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With this issue, Mr. J. R. Beegle severs his connection with the Enterprise.

L. L. PORTER, Prop.

A PARTY OF PRINCIPLE.

In severing my connection with the Enterprise, after a sojourn in Oregon City of more than three months, I deem it proper to take this opportunity of thanking the many new friends made here, during so short a period, for the many kindnesses bestowed upon a stranger.

The state of Oregon during the past two years has undergone a political revolution and Clackamas county has not been lacking in supplying its share of the stench which has brought disgrace not only to the county from which it emanated but to the state at large.

Relief did come, however, but not from the populist source. The restoration of the republican party to power brought with it renewed life and hope.

These things have actually come to pass within one year and why have we not the right to inquire the cause, and reflect for a moment as to what was the policy of the party in power when these conditions came about.

you think today in hard words, and tomorrow, speak what tomorrow thinks in hard words again, even though it contradicts everything you said yesterday.

A TAX ON INCOMES.

We heartily agree with the Oregonian when it says that an income tax should discriminate between incomes earned through investments and property, and incomes earned through industry and abilities.

The law as declared unconstitutional by the supreme court during President Cleveland's last term was a discriminating one, but such discrimination was in the wrong direction.

Indeed an income tax formed with judicious discrimination as to the source of incomes—levied upon property and investments of money generally, and not from personal industry—could not be considered unjust.

Up to the year '92, or until the agitation of free silver first began, throughout the United States the entire mass of voters was divided into only two factions; a man was either a republican straight out, or he was a straight-out democrat.

THE INEVITABLE.

Today, six years only since we first heard the expression, "16 to 1," in the state of Oregon there are five distinct parties—at least the people think so—and this seemingly unfortunate condition of affairs is not only true of Oregon, but equally so in a greater or less degree of every state in the Union.

Relief did come, however, but not from the populist source. The restoration of the republican party to power brought with it renewed life and hope. It was proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of this country that the wage earner and the tiller of the soil should have reasonable compensation for their labor and that exchange between the employer and employed should be made in the best money the world affords.

These things have actually come to pass within one year and why have we not the right to inquire the cause, and reflect for a moment as to what was the policy of the party in power when these conditions came about. Was it due to the theories advanced

things that the tax gatherer can lay hands on, that make the bulk of the 12 per cent. And yet incomes amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year are derived from personal property which there is scarcely an attempt to tax.

General Harrison does not advocate the principle of progressive taxation—that is of taxing persons in proportion to their wealth. He does advocate the rule that a person worth millions should be taxed on each dollar at precisely the same rate the person of moderate means is taxed.

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EQUALITY IN TAXATION.

Ex-President Harrison made a speech before the Union League at Chicago on February 22nd which men of all conditions of life should study. It points directly and unmistakably at the root of the evil which menaces the life of the republic.

Truer words have never been spoken. Equality of conditions and endowment is not a part of the economy of nature, but equality of rights is the heritage the government owes to its people.

At this point he made an application of the principle he had enunciated. With a very few exceptions the great fortunes of this country are invested in such securities as stocks, bonds and other evidences of debt.

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CORBETT MUST STAND UP.

The senate last Monday by a decisive vote of 50 to 19 decided against the claim of Mr. W. H. Corbett to a seat in that body under appointment from Governor Lord.

The senate by its vote has said, and we believe for all time to come, that the legislature of a state cannot be held up in the interest of the man who supplies the funds with which to accomplish such an object; that a majority shall rule; that a man to be admitted to that body must come with clean hands if he would be recognized by statesmen.

SENATOR BROWNELL'S POSITION.

The Oregonian criticizes Senator Brownell because he sent a letter to Senator Burrows explaining the situation at Salem during the late attempted session of the legislature.

Salem, Oregon, Feb. 22, 1897. HON. SAMUEL HUGHES, Chairman Republican Conference, Salem, Oregon.

My Dear Sir:—I understand there is a strong disposition upon the part of the majority of the republicans to adjourn the legislature sine die without further effort to secure the election of a senator.

co-operate with you and all other republicans in the legislature in endeavoring to bring about the election of such republican as the republican conference, to whom this letter is addressed, will agree upon.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Mitchell was not only willing to assist in the election of another, but was the first to suggest such a plan whereby the state might have full representation in the senate of the United States.

Was not the statement of Mr. Brownell to Senator Burrows correct, and does not the Oregonian again show its personal grievance against both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Brownell in the use of such language as "liar," "serub politician" and "disreputable"?

PUBLIC OPINION.

Roseburg Plaindealer: For the information of our esteemed contemporary, the Bandon Recorder, which has worked itself into a frenzy because the Plaindealer said all values are measured by gold, we beg to say that the proposition that the government had the right to say what should constitute money was not disputed.

Oregonian: Demo-populist in many places are again demanding the enactment of an income tax. In The Oregonian's opinion there is no just objection to an income tax, if there be discrimination between incomes earned through personal industry and abilities, and incomes earned through investments or from property.

It is said notwithstanding the "hard times" last year the following amounts were spent: \$22,000,000 for chewing gum, \$200,000,000 for other amusements, \$625,000,000 for tobacco, \$962,192,854 for intoxicating liquors.

Denver Republican: A first-class battleship costs \$3,000,000, or a little more. Thirty could be built for \$100,000,000. These, with the vessels already in commission, or in course of construction, would give the United States the most formidable fleet of battleships in the world.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in no great dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day.

That Lama Back can be cured with Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTER. Only 25c.

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