

Oregon City Enterprise.

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CHAS. MESERVE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1896.

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Beaver Creek, Canby, Clackamas, Milwaukie, Union Mills, Meadow Brook, New Era, Wilsonville, Park Place, Gladstone, Stafford, Milmo, Carus, Molalla, Marquam, Butteville, Aurora, Orville, Eagle Creek, Damascus, Sandy, Salmon, Cherrysville, Cherrysville, Marmot.	Dr. T. B. Thomas, Geo. Knight, A. Mather, Oscar Wistingger, G. J. Trullinger, Chas. Kottman, W. S. Newberry, Henry Miley, F. L. Russell, T. M. Cross, J. Q. Gare, C. T. Howard, E. M. Cooper, Annie Stubbs, E. M. Hartman, B. Jennings, Henry A. Snyder, L. J. Perdue, H. Wilbern, J. C. Elliott, F. Gotsch, Mrs. W. M. McIntyre, Geo. J. Curran, Mrs. M. J. Hammer, Adolph Aschoff.
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The way to build up Oregon City is to give Oregon City people your patronage.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, R. S. BEAN, of Lane county.
For Presidential Electors, T. T. GEER, of Marion county, S. M. YORAN, of Lane, E. L. SMITH, of Wasco, J. F. CAPLES, of Multnomah.
For Representative in Congress—First Dist., THOMAS H. TONGUE, of Washington Co., For District Attorney—Fifth Judicial Dist., T. J. CLEETON, of Columbia county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Representatives, L. L. PORTER, GEORGE W. PROSSER, CHARLES HOLMAN.
For Clerk, HENRY MELDRUM.
For Sheriff, E. C. MADDOCK.
For Recorder, WELDON M. SHANK.
For Treasurer, M. L. MOORE.
For Assessor, J. N. HARRINGTON.
For School Superintendent, H. S. STRANGE.
For Surveyor, D. W. KINNAIRD.
For Coroner, C. M. RAMSBY.
For Commissioner, J. R. MORTON.

REPUBLICAN PRECINCT TICKET.

No. 1—Pleasant Hill, Tualatin and Union NELSON McCONNELL, Justice, CHARLES McKINNEY, Constable.
No. 2—Oswego, J. C. HAINES, I. AUSTIN.
No. 3—Milwaukie and Clackamas, T. S. LAKIN, GUY STRYKER.
No. 4—Abernethy, Canemah, Maple Lane, West Oregon City and Oregon City Precincts, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 I. D. TAYLOR, M. F. MCCOWN.
No. 6—Canby and New Era, WM. KNIGHT, J. A. GRAHAM.
No. 7—Barlow, Lower Molalla and Needy, B. F. SMITH, C. F. ZEIGLER.
No. 8—Marquam, Upper Molalla and Soda Springs, I. D. LARKINS, GEO. DUNLAVEY.
No. 9—Beaver Creek and Milk Creek, R. M. COOPER, M. B. DARNELL.
No. 10—Canyon Creek and Highland, HENRY KLEINSMITH, GUSTAV BOTTEMILLER.
No. 11—Viola, Hardings and Springwater, C. G. STONE, W. H. MATTOON.
No. 12—Damascus and Borfing, M. W. GARDNER, FRED ZUHL.
No. 13—Cascades, Cherrysville and Sievers, T. G. JONSRUD, GILBERT JONSRUD.
No. 14—Eagle Creek, George and Garfield, W. J. CURRIN, J. E. BURNETT.

WHY OUR HARD TIMES.

Commercial men and travelers all confirm the statement that the Pacific coast is now having the hardest times of any section of the United States. Why this is so is easily accounted for by any one who will look into our commercial and financial conditions. This coast has been largely developed with borrowed capital, and while the country at large was in a prosperous condition our people were safe in borrowing, as the many opportunities for investment that this new country presented made the ventures safe. Hundreds of men have made fortunes and built up solid substantial businesses on borrowed capital. In fact had it not been for the aid rendered by outside capital Oregon and other coast states would have had a very slow, tedious growth, and the hard conditions of pioneer life would have been our lot for years to come. Had

