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FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Beaver Creek.....	Dr. T. B. Thomas
Canby.....	Geo. Knight
Clackamas.....	A. Mather
Milwaukie.....	Oscar Wassinger
Union Mills.....	G. J. Trullinger
Meadow Brook.....	Chas. Holman
New Era.....	W. S. Newberry
Wilsonville.....	Henry Miley
Parkdale.....	F. L. Russell
Stafford.....	J. Q. Gage
Mulino.....	C. T. Howard
Carus.....	R. M. Cooper
Molalla.....	Annie Stubbs
Marquam.....	E. M. Hartman
Butteville.....	B. Jennings
Aurora.....	Henry A. Snyder
Orville.....	L. J. Perdue
Eagle Creek.....	H. Wilbern
Damascus.....	J. C. Elliott
Sandy.....	F. Gutsch
Salmon.....	Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Currinville.....	Geo. J. Currin
Cherryville.....	Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot.....	Adolph Aschhoff

No man can be both a republican and a populist at the same time and he who attempts it is a total failure even as a straddlebug.

It is a source of gratification to know that the tax levy in Clackamas as well as many other counties of the state has been lowered for the year 1898. It is not as low yet as we should like to see it, but the tendency is in the right direction.

One cannot read the Congressional Record without becoming impressed with the fact that Congressman Tongue is a hard worker in the interests of his constituents. Industry at whatever he undertakes is characteristic of the man. As a lawyer he has long enjoyed a reputation as an indefatigable worker for his client, and as a congressman he is laboring hard for his client, which is the state of Oregon. He has the ability backed by energy, which will succeed in the end.

The people of Clackamas county are interested in the road question and when the legislature meets, that is when it organizes, it will be expected to enact laws for the betterment of the public highways. But in order for the members of that body to legislate in the interest of good roads they are at least entitled to an expression of opinion from the people as to a law that would prove most beneficial. In order that methods for improving the roads may be discussed and thereby get the sentiment of the people, the Enterprise invites correspondence upon the subject, and trusts that the matter may be taken up earnestly with a view to a more satisfactory solution of the road system.

The Eugene Guard says "Senator McBride represents Oregon in voting for the gold standard." Has the editor of the Guard forgotten so soon that the people of Oregon said, only a little over a year ago, by a majority of over two thousand votes they were in favor of the gold standard for the United States until such time as international agreement can be brought about? That was the clear cut issue in Oregon in the last national campaign, with fusion absolute and complete with the populists and democrats on one side and the republicans on the other. Does the Guard remember what the majority said upon the question? Senator McBride is truly a representative of the state and its interests are being well looked after.

The republicans of the state should, and no doubt will, keep their hand off the Multnomah county row, and when the delegates from the several counties of the state, outside of Multnomah, assemble in state convention, nominate a republican ticket and elect it. The assistance of the Multnomah county machines is not absolutely essential to republican success in Oregon. It would of course be better if harmony could be brought about between the factions in the metropolis, but since that county, as in the past, seeks to dominate, let the state at large, for once control the party. Good republicans do not enter into personal wrangles where there are principles at stake. Oregon has been disgraced and the day of redemption has arrived when all republicans should work hand in hand to throw off the stench which has been cast upon the state.

Is the republican conventions to be held within the next few months the greatest care should be taken in the selection of candidates for the various offices. The principles involved in the coming contest demand that only the very best material shall be selected; that the personnel of the ticket shall be men whose records are unassailable and who will inspire the confidence of the people. There are hundreds of such men in the party in every county and therefore there will be no excuse for a failure to make good selections. Personal likes or dislikes should not enter into the matter, but when the conventions meet let the delegates select men whose integrity and worth cannot be questioned without the packing of primaries and conventions or the least semblance of intrigue in any of its various forms. This course is necessary to success, and the jobber, if any there be, will discover his mistake sooner or later. Subordinating integrity and principle to greed for office or the punishing of a personal enemy

is not an emblem of republicanism in any sense. Let the people put up a ticket without strings to it and the same people will elect it.

SCURRILOUS JOURNALISM.

