

Oregon City Enterprise.

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CHAS. MESERVE,
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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Beaver Creek, Dr. T. B. Thomas	Canby, Geo. Knight
Clackamas, A. Mather	Clatskanie, Oscar Westinger
Elsie Mills, G. J. Trullinger	Meadow Brook, Chas. Holman
New Era, W. S. Newberry	W. F. Place, Henry Milley
Wilsonville, F. L. Russell	Gladstone, T. M. Cross
Stafford, J. Q. Gage	Milford, C. T. Howard
Cornus, R. M. Cooper	Molalla, Annie Stubbs
Marquam, E. M. Hartman	Butterville, B. Jennings
Astoria, Henry A. Snyder	Orville, L. J. Perdue
Eagle Creek, H. Wilbert	Lamasus, J. C. Elliott
Sandy, J. C. Elliott	Salmon, Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Currsville, Geo. J. Currin	Cherryville, Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot, Adolph Aschoff	

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

LABORING MEN KEEP AWAY.

After a careful investigation of the situation the ENTERPRISE would advise every laboring man seeking a job to keep away from the Astoria and Globe railroad on the lower Columbia. In the first place the contractors took the job at a price which precluded their paying decent wages, even had they been so minded, and the big profits they each expect to make they take out of what should be the just earnings of their men. No cash is paid out, their plan being to make the commissary and boarding house pay the bills. The men are charged \$4.20 per week for board, and in some of the camps the board is as tough as a man can stand, and every man is compelled to board at the mess house and buy his supplies at the commissary, paying exorbitant prices for his purchases. The teamsters are also compelled to buy their feed and supplies at the commissary as well and have their shoeing and repairs done at the company's blacksmith shop. The hospital fees are \$1 per month and are collected even if the man works but one day. If a man is extra industrious and puts in full time so that there is a liability of his wages exceeding his board and supply account he is laid off a few days at a time, so that his board bill, which goes on, will even up the account at the end of the month, or at least leave but a small balance, which is paid in time checks, and to get cash on them the men have to sell them at a heavy discount to brokers, that is when they are lucky enough to find someone to take them up.

To keep up the supply of men the company has advertised all over the coast and influenced newspapers to editorially score laboring men for not all rushing to the lower Columbia where plenty of work and good pay awaited them. The company tried to hire Chinamen but the wily Celestials were shy of the job, and failing to get them, an effort was made to secure the convicts out of the state penitentiary, but the governor had no authority to make the contract. With the thousands of idle men on this coast there would be no difficulty, were they treated right, for the Astoria company to get men enough to complete their little road in 60 days, but at the progress made during the past year it will take six years yet before the road is completed.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

THE ENTERPRISE is in receipt of a copy of the Town Talk, a new paper started in Portland by the retail merchants to fight the department stores of that city and to give them a cheap medium for advertising their merchandise. The paper is fairly well gotten up, but it is not enough of a newspaper to enable it to meet the competition it will be subjected to, while as an advertising circular it is too large and expensive to make its publication profitable. As to the fight that the retail merchants, and wholesale merchants also, propose to inaugurate against the great department stores, it is a question as to whether they will win or not. The department store bears the same relation to the commercial world that the factory does to the industrial world. The great factory turns out products that would require ten to twenty times the number of hands to manufacture if made in the old time way at the homes of the operatives, like woolen goods were once made, while the cost of production has been lowered in nearly the same proportions. The great department store by centralizing and controlling, cuts down the cost of marketing goods nearly as much as does the factory in the manufacturing of them. It eliminates the wholesaler's profits and the drummer's expenses for it has its own buyer who goes direct to the factories and trade centers for the goods carried, which in the great stores of the East embrace anything that a customer could possibly call for in the line of clothing, food, tools or luxuries. It cuts the small retailer's expenses nearly in half, for a \$1,000,000 or \$10,000,000 stock of goods, as is carried by many of the Eastern stores, can be carried in one great block for nearly one-half the rent it would cost to have it distributed in a multitude of small stores about town, while the insurance would be lowered by the fire proof building, and the wastage which is a serious loss in many small stores

is reduced to the lowest minimum. The department store is so big, like the railroad, that no one thinks of asking for credit, for the customers are debarred from a personal acquaintance with the management, and thus the losses from this source, so seriously felt by the small dealer, are not known to these mercantile giants.

