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Clackamas.....A. Mather
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The way to build up Oregon City is to give Oregon City People your Patronage.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice-President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.
For Presidential Electors,
TILMAN FORD.....Marion County
J. C. FULLERTON.....Douglas County
W. J. FERNIS.....Umatilla County
O. F. FAXTON.....Multnomah County

Of course their victory in Maine was a notable one, but it seems as though the democrats should be through celebrating it by this time.

It may soon be so that David B. Hill will not be allowed to walk on the public highways of his own state without a permit from Croker.

They change the spelling of words pretty quickly in Galveston these days. When they catch a ghost in the act they make a ghost of him.

MR. BRYAN has been busy with other things this week, but he has been able to discover a new paramount issue. It is the trusts this week.

THERE is so much water in Wall street, according to popular belief, that it is not soprising European governments find no trouble in floating any kind of a loan there.

MR. BRYAN has one speech for the democrats, another for the populists and a third one for the free silver advocates. In view of the nature of his support the many-sided Kansas City platform was absolutely necessary.

THE cured fruit association of California has fixed the price of prunes on a basis of 2 1/4 per cent a pound for the "four sizes". Dealers claim that this price is too high and that orders will be curtailed or the trade will get its supply from Oregon. The crop of marketable prunes is estimated at 105,000,000 pounds.

THE Chattanooga News thought it gave a new turn to an old joke, when it as a democratic paper, admitted that four months after the inauguration of Bryan every national bank in the country would close its doors. The next day it explained that the national banks would close their doors on the 4th of July. The Bryan organ is badly mixed on this as it is on some of its financial statements. To begin with national banks don't open their doors on the 4th of July, and had it followed the speeches of its presidential candidate it would have learned that the 4th of July is to be abolished.

According to consular reports for the week ending June 27 of this year, there was imported into Cuba from the Netherlands 400 cases of Gonda cheese, valued at \$16,000. Why do not cheese makers in the United States secure this market? We are very close to Cuba and it seems unreasonable that our southern neigh-

bors should go to far-away Holland to get their cheese. We are trying to develop a market for our goods in Europe. Why not stay nearer home, where ocean charges are much less and everything seems favorable to our products. Of course our cheese market was ruined by the sale of filled cheese. This has been discontinued and by careful work we ought to be able to build up a profitable trade in Cuba.

DURING the campaign of 1892 you thought you were too busy to take active interest in politics. Remember the result:

Consternation.
Loss of confidence.
Empty pocketbooks.
Vicious tariff laws.
Emergency bond issues.
Losses in business.
Assignments.
No employment.
Distress.

Do not make the same mistake this year.

Tux democrats are trying to carry favor with the old soldiers and trying to make capital out of the administration of the pension office, when as a matter of fact, under the present administration, every soldier who was possibly entitled to a pension under the laws has been given it. More than that, the work of the office has been hastened much more than it has been under previous administrations, and thousands of cases have been examined and adjusted which were hung up during the entire administration of the democratic president. Besides, the republican party has stood as sponsor for liberal pension legislation, which could not be allowed under the regular laws, and only during the last session of Congress the rules of the house were changed so that democratic filibusters from the Southern states could not hold up the evening sessions when there was no quorum present and prevent the passage of acknowledged meritorious bills. It is too late for the democrats to try to make any point with the old soldiers, for these voters know who were their friends from the close of the war to the present time.

THE COST OF WAR.

In reckoning in figures the cost of war, the circumstance must be remembered that many elements properly to be considered can not be reduced to numerical expression. The value of a life may not be set forth; the violence done to industry, the retarding of production, can only be estimated, and this with little assurance that the estimate will be correct.

Another cost that, under the liberal policy of the United States is certain to grow to stupendous proportions, is that of the pension roll. So great has been the fear lest one worthy fail of getting his due that the rolls growing out of the rebellion are cumbered with the names of pretenders, bogus widows, soldiers, even deserters. These truths may be stated without in any manner reflecting upon the genuine old soldier or begrudging him the moiety he receives for service rendered.

The pension rolls of the United States have swollen enormously, and were supposed to have reached a climax, but the war with Spain, the ensuing turmoil in the Philippines, and now the hostilities in China, give promise of keeping it up to its highest standard. From July 1, 1865, to June 30th of the present year, there was paid out on account of pensions \$2,000,000,000. During the twelve years of the Grant and Hays administrations the total was \$375,000,000, while during the three years under McKinley the total has been \$42,000,000. In view of this, the occasional protest that the old soldier is not getting fair treatment is difficult to understand.

