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CHAS. MESERVE, PROPRIETOR.
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Beaver Creek.....Dr. T. B. Thomas
Canby.....Geo. Knight
Clackamas.....A. Mather
Milwaukie.....Oscar Wassinger
Union Mills.....S. J. Trullinger
Meadow Brook.....Chas. Holman
New Era.....W. S. Newberry
Wilsonville.....Henry Milley
Parkplace.....F. L. Russell
Stallford.....J. Q. Gage
Multnomah.....C. T. Howard
Carus.....R. M. Cooper
Molalla.....Annie Stubbs
Marquam.....E. M. Hartman
Butteville.....B. Jennings
Astoria.....Henry A. Snyder
Oreille.....L. J. Perdue
Eagle Creek.....H. Wilbern
Danascus.....J. C. Elliott
Sandy.....F. Gostach
Salmon.....Mrs. W. M. Melatyr
Curryville.....Geo. J. Curran
Cherryville.....Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot.....Adolph Ascholt

ELECTING UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The election of McComas to be Senator from Maryland, after the expiration of Senator Gorman's term, is a triumph of party discipline. The opposition to McComas within the party was based on much the same ground as the opposition to Hanna in Ohio. The surrender of the caucus bolters after several days spent in fruitless balloting means not so much that the bolters had been convinced of McComas' fitness as that the objections to McComas had been removed. It is always possible that objections to a candidate may be removed in open debate. It usually happens, however, that a number of secret conferences are required to bring the bolters to a proper state of mind. They go into a conference unsatisfied and come out of one with a general appearance of being convinced that they had no real cause for complaint. It will be admitted that conversions in conference do not impress the public mind with an idea of the fitness of the converted party to hold a trust.

The fight against McComas in Maryland, as well as that against Hanna in Ohio, and Mitchell in Oregon will serve to convince the people that the election of United States senators should be taken from the legislatures of the several states. Hanna had been declared the choice of the republicans of Ohio in state convention, and in the absence of substantial reasons why he should not be elected by a republican legislature, he was entitled to the full benefit of that declaration. His election after a fierce contest gives him the shell, but withholds the kernel. The standing of a senator in Washington depends largely upon his standing in his own state. It is only after years of association that senators free their minds of the prejudice which such charges as have been made against Hanna engender.

McComas was not named by the Maryland republican state convention as their choice for senator. He was nominated by a caucus of the republicans of the legislature. Whatever real grounds existed to justify opposition to his election still exist. The situation has changed only in so far as the scruples of the bolting members of the legislature have been overcome.

The two senatorial contests serve to furnish the occasion for the consideration of the joint resolution now pending in both houses of congress, providing for an amendment to the constitution that will take the election of senators from the legislatures and give it to the people. The joint resolution has been allowed to slumber on the assumption that the change proposed would not be accepted by a sufficient number of states. This reason for inaction will disappear with a few more such senatorial campaigns as have been held in Ohio, Maryland and Oregon.

Mr. U'Ren's resignation does not tend toward harmony in the populist ranks. His principal defender, Mr. Fitch, of the Herald, has turned against him, the reason stated being that U'Ren had gone back on the fusion proposition. But that excuse does not suffice. U'Ren has never been a fusionist. He has advocated the middle-of-the-road policy all along and has apparently had the hearty support of his party and especially the county committee with the Herald supporting him at every turn. The facts in the case seem to warrant the assumption that the populists, after having endorsed the course of U'Ren, have become alarmed at their own action and now seek to throw their boss overboard, not because of an honest change of sentiment, but for the further practice of deception with the voters. Their antics corroborate the statements often made in the Enterprise that the party cared nothing for principle when there was an office in sight. How calamity and hold office is their stock in trade. But their stock is depreciating and will probably be withdrawn from the market about the first Monday in June. These political acrobats will hear from an outraged constituency about that time in a manner not complimentary.

NATIONAL questions will cut little figure in the election to be held next June in Oregon. It is three years before a national policy will be up for discussion again to any considerable degree. The financial policy of the nation or the tariff law does not enter into the case at this time so far as the coming election is concerned. What our people want now is remedial legislation,

a reduction in taxation, if it can be had, and many other legislative measures confined exclusively to the state of Oregon. Servants of the people are to be chosen, and it is essential that they should not be boodlers or bosses, but men who will perform their several duties in the interest of the people and the state. In order to accomplish the greatest good a session of the legislature must be held, without which no good can result. The populist party, especially in Clackamas county, stands committed, through its county central committee, to hold up and prevent a session of the legislature being held. Under the circumstances, members of that party elected to the legislature could not be expected to perform their duty, and therefore no session would be held or remedial legislation enacted. The situation is plain to every voter, and each one should be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the man for whom he votes will perform his full duty, otherwise no good can result to the people.