not these free trade times come upon us we should have met all our obligations without feeling the least jar, but being a producer of raw materials we were crushed when the markets went down, for the balance of trade soon went against us. The price realized on our wheat, wool, lumber, fish, etc., would not balance our accounts with the eastern states and Europe for interest charges, repayment of loans, insurance premiums, clothing, groceries, hardware, machinery, and a hundred other commodities of which we are purchasers. The result is that we are drained of every cent of our surplus cash, thus paralyzing our business, almost completely blocking trade, and forcing us to go back to barter in commodities like our early pioneers. This condition will last until the times change in the East and the factories and business start up so that a market at a fair price may be had for our produce—when the balance of trade will be restored in our favor—when we shall hear nothing more of panics, poverty and populism.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

A correspondent is troubled about the "per capita" of circulation. Referring to the World's recent showing of the enormous increase in silver production since 1873, he asks anxiously whether the "per capita" of circulation is as great now as it was during the first 51 years of the republic. Behind this and like questions lies the assumption that wealth and prosperity are somehow measured and determined by the per capita of money circulation. How erroneous this is a few official figures will show. Nobody will question that Great Britain is a richer and more prosperous country than Portugal, for example. Yet the per capita circulation in Great Britain in 1890, the latest year for which general statistics are at hand, was only 18.42, while that in Portugal was 19.

Again, France is a very rich and prosperous country, with a per capita circulation of 40.50; but it is certainly not 2 1/2 times as rich and prosperous as Great Britain, as it must be if the per capita measure were in any degree trustworthy.

Canada has a per capita circulation of only 13.08, while Cuba and Hayti have each 31, or about 2 1/2 times as much. Yet the Canadians would hardly consent to exchange their prosperity for that of the Spanish West Indies.

But granting to "per capita" everything that is claimed for it, we are fairly well off in that respect. In 1890 our per capita was 24.34, against Great Britain's 18.42, Germany's 18.54 and Austria-Hungary's 9.75.

The truth is that per capita circulation is no measure at all of prosperity or wealth or anything else. It is determined by quite other conditions, and in really prosperous countries where the operations of business are large the figures showing it are rendered meaningless by the enormous use of commercial credits in lieu of money in form. There is no idea more elusive than the notion that more money in the country necessarily means more money in the pockets of the people, or within their reach.

A PERVERSION.

A correspondent, signing himself "Taxpayer," in last week's issue of the Oregon City Herald, makes the statement that the net county debt has increased \$25,978.11 since the county clerk made his semi-annual report on March 31, 1895. The writer of that, whether he is a taxpayer or not (the majority of the candidates on the populist ticket pay no taxes), knows that he deliberately lied when he made that statement. In the financial statement made March 31st, 1895, the resources account was credited by uncancelled tax liens for 1892, and prior, \$41,107.25. A very small amount of this sum has been collected, the larger portion being tax on mortgages held by non-residents, which has been declared by a decision of the supreme court to be uncollectable. Consequently the sheriff did not include this item in the recent report, and the resources column is short at least about \$35,000. This is why the net indebtedness reads \$81,538.39 in the recent report, as compared with the amount given on March 31, 1895, viz: \$55,538.28. The sheriff did not desire to report any tax liens except those that could be collected, as the object was to furnish a reliable statement of the county's finances, giving as resources only those items from which money could be realized. Is it any wonder that the stockholders of the Herald are demanding a change in the management of the paper when such gross perversions are printed in its columns? Do they not realize that their journal is ruining any prospective success the populist party may have had in Clackamas county? Who can believe its statements on any public question, when it so recklessly misrepresents facts as they are known to exist? Is it to be wondered at that the populists of Clackamas county are losing confidence in the reliability of their own organ?

