

Oregon City Enterprise.

Published Every Friday.

CHAS. MESERVE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, \$2.00
Six months, 1.00
Trial subscription two months, .25
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Entered at the Post Office in Oregon City, Or., as second class matter.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897.

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Beaver Creek, Dr. T. B. Thomas	Clackamas, Geo. Knight
Clatsop, A. Mather	Clatsop, Oscar Wisinger
Clatsop, G. J. Trullinger	Clatsop, Chas. Holman
Clatsop, W. S. Newberry	Clatsop, Henry Wiley
Clatsop, F. L. Russell	Clatsop, T. M. Cross
Clatsop, J. Q. Gare	Clatsop, C. T. Howard
Clatsop, R. M. Cooper	Clatsop, Annie Stubbs
Clatsop, E. M. Hartman	Clatsop, B. Jennings
Clatsop, H. A. Snyder	Clatsop, L. J. Perdue
Clatsop, H. Wilburn	Clatsop, J. C. Elliott
Clatsop, F. Gatsch	Clatsop, Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Clatsop, Geo. J. Currin	Clatsop, Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Clatsop, Adolph Aschoff	

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

KICK OF THE CHRONICS.

SOME adverse comment has been made by a few chronics regarding the charging of an admittance at the gates of Gladstone park for the celebration on the Fourth, and the Y. M. C. A., under whose management the celebration was held, have been accused of being mercenary in their patriotism. The facts are, that it had become certain that there would be no celebration in Oregon City this year, as the business men showed no disposition to put up the money, as they usually have done, to meet the necessary expenses, so the members of the Y. M. C. A. decided to secure the necessary talent and attractions and hold a celebration in Gladstone park. To pay the band and other talent for the program on the platform and the baloon ascension, and other expenses connected with the athletic games during the afternoon, as also the fireworks and electric lights for the auditorium and grounds for the evening, they had to pay a goodly sum of money beside what was contributed by the East Side Railway company. To raise this money by contribution was an uphill job, for so few felt that they were able to give this year. So the easiest and most feasible way was to charge an admittance to the grounds and the small fee of ten cents was fixed on and the association went ahead and assumed the necessary liabilities, taking their chances on it being a rainy day and not taking in enough to pay the bills incurred.

Not one of the 1,500 people who enjoyed the very excellent program furnished on the Fourth by the Y. M. C. A.—and it would have been much better had the rain not interfered—was heard making any protest at paying the dime for admittance to the grounds, the only kicking that has been heard so far is from a lot of soured, misanthropic individuals, whose penitence prevents their contributing a cent to a celebration or any charitable fund, as the absence of their names on the many subscription papers that are each year passed around in Oregon City will prove. The Enterprise, along with the Y. M. C. A. boys, holds that there is nothing unfair, nor unpatriotic in the charging of an admittance fee to raise the funds to carry on a Fourth of July celebration. By this method all who enjoy the pleasures of the program furnished pay their just share, while under the old way the expense falls on a few, for the general public never contributes a cent and it is seldom that more than two-thirds of the business men of a town put up any money toward a celebration fund. Should the Y. M. C. A. or any other organization see fit to get up a celebration for Oregon City next Fourth, they will be doing the sensible thing to call on all who attend to pay their share of the expenses and thus obviate the unfairness that heretofore has been a feature in providing funds for celebration purposes.

Now that the time approaches for the holding of their assembly it would be well for the Chautauqua management to take steps to avoid such features as were known to mitigate against the success of their former assemblies. One feature which has caused much criticism and feeling is the practice the reporter, who has represented the Oregonian at the last two assemblies, has indulged in levying tribute upon all the persons who have appeared on the program in order that they be given a proper notice in his report for his paper. The result of this practice is that the published reports in the Oregonian are manifestly unfair as is proven in one of his reports for last year when one of the poorest speakers during the assembly by the payment of \$10 received a highly flattering notice, while other speakers who were really deserving of favorable mention were passed with a few lines, because they would not put up the price. The Oregonian is usually very fair in its account of local events and there is little doubt but that the publishers of it intend that their Chautauqua matter shall be unbiased and a truthful account of the proceedings and as they pay their Oregon City correspondent for matter sent in, they would be quite likely to put a stop to his restaurant-tipping business, if their attention was called to it. It is a serious handicap to the success of the Chautauqua to have

their talent misrepresented by either unmerited laudation or depreciation, and when those who appear upon the platform learn that their attainments, and not their pocket books will bring them the commendation of the press, will there be less opportunity for light-weight talent to secure an unfair recognition.