The coming of the department store has brought on as serious a problem as did the advent of the factory system and as the 19th century met and solved the industrial problem, so will the 20th century have to solve this mercantile problem. It looks now as though these great stores will revolutionize the social and commercial conditions of our great cities as well as to make inroads into the growth of the smaller towns, for with its twin brother, the skyscraper modern office building, it is destined to depopulate whole streets in the business parts of our great cities, and with the aid of the mail service and express companies draw the trade from the country for hundreds of miles distant. The fight is already very bitter in the East and state legislatures and city councils are importuned to pass repressive measures against the department stores, but so far the only thing accomplished has been to give these establishments a big lot of free advertising and thus to help them build up their business rather than to ruin it. Some other means than the boycott, or legislative enactment will have to be employed to check this centralization in mercantile lines for the people will buy where they can get the most for their money and have the best selection to choose from.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

A wrong impression as to the objects and aims of the Chautauqua assembly held each year at Gladstone park appears to be entertained by some people at a distance. Not being in a position to know the facts in the case, as well as the lack of knowledge of the manner in which all Chautauqua assemblies are carried on, has led some to believe that the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association is a great money making scheme whereby its officers and the favored stockholders are enabled to get rich out of the enrolments it furnishes. The truth is that no stockholder has yet, or ever expects to make a dollar, in direct profit on his stock. The stockholder's pass to the assembly grounds and the pleasure of assisting in building up a great educational institution in our state, is all the returns the persons, who put up the money to establish the Chautauqua, have so far realized, and in fact it is all they expect to realize. As for the officers, they have served heretofore without salary and will do so this year, and those who serve hereafter will have to do their work gratuitously, except the secretary, who for a short time preceding and during the assembly, is paid a small salary. The entire receipts of each year have been used to defray the legitimate and necessary expenses of the assembly and from the first assembly the greatest economy possible has been practiced by the management that the association may be kept out of debt. The building of the great auditorium, which is the finest in the West and capable of holding an audience of 4,000, has been a serious burden to the association, but this indebtedness is nearly all paid off and it is expected that the obligation will be met this year and that another year the association can undertake the erection of other needed buildings on the grounds. The clearing out of the underbrush in the park and putting in the pump on the Clackamas river and laying the pipes on the grounds to provide for the water service was all donated by Mr. H. E. Cross, who also generously gave a 50 year lease of the park to the Chautauqua association, as well as to contribute the lumber, amounting to some \$600 for the construction of the old auditorium platform and the platforms of the East Side electric road and Southern Pacific railroad. Mr. Cross has made these liberal contributions to the Chautauqua with no expectation of being reimbursed except through the advantages the Chautauqua will bring to Oregon City. Other of the public spirited men of Oregon City have aided in building up the Chautauqua association that it may become the great educational institution it gives such promise of becoming.

In carrying out the assembly work each season the association incurs a big expense, much larger in fact than most people suppose. While all the local talent, with few exceptions, is contributed, yet to get men and women from the East, who have national reputations as orators, musicians, teachers, etc. to assist in the program is one of the heaviest expenses the association has to meet. There is not a more economical organization conducted in Oregon than the Willamette Valley Chautauqua association and it is the only one on the coast that is practically free of debt, for this association expects to clear off its small debt this year. Though that it should be a money making scheme for its promoters is something that cannot come to pass for there are too many checks to allow of any crooked work being done, besides the men and women who have built up and are sustaining this great institution of learning are among the most honorable and upright people in the state and their labors are given with the most unselfish and patriotic motives.

The studied silence with which the Oregonian and populists now regard each other is most oppressive indeed. It was only a few short months ago that a most bitter warfare raged between these two forces. The Oregonian with its accustomed vigor and spirit filled its columns to overflowing with the most bitter denunciations of the entire populist fraternity, and anarchists, socialists, red-handed rioters, dynamiters, were some of the vigorous epithets which Portland's great daily heaped upon the heads of the luckless populists. But they were equal to the occasion and their newspapers and public speakers replied in kind, calling the Oregonian a fit representative of the plutocratic press, the monopolists henchman, the trusts defender, the well-headed man of the tower and dozens of other equally as contemptuous references. But those bloody days are past and no more will Brother Scott be compelled to lay awake nights listening for the populist mob bent on tearing down his high and costly tower, neither will the lowly but

strong-lunged populists have to dodge around the corner to avoid the ponderous and deadly editorials which the Oregonian has been hurling at their hapless heads. The din and noise of battle is over and sweet, blessed peace now reigns over this land of Oregon. A debt of gratitude, of Mt. Hood dimensions, is due from the people of this state to Messrs Simon and U'Ren, for to them is due the honor and glory of stopping this fratricidal war which has for so long brought only trials and troubles and political death to so many worthy plutocrats and populists. May the followers of these two warrior-statesmen rise up and call them blessed.