W. S. VANDERBURG, the populist candidate for congress from the first congressional district, represents the unadulterated doctrine of populism, but we do not believe the honest farmers of Clackamas county can endorse his sentiments. In a recent letter to the Coquille City Herald, among other things Senator Vanderburg makes use of the following words: "The dynamiter is an effect, and his presence fills many a household with fear and constant dread, yet how futile it were to undertake to rid the country of this dangerous evil by punishing the effects after the explosion is made." These words would seem to plainly indicate that Vanderburg, one of the prominent leaders and standard bearers of the populist party is an ignorant dynamiter at heart. He condones the crimes of murder, treason and anarchy, and asserts that they should not be punished. The ENTERPRISE does not believe there is a populist farmer in Clackamas county, however hard he may have to strive to make both ends meet, that believes murder and anarchy should go unpunished. No matter how unprincipled the demagogic leaders of the populist party may be, the majority of the rank and file of the calamity howlers, who contribute their last nickel to the campaign fund, are honest in their convictions. They are led by demagogues, who fatten and thrive on the widow's mite

and the small sums contributed by hard-hand-d toilers to their campaign fund. They make long and windy speeches, and howl about honesty—something they are strangers to.

The cold, hard fact stares us in the face that the coming election is to be a closely contested one in Clackamas county. While there is no doubt of a plurality of republican votes in the county, there will be no votes to spare or throw away. This is a critical time, and it behooves every republican to come out to the polls and cast his vote in favor of good government. The record of the populist party in Oregon has been anything but encouraging in the way of conducting county affairs. The assessors of both Coos and Klamath counties have done their work in a wretched manner; the populist sheriff of Columbia county was a defaulter; M. V. Rork, the father of populism in Oregon, had to leave the state on account of a nameless crime; the sheriff of the small sparsely populated county of Coos, had his salary raised to be as large as that of the sheriff of Clackamas. Mr. Vanderberg is an anarchist in principle, and takes excessive mileage and fees. It has been demonstrated that it is positively unsafe to place governmental affairs in their hands.

Governments on fiat money, and putting populists into office, will not make times one particle better or bring more money into circulation. The balance of trade is against us, and so long as it continues just so long will money be scarce in Oregon. By restoring our industrial and commercial interests to their normal condition we shall have good times; for with our factories running the laborers of the country will be employed, and once more become liberal consumers, and will create a market for the wheat, wool, lumber, etc., of Oregon, and stop the drain of money from the people of this state. This can be brought about by restoring the protective tariff and reciprocity trade arrangements which were in effect prior to the late "change." A leading factor in bringing about this change in the balance of trade in our state will be a big republican majority at the June election. By Oregon declaring solid for protection and reciprocity and sensible governmental measures, will a big step be taken in restoring the growth and prosperity that was once the pride of our great state.

HON. THOMAS H. TONGUE, the republican candidate for congress, is winning laurels for himself throughout Southern Oregon and the western part of the state. Even the opposition papers, during the heat of a bitter political fight, are complimentary in their mention of his addresses. His speeches are sound, practical arguments, convincing in their effects; and his record as a private citizen for many years past, gives him a standing among the people of the first congressional district, that demonstrates the wisdom of the Albany convention in naming him as the standard bearer. He graphically describes the wild and visionary schemes of the populists and the impracticability of their policy in a way that carries conviction to his hearers. The populists are unable to refute the hot shot arguments he pours into their camps, and go away discomfited. The people of the first district now realize that Mr. Tongue is a statesman of a high order, and has practical business qualifications.

FROM the noise the populists are making in this state a person would be led to believe that there was imminent danger of their soon overrunning the United States. The fact is, populism is not known in more than a half dozen states, and outside of the Pacific coast states it is dying out. It bears a striking resemblance to a prairie fire in its roar and brilliancy, and in the quickness with which it comes and subsides, leaving in its wake only the blackened remains of a lot of alleged politicians to tell the tale of its visitations. In Kansas, the cradle of populism, it is dying out and is no longer a leading factor in state politics. Nebraska, another strong populist state, has deserted flat money and two per cent. loan, while in the other states where it had a less prominent place it is rapidly disappearing. The present campaign will see the populists at their zenith in Oregon, and before another state election comes the party will be a thing of the past.

HON. THOMAS J. CLEETON, the republican nominee for prosecuting attorney of the fifth district, is an able lawyer, of St. Helens, and was a member of the last legislature. As a speaker, and pleader before a jury he has few equals in Oregon, while at the same time his knowledge of law is thorough and practical. There is no discount on his legal attainments, and in criminal practice he is competent to cope with the best legal talent of the state. Mr. Cleeton is practical and honorable, and will look after the interests of the county and state in court matters in an economical way. Even Mr. Cleeton's political enemies concede the fact, that he is in every way fitted for the duties of district attorney, and that he will distance his competitors in the race. Mr. Cleeton made many friends during his visit to Clackamas county, who realize that to know him is to admire his good qualities.