This year's pension roll shows 40,645 additions, with 4,699 restored, a total of 45,344. There were dropped, principally owing to deaths, and in many instances to re-marriage, 43,334, the increase being 2,010. Notwithstanding this increase, however, expenditures have been lessened, the amount for the fiscal year closing with June, 1899, having been \$131,617,961, and for that closing with June 1900, \$131,534,544, or a difference of \$83,417. But the probability of a change in the other direction is manifest. Since 1864, 742,787 persons have been pensioned, and of these nearly 60 per cent under the law of 1890. Out of these vast sums a class of attorneys, known as pension lawyers, have thriven notably.

In France, Germany, and Russia 22 per cent, of the revenues go for war purposes or in preparations for war. In this country 24 per cent of the revenues for 1900 were paid out for pensions, and 33 1/2 per cent, for the army and navy, leaving for all other purposes 42 1/2 per cent. This is paying high for war, whether of the past, the present or the future. The first session of the present congress made appropriations aggregating \$710,000,000, an increase over the preceding session of \$33,109,840.59, due to the existence of war. This money was divided as follows: Army, \$114,220,395; fortifications, \$7,383,628; navy, \$65,140,916—altogether, \$186,744,939. To meet the demands of the pension list there was set aside \$145,245,230. Thus of the entire \$710,000,000 nearly \$332,000,000 was for military operations, national defense, or to pay for war long fought.

The end of the fiscal year found in the hands of pension agents certificates issued by the bureau which had not been paid. First payments on these will amount to \$1,291,688.58, so that this much may properly be added to the official statement. The fees exacted by lawyers during the year, these being paid by withholding from the amount handed over to actual claimants, were \$517,376.32.

There are now, in round numbers 100,000 soldiers in the army. Many of these are in the Philippines, subject to frightful climatic conditions as well as to attack from a subtle foe. More are losing health through disease than through wounds, and yet, disabled in line of duty, they are entitled to pensions. In China, while the number of soldiers is far less, the conditions are far more disastrous, and there is a grim possibility that regiments by the score may be needed there. All of this means not only liberal expenditures now, but in years to come. The cost of war, clearly, is not the sum required for the immediate needs of the army; to meet these needs is only a beginning.

Nevertheless, there is no tendency to advocate a policy of parsimony. The pension list, so that it be fairly constituted, is met with uniform cheerfulness. The feeling is common that the veteran deserves all he gets. Animosity is only for the pretender, and especially for the special pensioner, who often receives enough to support a family in comparative ease, and gets it not through merit but by influence. As a rule, these fancy pensioners are rich men, who not only do not need the sums they draw, but possessed of ordinary pride would be ashamed to receive them. They wrong the country at large—but more, they wrong the old soldier, the man who carried a musket and slept in a trench.

THWART A BRYAN CONGRESS.

One of the pleas which the opponents of McKinley, who also oppose the doctrines of Bryanism with regard to the currency and social order, are fond of using to excuse their willingness to accept Bryan, is that the currency issue is settled by the act of March 14, 1900, and that the election of Bryan could not do much toward reversing that settlement. The plea seems to us very dangerous, and we do not see how practical and sensible men of affairs can possibly be content with it.

In the first place, it may be taken for granted that the election of Bryan would carry with it the election of a majority of Bryanites in the House of Representatives. The margin there at present is a bare dozen, and when we remember that in the Congressional election of 1898, 23 seats were lost by the Republicans in states overwhelming anti-Bryanite in 1896, it will be seen that any revolution that could carry Bryan into the presidency would inevitably destroy the slight advantage now possessed by the opponents in the House.

We shall be told, however, that the Senate cannot be changed, at earliest, before 1903. Even if that were true there would be rather scant comfort in the prospect of a delay of only two years. It would be too much like the mercy shown in cutting the dog's tail off by inches. But it is not even true that the Senate could not be changed at the same time as the House by a revulsion of popular opinion strong enough to elect Bryan. Senators from the following named states go out next March. All of these Senators are either Republicans or Gold Democrats. All of the states would have to be for Bryan if he is elected, and would with substantial certainty, in that

case, send Senators favorable to his policy: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The great majority for the gold standard in the Senate, including Messrs. Lindsay of Kentucky and Caffery, of Louisiana, is only 24. If each of these states is carried by Bryan, the chances are all in favor of the election of Bryan Senators, and the anti-Bryan majority is completely wiped out. So far, then, as the political possibilities are concerned, it is in a plain proposition in arithmetic that Bryan's election would carry with it a Bryan majority in both houses of Congress. No sane man is justified, and only an insane one can be excused, if he votes in disregard of this fact.