AFTER resting on their arms for the week past the Turkish and Greek armies resumed active hostilities Wednesday when the Turks made an advance in the vicinity of Pharsala, 40,000 strong. They were met by the Greeks and after the hardest battle of the war the two armies drew off for the night and it is expected that the decisive battle of the war will take place Thursday. In this last action the Greeks displayed their old time courage and fought with terrific stubbornness. All the great victories won by the ancient Greeks were gained after their armies had been partially defeated and it may be these modern Greeks will yet bring a great victory out of what has appeared to be a sure defeat. All Greece is rejoicing and should their armies prevail the king will be able to retain his throne and not lose it as appeared so certain a few days ago. The great powers are exchanging notes and quietly waiting for an opportunity to intervene and get away with the spoils, that is if they can agree long enough.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The editor of this paper calculates he can pay that extra four bits Dingley increase on the price of a suit of clothes out of the profits on new subscription from the wool growers of the Santiam country and get a better suit in the bargain.—Stayton Mail.

The agent of Zimmerman, the wholesale butcher of Portland, was through Hillsboro this week hunting mutton sheep. He found some mutton but they are high. For some he paid \$4 per head. Last year at this time and for several years before, sheep were selling for from 80 cents to \$1.25 per head. Verily the times are better. There is a difference in administrations. A few other comparisons may be permitted: In '96 under Cleveland, wheat sold for 40 cents a bushel, now it goes for 76 and has been above 80, and would be now if there were ships to carry it away. Under Cleveland oats sold for 15 to 18 cents, now 35. Hay was worth only \$5 per ton, now it is \$15, a rise of 200 per cent. Of a truth prosperity is coming, only our neighbors, the Argus and the other side, have not looked along the right road. The sight of the procession was missed.—Hillsboro Independent.

Evidently the recent alleged populist state committee meeting was a cut and dried affair, to which only the tried and true henchmen of Young and U'Ren were invited. Senator Will R. King, chairman of the people's party county committee of Baker, publishes a card in the Baker City Epigram in which he says:

I am county central committeeman for Baker county, being elected to that position by our last county convention. I was not present at the reported meeting of the state central committee at Portland, either in person, by letter or by proxy, for the reasons that I was not notified in any way that such a meeting was to be held,—the first information received concerning it, being newspaper reports.

It is evident that the Young-U'Ren crowd who hob-nobbed with Joe Simon at Salem last winter and later dined with Harvey Scott, have taken the contract to keep the silver reform forces of Oregon divided and the Portland meeting was the first step in that direction. They will fail in their attempt because a middle-of-the-road populist ticket will not receive enough votes to effect the result in the state.—Roseburg Review.

The Willamette papers of last week contained resolutions unanimously adopted by the people's party state central committee. The first was for independent political action, and the last was what might have been expected, endorsement of the legislative hold-up. There was no public notice of the meeting printed, and the public and the populists of the state never knew that there was to be a meeting until it was over with and the report furnished the press by the secretary was printed. The three national committeemen for Oregon, who are also members of the state central committee, were not invited to this secret meeting. The names of those present were the same "push" that camped at Salem last winter and held up the state and lived high on "a fund raised by the enemies of Mitchell." They sid out of their respective neighborhoods on their free passes and nobody knew their mission until it was over. The resolve to stay in the "middle of the road" was passed unanimously. To our certain knowledge nearly every one of those present is a rank fusionist. What is the object of that? Heretofore fusion was sought and fought for most strenuously by these same men, who are now unanimously against it. In the fall we fused with the free silver democrats, and in the winter we were fused to the ultra gold standard republicans. What next?—Ashland Record, Populist.

The 2 1/2 cent fare to Gladstone is unprecedented in motor line fares, 12 1/2 cent fare to Portland.

Leading insurance agency
F. E. DONALDSON.

CANDIES
NUTS
FRUITS
FINE CIGARS

None but the very best carried in stock.
Mrs. Wanda Zimmerman,
Next door to Oriental Hotel.

CATARRH

is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. For your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.
Ely's Cream Balm
is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, breaks the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c, at Druggists or by mail, ELY BROTHERS, 54 Warren Street, New York.

Clarence Porter. Geo. C. Kinney
Blacksmiths
Wagonmakers
Horseshoeing a Specialty.
Any design of an iron or steel shoe fitted up. All kinds of repairing at reasonable rates.
Shop opposite Pope's hardware store.
Oregon City, Ore.
Labor Exchange checks taken.

H. W. JACKSON,
Machinist
AND
Repairer.

Umbrellas, Guns,
Sewing Machines,
And all kinds of small machines put in good order. No work too difficult to undertake. Prices reasonable.