The people of Clackamas county are beginning to realize that Weldon M. Shank, the republican nominee for recorder, is the right man for the position. His popularity grows as the masses of the people meet him and become better acquainted. He is honest, capable and accommodating, the three requisites for a successful official. He is an intelligent and cultured farmer, and his sympathies are with the producing classes. He is a Clackamas boy, respected for his sterling worth and earnestness of purpose. While he is deservedly popular in the ranks of his own party, he has many friends in the democratic and populist parties, who will cast their ballots for his election.

As element of strength that will be to the advantage of the republicans in the June election is the number of young men who have attained their majority since the last election. These new voters, not being bound by past affiliations or party prejudice, will consider the histories of the various parties seeking their votes, and in so do-

ing will, where they are reading, thinking men, affiliate with the party that they find has always when in power, brought, by its wise legislation, prosperity and plenty to the country. On their making this selection the republican party will be the one they will fall in with, for it alone has been able to apply successful business principles to the management of the affairs of the government, with the result that a republican administration means a prosperous people.

POPULIST orators are flocking to Clackamas county especially, and the state of Oregon generally, from every portion of the nation. While these orators are riding on cushioned railroad seats and in comfortable carriages, and lying on the fat of the land, the populist farmer laments over the hard times, and contributes his last nickel to the campaign fund. These men are not junketing over the country in comfortable style for their health alone. They are out for revenue, and are making hay while the sun shines. Weaver has no doubt accumulated a competency as well as notoriety through the credulity of the voters of new parties, visionary and impracticable in their ideas. Whitehead, and Sovereign and Coxy have heard of the liberality of Oregon populists, and are taking advantage of the opportunity to lay by something for a rainy day.

The private members of the ranks of the populist party are taught that it is their bounden duty to put in all their time preaching to their neighbors. They are required to make a house to house canvass, and instill visionary populist ideas into the minds of their neighbors. It matters not whether the crops are planted or the cattle break down the fences, everything must be given up to the glory of the populist boss. The populist private is expected to attend every campaign rally within a radius of ten miles, and contribute his mite to the campaign fund when called upon. If he refuses to accede to these demands, and looks after the welfare of the family and tries to pay his honest debts, he is looked upon as a plutocrat, or a possible traitor to the cause. Great is the glory of the populist boss!

This populist organ of Oregon City makes a lengthy howl because a few democrats voted the republican ticket two years ago, when they realized that it was impossible to elect their own candidates. The ENTERPRISE has never denied the fact that democrats helped elect the republican ticket in Clackamas county two years ago, and commends their good judgment in doing so. The democrats of Clackamas county are law-abiding citizens; they are neither anarchists or anarchistic sympathizers. They are true to the principles of good government, and honestly cast their votes for men who will carry out these principles. Whatever faults Clackamas county democrats may have, they do not endorse the visionary schemes of populists, or the anarchistic theories of Vanderberg.

THE populists as a party are not so strong in Clackamas county as they were two years ago, but their strength and encouragement come from republicans who are dissatisfied with county and state affairs, and who are being worked on to scratch their ticket to the advantage of the populists. If these dissatisfied republicans would take time to look up the record of populist office holders in states and counties where they have been in control, it would be found that they put to shame the biggest old party rascals for incompetency and rascality. In almost every instance one term of a populist office holder has sufficed to give the taxpayers all they wanted of populist reform.

EVERY candidate on the Clackamas county republican ticket is an actual bona-fide resident, a reputable citizen, and a taxpayer. They have the confidence of the public, irrespective of party, and stand high among their neighbors as citizens and supporters of the government, the public schools and every good movement. Only four of the populist candidates on the Clackamas county ticket pay taxes—Grace, Dixon, Lewelling and Marks. Ogile is the only candidate on the representative ticket who pretends to pay any tax, and that amount hardly justifies calling him a taxpayer. His tax is 83 cents, just enough to enable him to vote at the annual school meeting.