A NOTICEABLE feature at all country gatherings nowadays is the intelligent and well dressed appearance of the people who meet. The typical "hayseed" of former days is now seldom seen and in his place have come men and women whose manners and dress will compare well with their town cousins. The farm houses of today are not what they were even but a few years ago. Now newspapers, periodicals and books are found in nearly every sitting room while the debating societies, reading circles, Sunday school, church and lodge rooms which are found in almost every community afford a place where manners are polished, ideas broadened and a higher culture given, so much so that these gatherings have become veritable schools wherein an intellectual uplift is given the rural population and they are made the equals of the residents of the city. With this intellectual and social development will come that contentment which is so essential to the prosperity and happiness of a people, the lack of which has rendered the country people so dissatisfied with their lot and which has been the cause of the wholesale desertions of the farm which in recent years have taken place. When the boys and girls of the country feel that they are not being looked upon as gawks, and that their education, manners and dress are such as will destroy that class distinction which has heretofore handicapped and made them feel to be the inferiors of the youth of the towns, will the farm home retain its attractions for them and social economists will not have to be put at their wits ends in devising schemes to maintain the balance of population between the city and the country.

The board of regents—that is, the six men who constituted the majority of the State Agricultural college, have done a noble work in rescuing that institution from the blighting effects of political influence, which has proven so disastrous to the State university of Eugene, and placing it on a high educational plane where this college can take the rank that its revenue and position in the state warrants. Professor Gatch, whom they have selected as president, is one of the ablest and most popular college men in the Northwest. In addition to being a teacher of exceptional ability, he is a splendid organizer and director and will make just the president that this great institution requires. The other members of the faculty are all thorough, practical educators and fully qualified to make the State Agricultural college one of the leading schools of the Coast and one wherein a boy or girl can be thoroughly equipped for the duties of life. The people of Oregon can rest assured that they will have at least one state school of which they can be proud of and which will give full returns on the money invested in it.

It is given out that over 6,000 persons attending the Christian Endeavor convention will return to their Eastern homes by way of Oregon. This will mean that hundreds of them will visit Oregon City and the board of trade should take steps to see that these visitors are properly entertained and shown about the city. While there may not be one of the visitors who would care to locate in Oregon City, yet they will be able to give friends in the East a fairly good description of our city and its advantages which may be the means of bringing people who will invest. These visitors will afford us one of the best opportunities that has ever come to us for advertising our city and the most should be made of their services.

WEDNESDAY after a long drawn debate the senate passed the Dingley tariff bill by a majority of 10. Two silver republicans and one democrat voted for the bill, the populists either voting against it or refusing to vote at all. The bill now goes to the house and as it has been greatly changed since its first passage, a conference committee of the two branches of congress has been appointed to adjust the differences. After it is once brought before the house that body will be sure to make short work of it and we may soon look for the tariff question to be settled for this congress and the country can resume business with a knowledge as to the basis they will have to work on.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following very comprehensive summary of the growth of the United States during the past 60 years is taken from the San Francisco Argonaut:

Much has been printed of late, in both England and American papers, calling attention to the progress of Great Britain's civilization during the sixty-years' reign of Queen Victoria, which has recently been celebrated by the Diamond Jubilee. Especial effort has been made to show by sharp contrasts the improvements which belong to the Victorian era. While there is much truth in what has been said, and while there is ample ground for the gratification which has been expressed, we should not forget that a republican government in this country has achieved infinitely greater triumphs during the same period. In years this nation is a child compared with England, yet the world can not show its equal in wealth, variety of production, volume of manufactures, fertility of invention, or the universality of education.

Sixty years ago, when Queen Victoria began her long reign, the United States counted but twenty-five States, with a population of 14,000,000, and Martin Van Buren was president as the result of an election at which 1,498,295 votes were cast. To-day there are forty-five stars in the flag, the population is more than 70,000,000, and the votes cast at the national election last fall equaled in number the total population when Van Buren was President.