Shop in Caulfield building
Near Court House.

HELLO!

1800 miles of long distance telephone wire in Oregon and Washington now in operation by the Oregon Telephone and Telegraph company.
Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Salem, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Albany and 96 other towns in the two states on the line.
Quick, accurate, cheap. All the satisfaction of a personal communication. Distance no effect to a clear understanding. Spokane as easily heard as Portland.

—Oregon City office at—

Huntley's Drug Store.
J. H. THATCHER, MANAGER,
Portland, - - - Oregon.

NOBLITT'S STABLES
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable
OREGON CITY.

LOCATED BETWEEN THE BRIDGE AND DEPOT
Double and Single Rigs, and saddle horses always on hand at the lowest prices. A corral connected with the barn for loose stock.

.. OREGON CITY ..

Information regarding any kind of stock promptly attended to by person of letter.
Horses Bought and Sold.
Horses Boarded and Fed on reasonable terms.

THE POPULAR STR. RAMONA

will run between Oregon City and Portland daily except Sunday as follows:
Leave Oregon City: (8th Street Dock.)
7:30 a. m.
12:00 m.
4:30 p. m.
Leave Portland: (Taylor St. Dock.)
9:30 a. m.
2:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.

SUNDAY TIME
Leave Oregon City: 9:00 a. m.
1:00 p. m.
4:30 p. m.
Leave Portland: 10:30 a. m.
2:30 p. m.
6:00 p. m.

ROUND TRIP 25c

The Steamer Altona from Independence and Salem each Sunday will connect with the Ramona at the basin in Oregon City; leaves on her return trip at 1 o'clock p. m.

M'KITTRICK'S SHOES

BEAT THE WORLD

South Oregon City

A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE

Beautiful scenery and health giving air, high level land with good productive soil and pure water, a first-class public school building attended by nearly a hundred pupils on the premises; and a good plank road (one of the main thoroughfares in the county), connects with the macadamized streets of the city. This beautiful tract adjoins Oregon City and no portion of it is beyond a mile from the heart of the city and but a 15 minutes walk on plank walks to the business houses.

Some attractions of South Oregon City. Now is the time to think of the place to build your home or a good place to lay by an investment that will increase in value. The easy terms on which this property is sold should not embarrass any thrifty person. Lots are 50x100 and prices range from \$100 to \$150. Terms, \$5 down and \$5 per month until paid, without interest or taxes, a liberal discount for cash, and inducements to build. Every lot clear and ready for the garden. Quite a number of lots have been sold and there are several houses already occupied on the tract and quite a settlement in the neighborhood.
Oregon City with her big monthly pay roll, great woolen mills, large pulp paper and flouring mills and massive electric station, her fine public schools and all the modern improvements, is bound to increase her growth. Where can you find a better place to live in or a safer place for an investment? For further information call on or address
T. L. CHARMAN, Trustee,
Charman Bros. Block,
Oregon City, Or.

Blooming Plants

We wish to state that we will place on sale, the finest lot of plants at the lowest price ever offered in Oregon City.
Carnations, large plants in bloom, 12 varieties, 20 cents each. Geraniums, large plants in bloom, 10 cents each. Roses, two-year-old bushes, 25 cents each. Chrysanthemums, all prize winners, including Eugene Dailedouze, Geo. W. Childs, Mayflower, Mrs. E. G. Hill, Philadelphia, and twenty-five others, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen. A large variety of other plants. Cut flowers in season.

Greenhouse at Gladstone, on Electric Car Line.

Visitors Welcomed.

Hardy cabbage and other vegetable plants for sale.
Wilkinson Bros.
P. O. Address, Box 238, Oregon City.

The Marketing Point

OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY

The factory towns of the East are noted for affording the best market to the neighboring farmers and gardeners in proportion to the population of any of the towns in that section. The reason for this is that the people of these towns have a fixed income upon which they can always depend, and, as a consequence, they are liberal buyers, paying cash for all their purchases.

As the Great Manufacturing Center of the Pacific Coast

.. OREGON CITY ..

Is Coming to be One of the Best Marketing Towns in the State

This is proven every day by the number of farmers, who are to be seen on its streets selling their produce, who, until just the last few years, sought the markets of other towns. The system of macadamized roads that is being built into all parts of Clackamas county, will enable all the people of this county to share in the profitable market that Oregon City affords. If, as it is sure to do, the demands of Oregon City increase in the next five years as it has in the past five years, this city will rank next to Portland as a market place for

THE PRODUCE of the Farmer