"When a collector of customs is appointed to succeed T. J. Black, it will be when President McKinley himself desires to make the change. He so expressed himself months ago, and so far as this particular Oregon appointment is concerned, it is surmised that the president will have considerable influence with the administration."—Oregonian, Jan. 18.

When the congressional delegation some months ago recommended Hon. T. T. Geer to be register of the land office here, the Oregonian very harshly criticized the delegation for not giving Mr. Geer the collectorship in Portland. If the above paragraph from the Oregonian is true, what had the delegation to do in the matter? As a matter of fact, at the time Mr. Geer was recommended for register the Oregonian's only motive in its attack upon the delegation was for the sole purpose of casting odium upon the state's representatives at Washington, and to if possible widen the breach in the republican party of this state. Such scurrily tactics is characteristic of the Oregonian.

It was urged a few months ago that Mr. Geer had been turned down by offering him the land office at \$3,000 a year when he wanted to be collector at \$4,500. Mr. Geer refused the \$3,000 a year place, stating either directly or by his friends that he could not afford to take it. But now himself and friends are engaged in an effort to make him governor on a salary of only \$1,500 a year. Can he now afford to take half the price of the former position? Can he now afford to take a \$1,500 office when he could not then afford a place paying twice that sum?

THE EXPECTED COTTON STRIKE.

The long-predicted cotton strike is on. For weeks, if not months, mills will be idle and operatives without their usual wages. There will be loss to both capital and labor, and no gain for either. The work the New England mills do not do will be done elsewhere. The market for cotton goods will be supplied. If the strike is protracted, foreign goods will be imported.

The main reason for the strike is the fault of the laborers themselves, who, through the labor organizations of New England induced the legislatures of different states to reduce the legal hours of labor from 10 to eight hours per day, while competing mills of other states were not affected by state laws. It is true that at present the business of weaving cotton is only moderately remunerative. Dividends during the past year have been small, and many mills have paid no dividends at all. Going back ten years, dividends on this kind of property have been in excess of the current earnings of money. It would have been better if the mills, instead of declaring large dividends, had put in improved machinery so as to weave the cloth that is now imported.

The competition of Southern mills is a new thing. The New England mill owners ought to have seen it coming for a long time. They knew the resources of the Southern mills in the way of labor, and should have used their efforts to protect themselves. At the same time, it seems that the operatives, might have made concessions to bridge over the period pending a uniform labor law in all the states. The main cause of the inability of the Northern mills to compete with the Southern arises from the higher wages the Northern mill owners pay. The difference, including the difference in working hours, is not far from 25 per cent. On an average the Northern operative is more skillful, but he will not do enough more work to compensate for the difference in wages.

The wage-earner should give reasonable consideration to the conditions under which his employer is working. The most liberal of employers cannot survive a considerably larger expense in proportion to product than his competitors incur. If he attempts to defy the law of competition, he will soon be compelled to give up business. In this case the competition that compels mill owners to reduce wages comes from another part of our own country and is consequently beyond the reach of tariff rates.

THE TRUTH FOR ONCE.

A number of people continue to insist that the Oregonian is a republican paper, notwithstanding the fact that in its own editorial columns it has repeatedly declared it did not represent any political party, and as recent proof of this fact, supported the populist hold-up last winter and Martin Quinn, populist, for congress in 1896, as against W. R. Ellis, the regular republican nominee. Here is the Oregonian's latest declaration upon its own character, which appeared in the issue of last Sunday.

"The Oregonian cannot be a dictator to any party; neither attempts to be nor desires to be. But, since it is an independent journal and critic, it perhaps is a disturber. Such, indeed, it wishes to be, and such it intends to be, if it can. It takes this to be its main function or province, after publication of the news. What is needed in all our affairs, more than all things else, is 'disturbance'; and the Oregonian wishes to be the chief disturber hereabouts."

That paper has long since learned it could not be a dictator, and of course claims to have given up the attempt. And since it cannot be a dictator it promptly asserts its intention to be a disturber. "But since it is an independent journal and critic" (mark the language) it proposes to use its influence for evil, for the purpose of "disturbance" and aspires to "be the chief disturber hereabouts." Yet with all that paper's "independence" as a "critic," it never had the independence to comment upon the proposition of one faction of the dominant party of the state to the other faction, although the question was of great importance, the object being towards the purification of primary elections in a very corrupt city. The Oregonian should get a copyright on that word "independent." That it is a disturber has been painfully apparent to its readers for several years. And the fact that it is and has been a disturber is gradually but surely reducing it to its proper place in journalism—the boneyard for defunct publications.