Sixty years ago there were only 3 cities in the country of more than 100,000 inhabitants and only 9 of more than 25,000. To-day there are 4 with more than 1,000,000, 40 with

more than 100,000, and 125 with more than 25,000.

Sixty years ago the population of New York city was 312,710; now it is 1,916,695, and as Greater New York it is 3,108,000—the second largest city in the world.

Sixty years ago the population of Boston was 93,883; now it is more than 450,000. That of Philadelphia was 93,663; it was more than 1,000,000 in 1890. That of Chicago was only 4,470; it is now 1,800,000. That of Baltimore was 192,313; now it is nearly 450,000. That of St. Louis was only 16,489; now it is not less than 400,000. That of San Francisco was nothing; now it is over 300,000.

In sixty years the settled area has increased more than 1,000,000 square miles, nearly 4,000,000 slaves have been freed, and more than 15,000,000 immigrants have been absorbed.

Sixty years ago there were 11,707 post-offices, yielding a revenue of \$4,236,779; now there are 70,164—more than twice as many as any other country—handling one-half the mail of the world, covering more than 450,000 miles of service, and yielding a revenue of \$76,983,128.

Sixty years ago the farmers of the United States raised 14,000,000 tons of grain; last year they raised 90,000,000 tons, while the number of farms has increased to 4,564,941 and their value to \$13,000,000,000.

Sixty years ago the cotton crop was only 1,422,330 bales, while for 1897 the sources of cotton supply are estimated at 8,853,000 bales from the United States and 1,873,000 bales from the rest of the world.

Sixty years ago the total value of our manufactured product was less than \$500,000,000, the capital invested less than \$500,000,000, and the average annual wage of labor was less than \$247; to-day the product is more than \$9,000,000,000, the capital invested is over \$6,500,000,000, and the average annual wage has risen in 1890 to \$420.

Banks have increased in number from about 900 in 1837 to more than 6,700 at the present day; in capital, from less than \$300,000,000 to more than \$1,000,000,000; in deposits, from \$127,000,000 to more than \$1,900,000,000. These sixty years have made us the wealthiest of nations. In 1837 the national wealth was about \$5,000,000,000; to-day it is nearly \$90,000,000,000. 1837 the railway mileage of the United States was only 1,497; it is now 179,821, which is more than the mileage of all Europe. The country next in rank is Germany, with only 28,000 miles. The United States railways are furnished with the best equipments, run the longest distances, and make the best time of any in the world. The mineral products of the United States are valued at more than \$80,000,000, of which \$80,000,000 is in gold and silver, and to which may be added more than 2,000,000,000 gallons of crude petroleum. Our forests cover 500,000,000 acres and yield \$1,000,000,000 worth of timber annually. The people of the United States live in 11,500,000 dwelling-houses, have built 142,521 churches, spend \$150,000,000 a year on schools for 14,500,000 scholars, and publish 20,000 newspapers and periodicals as against 21,000 in all the rest of the world. The immensity of our domestic trade is almost beyond conception. It is twenty-four times greater than our foreign trade and six times greater in volume than the gigantic foreign commerce of Great Britain.

In summarizing the progress of sixty years, a great portion of it will be found in lines which did not exist at the beginning of that period. The electric telegraph was unknown; it now utilizes a million miles of wire, over which 60,000,000 messages are annually dispatched. The telephone has developed with amazing rapidity; it is today almost a rival of the telegraph. The increase in its use is more than 100,000 transmitters a year. There are nearly 20,000 stations in New York city alone, and to converse a distance of 1,500 miles is a daily occurrence. Electricity has been harnessed for power and for light. Steam is giving way to its use for manufacturing, mining, and transportation, and the great natural water-falls of the country are furnishing the power. The longest electrical transmission in the world was accomplished last year between New York and Niagara Falls—433 miles. Besides these latest products of American genius, it has given to the world the sewing-machine, steamboat, fire-engine, electric street-car, typewriter, and dozens of agricultural machines.

Truly the Victorian era finds in the United States the greatest exponent of its advancement. Here the great experiment of free government has been worked out successfully. Here magnificent enterprise has developed a wilderness, redeemed a continent, and added a great nation to the world's powers. Here the energy of a republic has "burst full-blossomed on the thorny stem of time," and added largely to the splendor of the achievements which Englishmen are claiming for the reign of their empress-queen.

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