihilation of distance, so that when flying machines are perfected—and they say that is imminent—we shall not be overmuch surprised.—Harper's Weekly.

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