CONFESSES TO AVOID

The Oregonian of the 17th admits that it and certain republicans of the last legislature had something to do with holding up that body. That had better not be told; no honor attaches. It declares that the hold-up was in the interest of sound money. This the facts do not verify. The populists and democrats, pronounced free silver people united with "a number of republican members" to prevent organization. Were those populists and democrats and "a number of republican members" doing something in the interest of sound money? No one believes it. The Oregonian itself knows better. Did Barkley and Bourne and Blyven and U'Ren do aught in the interest of sound money?

Who was on the other side? The republican party, the genuine, honest sound money advocates, toiling, striving, reasoning, importuning "a number of republican members" to unite with them to organize the legislature for business and the election of some sound money republican to the senate whose vote they saw would be so welcome in the national legislature before two years had passed. A step further. Let us note some of the individuals among the great republican majority, and they shall be men whom we best know—our neighbors. Who is there that dare accuse Senator S. Hughes of this county of doing aught in the interest of free silver, or Representative Hudson? On the stump in the columns of the Oregonian itself, he always supported sound money, so with Hon. G. W. Marsh, and J. R. C. Thompson was so straight for sound money that he leaned over backwards. The Oregonian nor anyone of a "number of republican members" can accuse these men of loitering in the company of populists or democrats. But the Oregonian and its "a number of republican members" did.

The Oregonian is probably right in the statement that the populists and democrats at first had no matured plan for preventing organization. "They drifted." They, without premeditation, found themselves in possession of a weapon when they were corruptly paid to use. The Oregonian admits a later well organized plan and asserts that it was unscrupulous. We know from other sources that the plan included the support of Bourne for speaker. His support was directly in the interest of free silver. The Oregonian raised no voice of protest but willfully forsook the republicans who alone stood for sound money.

Bourne wanted to be speaker Bourne was for free silver; he had been elected as a republican but he went off with Teller and Canon. He had been kicked out of the republican party. To consort with him was to be in the interest of free silver. The Oregonian and its "a number of republican members" consorted. The Oregonian further says Bourne and Mitchell had quarreled. Well, since Bourne was, and is for free silver and a debasement of the currency, Mitchell must have been for sound money. There are other evidences that he favored sound money. As far back as December 1896 or January 1896, he, in the United States senate voted against the finance committee report substituting a free silver coinage bill for Dingley's emergency tariff bill. Later he supported the republican national platform adopted at St. Louis, supported it on the stump, and at the polls voted for the nominee of the republican party, the only organization that stands for sound money. From a man's declarations and his acts we judge of his heart. Therefore, Mitchell must have espoused the cause of sound money. He was an active candidate on the republican ticket for senator. The Oregonian opposed him and worked with the avowed free silver party. True the Oregonian did not deliberately swing for free silver but its acts had that effect. What interest did it desire to serve? Beat Mitchell for personal reasons, and its "a number of republican members" wanted to control the organization of the committees. The fine Italian hand of Hon. Jos. Simon is there seen.—Hillsboro Independent.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

SPRINGWATER, Jan. 22.—(To the Editor)—As our biennial election is drawing close at hand, I will offer a few thoughts to my republican brothers. It stands in hand to try and "get there politically." We want no 50 cent dollar, but we want to maintain confidence in our finance. By experience the only way to do that is to keep and maintain the gold standard. Since our immaculate 16 to 1 reform party endorsed corruption by endorsing U'Ren, we should avoid factions. (The republican party is bigger than any man in any faction.) Let it be our desire for good government, just laws and honest rulers, and take a personal interest and go to the primaries of our party and see to it that we get clean, honest men nominated, and then use our best influence to get them elected. The ballot suggests not merely that a man may exercise his franchise but that he must do so, and work to the ends that we get good men with sound judgment who are qualified for the position they may be elected to fill. May we use our own judgment in the above proposition and not pin our faith too much to the political bosses. A. M. S.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

(Corvallis Gazette)
Republicans of Oregon, outside of Portland, will turn a deaf ear to any protestations from either of the factions in Multnomah county, in the way of justification for past actions. The opinion of Judge Williams that "both sides were partly wrong," is accepted in all the "cow counties." The two factions can never get together by discussing past grievances nor by grumbling over technical questions of regularity.