Of course, if Bryan is elected, with a majority in both houses of Congress back of him, the first step required by the party would be the repeal of the gold-standard act and the authorization of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at ratio of 16 to 1. It would take a little time to accomplish that, especially if the margin were narrow, but the possibility of it is a thing that the conservative and industrious part of the community would not regard with comfort. But there is serious harm that could be done far short of the repeal of the gold-standard law and the initiation of silver coinage. The currency act of 1900 is not a simple law. It leaves a good deal at various stages of the operations of the Treasury, to the possible discretion of the Secretary. A man with ideas in sympathy with the purpose of the law would administer it easily enough in the right direction, even in the most embarrassing conditions as to revenue. But a Secretary who believed the law iniquitous, and held it to be his duty to restore the function of silver as a "primary money metal"—in other words, to make it in practice a full tender for all debts, public and private—might with little strain on his conscience and with no restraint from a favoring Congress omit to do the things necessary to keep up the steady payment of the notes of the United States on demand in gold.

Such an omission would be sufficiently disquieting if, as would be likely, the depression of business and the uncertainty as to future course of the treasury should affect the revenues and create a strong demand for gold. But a Bryanite secretary of the treasury—a man, for example, like Mr. Aitgeld, who is said to aspire to that position in case of the triumph of his party, and to whom Bryan is under the greatest political and personal obligations—would not need to await an opportunity to act under the specific provisions of the currency law of last March. He could, with the approval of the president, begin at once the payment of the interest of the outstanding bonds in silver.

That, of course, would be a gross and outrageous act of bad faith toward the holders of bonds, and a violation of a sacred implicit obligation of the government. It would also be a terrible blow to the public credit and to the prosperity and stability of business in the United States, inflicting damage to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars. But it would not so be regarded by a Bryanite secretary of the treasury or by Mr. Bryan as president.

SULZER AS A MANAGER.

[continued from page 1.]

widows and orphans relieved by the \$1,00 fund.

A little investigation convinced Dr. Croffut that none of the money had been expended as its donors intended it should be, and he openly charged that it had been diverted. This led to a call for a meeting of the Sulzer committee.

At that time the busy Tammany statesman was engaged in circulating between Lincoln and Kansas City in his memorable candidacy for the vice-presidential nomination and his admirers declared that Croffut's charges were but the outcome of a deep-laid plot of the trusts and English money to bring about Sulzer's defeat. But Croffut is a persistent person and continued to insist that there was something wrong.

Finally he succeeded in securing a report which showed that, after the excuse of the grand opera house meeting had been paid and a few incidentals liquidated, the sum of \$18 and a few odd cents remained for the Boer widows and orphans.

It was under the cover of "incidentals" the richness was found. Under this head, railway fares, hotel bills and livery bills for Tammany politicians were paid. But the greatest of all were the wine

It is no wonder that the \$1,800 subscription was made to melt so rapidly. When a Tammany statesman undertakes to quench his thirst for liquor something is bound to give way, and in this particular case it was the fund for the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers that vanished.

According to the report of the auditing committee the Washington reception to the Boer delegates was a disgraceful debauch and the gentlemen who traveled in good faith from South Africa to the aid of the Boer cause were imposed upon in the most shameful manner.

Dr. Croffut is an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan, but he denounces the conduct of the democratic politicians in the most emphatic language.

Up to the present time, the \$18 and few odd cents remain in the hands of the treasurer of the committee, subject to the order of Mr. Sulzer. After this shall have been disposed of another incident in democratic sympathy far down-trodden humanity may be considered as closed.

What Makes the Home?

Not the house, however fine it may be; not its furniture, pictures and appointments. The wife and mother makes the home, and to speak of going home means to go back into the shelter of the mother's love and care.

And when womanly life saps the mother's strength, the home-life suffers. The food is not cooked as she cooks it.



Everywhere the lack of wisely supervision and motherly thoughtfulness is apparent.

What a change, then, when this wife and mother comes back to take her old place in the family. Thousands of women who, because of womanly life, had been shut out of home life and home happiness, have been enabled to once more take their

place in the family after being cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, drives weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"I commenced taking your Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' about the 10th of last December one year ago," writes Mrs. Elias Wright of Mountview, Howell Co., Missouri. "I have been very slow about writing to you, although I am thankful I am here today and have the privilege of saying I thank you a thousand times for your kind advice. I can truthfully say that it was through your kind advice and your medicine and the will of the Lord that I am living today. I am in better health than I have been for three years. I have taken one-half dozen bottles of each medicine. I am able to do my washing for four in family, and all my housework, cooking and milking. In fact, I feel like a new woman."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its almost countless consequences. They do not react on the system nor beget the pill habit.

HOW IS YOUR WIFE.

Has she lost her beauty? If so, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache are the principal causes. Karl's Clover Root Tea has cured these ills for half a century. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. C. G. Huntley, Druggist.

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Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the part in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe, it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by G. A. Harding, druggist.

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