MANY people labor under the mistake, says Mr. Horr, that an abundance of money in a country will make business brisk and advance prices. The fact is that brisk business is the only thing which makes money circulate freely. When the entire working people of the United States receive employment at good wages, then they instantly earn something for which they can make purchases for the use of themselves and families. That leads at once to an increased demand for all kinds of goods, and that increase of demand will always have a tendency to drive up the price of things.

THE populist leaders are exerting strenuous efforts to keep the rank and file of the party in the line. Many of them have serious doubts as to the efficacy of populist doctrines in relieving the financial stress of the country, and it takes an immense amount of home missionary work and populist campaign enthusiasm to keep them from jumping over the traces. Others are honest in their ideas of reform, and it is humiliating to see the way in which the populist bosses pull the wool over their eyes.

THE average populist never thought that in advocating the two per cent. loaning scheme by the government that he was inaugurating a system that would perpetuate in power the party having control of congress. For that body, being supreme, would be able to call in the loans, just as the populists accuse the bankers of now doing when they want to control affairs, and the people in order to avoid forced collections would have to vote just as the bosses in congress dictate.

THE principles of the republican party are time-tried and service-proved, and the people have come to look to that party as the only one that can bring prosperity to the country and restore it to the conditions that prevailed when every laboring man had a job and hunger and discontent were unknown in the land.

KANSAS has the biggest wheat crop she has ever had in sight, and all indications favorable to a crop of corn, which means that the already diminishing populist vote will rapidly disappear under the irresistible influence of a prosperous year, and that great state will be free from the political and financial incubus that has hung over it for the past few years.

THE good roads movement has taken hold in Connecticut and under a new law that state will this year build over 100 miles of smooth macadam road. One by one the states are taking up the work of building good roads and eventually this country will be covered with a net work of tar-pike roads.

UNTIL Lawyer U. Ren got control of the populist party in this county the party platform for each campaign roundly denounced the old parties for being dominated by lawyers, and condemned the practice of sending lawyers to the legislature. The shoe is on the other foot now and not a word is said against lawyers being sent to the legislature.

Letter List.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the post office at Oregon City, Oregon, on May 20, 1896:

Atkesin, Geo.	Fauslan, Edw.
Houser, Geo.	Shoekley, Chas.
Hoops, John T.	Ward, H. V.
McArthur, Burt	Woods, Joe
Matner, L. L.	

WOMEN'S LIST.

Bradley, Mrs.	Osborn, Mrs. Kate
Colson, Mrs. Clay.	Perry, Mrs. Libbie
Daniels, Mrs. H.	Porter, Miss J.
Davis, Mrs. Nellie	Reese, Mary
Rills, Ruby	

If called for state when advertised.
S. K. GREEN, P. M.

Come and Look for Yourselves.

The largest assortment of trimmed Hats ever seen in Oregon City, over one hundred at

Mrs. Sladen's Millinery Parlors.

Prices and Styles to Suit All.

After the Winter is Over.

After your feet are sore from wearing rubbers and overshoes, and the other shoes are pretty well worn and out of shape, you want to get a new pair. If we are correct, then come to us and we will please and ease you. We have received a fine stock of all kinds of goods for the spring season, and not only that, but to wear throughout the other seasons. Our shoes are well made, comfortable and low in price.

Krausse Bros.

THE BEEHIVE

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SPECIAL SALE SATURDAY

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY

A PURCHASE OF

3,000 Pairs
Children's Fast Black Hose

Sizes 5 to 9 inclusive

A grade usually sold at 12 1/2 cents—
at the remarkable low price of
5 CENTS PER PAIR.

Avail Yourself of this Opportunity

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Glass & Smyth's old stand

FOR ABSOLUTELY PURE DRUGS

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NONE BUT
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Fine Perfumeries and Toilet Articles.

Also a full stock of

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Yamhill River Route.

Steamer Toledo,

LEAVES DAYTON,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday
at 6 A. M., reaching Oregon City,
for Portland about 11:30 A. M.

LEAVES PORTLAND,
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
at 9 A. M. Salmon St. dock, reach-
ing Oregon City, for upriver points
about 11 A. M.

Through trip to Lafayette and
McMinnville made when depth of
water permits.

Freight and passengers rates
reasonable.