BE REPUBLICANS, NOT FACTIONISTS.

The list of delegates elected to the state league at the meeting of the Young Men's Republican club last Saturday evening proves conclusively one thing at least, and that is that the factions and factional differences in the party are being wiped out. The men selected represent no faction; they are republicans. This is as it should be, and this we believe will be the sentiment throughout Clackamas county and the state of Oregon henceforth. Republicans may differ as to who shall or shall not be nominated for a particular office prior to a convention, but after the convention a republican nominee is entitled to the support of every loyal member of his party. These differences of opinion should end at the convention and all join in the hearty support of the ticket. It is not so much a question of whether or not a certain man shall be placed in a position to earn a stipulated salary as it is a question of party principle and ussge, through which efficiency in the public service may be brought about. Personal differences, as we have said before, are out of place within the ranks of a political party when the public good is at stake. The Enterprise believes that a majority of the republican party in convention assembled is competent to name men who are worthy of support at the polls.

It must not be forgotten that in these times when there are a number of aspirants for each office to be filled, all of them cannot be nominated, and therefore some one will be successful, and the others, as honest and sincere republicans, should submit to the will of the majority; and after a fair contest, support the ticket. To hold a position of public trust is a laudable ambition to which any honest man may aspire, and the fact of a good man being defeated in a convention by some other good man does not necessarily imply that the defeated one is inferior to his successful rival, for conventions are forced to choose between good men and someone must be selected while some others must be defeated for a nomination. It is the common lot of the politician, who, if he be thin-skinned should not enter the contest.

And again in these contests men very often overestimate their own popularity and imagine they are the one above all others who could be elected. Indeed this too often happens, and probably will always be so until such time, if it ever comes, that a man may see himself as others see him. Let us hope that time may come some day in the near future.

But to return to the original subject of factions. In Clackamas county it is said there have been several factions in the republican party, but from the personnel of the delegation to the state league we are led to believe no such condition exists, or if so, the result of the ballot does not show it. And seriously why should the party be thus divided. All republicans are striving for the same principles and in the end the same objects. These principles cannot be maintained and these objects attained by a party divided into factions. No ticket can win with any considerable faction of the same party opposed to it, and where every faction is represented upon the same ticket, which is always the case, one faction cannot oppose certain men without a retaliation on the part of the other, and the result will be, as in the past, the defeat of all. This is not a particular rule but a natural consequence and will be repeated just as often as it is practiced. How, then, can a party divided into factions hope to succeed. For instance, Jones and Brown each have a friend on the ticket. Jones opposes Brown's friend. Brown hears of this and scratches the friend of Jones to get even, and defeat of both follow while the common enemy of Jones, Brown and their friends is elected. Is the satisfaction of beating the personal enemy on your own ticket sufficient to justify the means? Every good citizen, regardless of politics, knows better and the Enterprise does not believe it will be done. Exercise your right as an American citizen in assisting to nominate a ticket and abide by the rule of the majority. That is republicanism.

SOLDIERING AS AN OCCUPATION.

It is only when a man is in dire straits that the army occurs to him as an occupation. The impression exists that service in the army is not only ill-paid in the present, but is without promise in the future. Yet an examination of the condition of service shows it to be fairly remunerative. While it is not the place for a man who can organize a trust, a good many willing workers in the country earn less money in a year than the private in the United States army. The private begins with a monthly wage of \$13. One dollar per month is added each year until the sixth, when it reaches \$18. Promotion is reasonably sure to follow merit. The educated private may compete for a commission, and he easily enters the lists of non-commissioned officers. A Sergeant in the line is paid \$30 per month, and in the engineer, ordinance and signal corps the pay may reach \$50. Food, lodging and medical attendance are included in the pay.

The drawback in the service is the large proportion of enlisted men who have no other object in life than to live. While this fact renders promotion the more certain to the steady and studious private, it creates

an atmosphere of purposelessness. The private to earn promotion has to exercise some restraint over the disposition in youth to do as others do. Service in the army has unfitted him to follow any other pursuit. It gives him a certainty of capital larger than most young men who start with nothing have at the age of 25.

The recent demand of the secretaries of war and navy for 3000 more men for warships and battleships inspires a contemporary to remark that the employment of able-bodied men in the army and navy is just so much subtracted from the productive forces of the country. This would be true only if the productive force of the country were kept busy at work.