(Globe-Democrat)
Of course in a conflict between England and Japan on one hand and Germany, Russia and France on the other on the Chinese question the sympathy of the United States would be on the side of the former coalition. The business interest of this country lies in the maintenance of the present conditions in China, and England and Japan will endeavor to preserve this situation. If the policy of dismemberment which the triple league appears to have in view should be carried out the favorable commercial treaties which the United States has with China would lapse, to the serious injury of this

country. The moral support of the United States will be given to the dual combination, but our policy of keeping out of entangling alliances with foreign nations will prevent us from furnishing any physical aid.

(Cor. LaGrande Chronicle)
Mr. Populist, of Union county, says so far as Union county is concerned "no fusion." This conclusion was arrived at by some powerful minds who all appeal to have an office in the near future, ranging from road supervisor to deputy assessor. What does the great question of free coinage of silver amount to when great prospects like these are in view? But this is in keeping with Coxe, of Ohio, Young and U'Ren, of Oregon, putting themselves on the market when a dollar is in sight.

(Hillsboro Independent)
Mr. Mackay invites republican electors to participate in the primaries called by the republican committee and assures them that their votes shall be counted as voted. That is all that is asked. If Mr. Mackay and his associates do that there can be no criticism by republicans. What we ask in the country is that the republican electors go to the primaries as republicans, vote as republicans, come away as republicans, go to the polls in June as republicans and vote the republican ticket. That is what we in Washington county intend to do. Anything short of that will be a stab at sound money.

(Roseburg Plaindealer)
The fight in Multnomah county is still on, and from the present appearances there will be two sets of primaries, two conventions and two contesting delegations in the state convention. What is to be done? It has been suggested that the state convention release each of the delegations a seat, and then proceed to name the requisite number of republicans in Multnomah county, in whom all the people will have confidence, and authorize them to represent Multnomah county in the convention. This would be a little out of the usual order, but political conventions are amenable to no law save what they make for their own government, and if that is the best course to pursue, why should it not be taken?

(Grants Pass Observer)
The steady increase in the number of cattle on the farms and the decline of the business of raising stock in immense numbers on wide stretching ranges, are illustrated by the record of the cattle movement at the stockyards last year. The total receipts—1,921,962—were 107,264 greater than the receipts in 1896, yet there was a falling-off of 18,876 in the number that came from Texas, a decrease of 16,641 in those from the Indian Territory, a decrease of 23,228 in the number from New Mexico, and decrease of 19,830 in the number from Colorado, a total falling-off of 80,578 from these four range states. Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, marketed 189,683 more in 1897 than in 1896.

Steamer Oregon Sails.
Last Sunday evening at 8 o'clock the steamer Oregon left Portland for Dyea and Skaguay with 500 passengers and 1250 tons of freight not including horses, cattle, dogs, etc. This is by far the largest cargo that has ever left Portland. It is proposed a little later on to have a steamer leave Portland every five days for the North and the indications are now that each one will be loaded to its full capacity. The rush has only begun and with each succeeding week from now until about the first of July the travel will undoubtedly increase. It is necessary at this time to engage passage far in advance. But to meet this increasing demand the Pacific Coast Steamship company have en route from New York one or more steamers that will engage in the Alaska trade as soon as they arrive here.

The Coming Woman.
Who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from lame back and Weak Kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and Nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50c. per bottle. For sale by Charman & Co.

Teachers' Examination Notice.
The regular quarterly teachers' examination for Clackamas county will be held at the court house in Oregon City, beginning Wednesday, February 9 at 1 p. m. State examination begins Thursday, February 10 at 9 a. m.

H. G. STARKWEATHER,
County School Superintendent.
Dated January 24, 1898.
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