The senate, representing the several states, passed the Teller resolution by a vote of 47 to 32. But the house, representing the people of those several states, defeated the same resolution by a vote of 182 to 132. In the upper house of the national legislature a state with a population of 30,000 has as many votes as a state with several million, while in the lower branch the apportionment is made in accordance with the number of people to be served. One branch represents territory; the other, people.

The Oregon delegation in congress voted squarely against the Teller resolution, Mr. McBride in the senate and Mr. Tongue and Mr. Ellis in the house. Will the Oregonian still insist that these men are equivocating with the money question?

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

(Oregonian)

The one vote Oregon had was rightly placed every time. It is worth something to be counted as unqualifiedly for not only "the best money," but for gold, in a ballot where only 24 men, from 19 states, had the courage to stand by their colors. Only six states cast their entire strength in the senate for gold, and Oregon, through Senator McBride, was one of them.

(Roseburg Plaindealer)

The claim that the work of the fusionists is "honest, earnest and unselfish" might have some weight were it not for the fact that fusion leaders throughout the state generally—there are exceptions of course—are men who would sacrifice any principle for a party advantage. Many of the democratic leaders of the fusion movement were Cleveland admirers and advocates of the gold standard till after the Chicago convention declared for silver and Cleveland was no longer the idol of the party. Then they hastened to announce a change of convictions. What hypocrisy! The earnest silver man is entitled to respect but the man who turns his coat simply to be in line with the party merits the contempt of all fair-minded men. Populists generally become populists from principle, and thousands of them will refuse to be offered as a sacrifice to the Moioch of a masquerading democracy.

(Albany Herald)

It must be evident to every observing man that the forces which were combined on the platform of debased money, riot rule, and forcible division of present property holdings, embodied in the Chicago production called the democratic platform, which presented such a formidable front in the last presidential campaign, will not present such a unity of action in the 1900 canvass. Already a gathering has been held in St. Louis, which presages that the populist forces do not propose to be a side issue number two tail to such a 1900 kite, as it was in 1896. They firmly and emphatically declare that they will have a whole kite them selves or nothing. Then again various individuals, high in national party reputation, have unequivocally mentioned the fact that 16 to 1 would not do, as the people had plainly expressed their opinion upon that subject, and it was not a safe proposition. All of these facts taken into consideration, evince a sure tendency to break away from what has been brought into American politics under the head of Bryanism.

(Portland Chronicle)

Last Sunday's Oregonian pleads guilty to being a "disturber." It boasts of the fact. "Such indeed, it wishes to be, and such it intends to be if he can" is the defiant attitude of that great incubus of republican politics. If it were simply "an independent journal and critic," as it now avers, no one would question its right to "be a chief disturber hereabouts." But when it claims to be "an independent republican journal" when it seeks to control republican platforms and dictate republican nominations, then it has no right to be "a disturber." Common decency and a proper respect for the opinions of mankind prohibit such conduct. It is treason to its profession of a desire for republican success. It makes itself out to be a brazen fraud. If it were a real friend of republican success it would not glory in being a "disturber." It would not blindly lash its republican associates. It would not excite Killkenny cat fights at every turn. All these things, however are done by the Oregonian. Its claim of being a republican journal, therefore, is a haunting lie. The Oregonian is a self-confessed, brazen traitor to the republican party. Its avowed chief mission is to breed discord by assailing republican leaders on any pretext and at every junction, regardless of party mandates or party interest.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a health, vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Charman & Co's drug store.

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REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.

Twenty Delegates Elected to the State League.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club was held in Weinhard's hall last Saturday night. The meeting was called to order by President J. W. Moffatt, who, after stating the object of the meeting, asked Secretary Randall to read the minutes of the last regular meeting. The minutes were read and approved.

The next order of business was the election of 20 delegates to the state league. A motion was made and carried that the entire club be placed in nomination and the 20 receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected. The chair appointed D. W. Kinnaird and C. H. Dye as tellers and the ballot proceeded and the following delegates were elected: N. R. Lang, J. U. Campbell, T. F. Ryan, J. C. Radley, J. W. Moffatt, M. Schulpus, T. P. Randall, C. H. Dye, G. C. Brownell, R. Koerner, W. H. Howell, L. L. Porter, F. T. Griffith, J. G. Porter, George Broughton, C. O. T. Williams, W. B. Wiggins, G. B. Dimick, H. C. Stevens.

The next order of business was the election of officers and the following were chosen by acclamation: President—F. T. Griffith. Vice-president—J. C. Bradley. Treasurer—J. W. Moffatt. Secretary—H. S. Strange.

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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.

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