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Growth of our Trade With Mexico.

The possibility of a change from a silver to a gold standard in the currency of Mexico naturally calls public attention to the remarkable growth of our trade with this prosperous republic.

In 1850 the United States sold only a little over \$2,000,000 worth of goods to Mexico, her trade being almost entirely monopolized by European countries, principally Great Britain. In 1880 we had increased this export trade to only \$7,866,493, which was a little more than we bought from Mexico. The astonishingly rapid rise of our commercial relations with Mexico began in that year. The rate of growth is shown by the following table of imports and exports at decennial periods from 1850 to 1900, also for the fiscal year 1902:

Fiscal year.	Imports from Mexico.	Exports to Mexico.
1850 .....	\$ 575,200	\$ 2,012,827
1860 .....	1,893,431	5,324,713
1870 .....	2,715,665	5,859,700
1880 .....	7,200,593	7,866,493
1890 .....	22,690,915	13,285,287
1900 .....	28,646,053	34,975,961
1902 .....	30,382,596	29,873,606

The interesting features of this table is the even balance maintained between imports and exports. Mexico occupies a unique position among the nations in this regard. We buy from the West Indies, for instance, nearly twice as much as we export to those islands, while we buy from Canada twice as much as she buys from us; Europe, on the other hand, buys from us three times as much as she sells to the United States. The eleven months of the current year show imports and exports with Mexico balancing at about \$38,000,000.

The principal causes of this phenomenal increase of our trade with Mexico are quick rail communication and the heavy and increasing American investments in the industrial development of that country. With 9,000 miles of railroad now in operation in Mexico, and a capital in the United States estimated by our consul general at \$400,000,000 invested in her business enterprises, our trade is certain to reach a much higher figure in the years to come.

Traffic of the Lake Ports and Ocean Ports.

While the public is familiar with the fact that the freight tonnage of the great lakes has had a wonderful growth during the last decade, it is only by comparison with the amount of trade at ocean ports that any adequate conception of the size and importance of the lake traffic can be formed.

When it is stated that the tonnage of the arrivals and clearances of twenty ports on the great lakes was more than ten times the tonnage arriving and departing from the port of New York, the great value and importance of the lake traffic are more fully realized than is possible from isolated statistics of lake tonnage. The enormous growth of this lake traffic is still more completely comprehended when it is stated that more tonnage passes through the locks of the canal at Sault Ste. Marie, which links Lake Superior and Lake Huron, each year than arrives and departs from the ports of London and Hong Kong.

An interesting comparison of this kind may be made from statistics recently made public by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. From these statistics it is learned that twenty ports on the lakes in the last year have received nearly 72,000,000 tons of freight and cleared about the same amount. During the same period New York received 8,982,767 tons and cleared 3,815,291 tons. The city of London for 1901 had arrivals amounting to 9,992,753 tons and clearances of 7,282,892 tons. Hong Kong reported 8,626,614 tons entering and 3,620,409 tons clearing in the year 1900.

According to these statistics Lake Michigan has seven ports falling within the class ranging from 1,000,000 to over 5,000,000 tons. The total tonnage of these ports last year was 18,773,132 tons of arrivals. Of these Milwaukee stands at the head with 4,622,593 tons, and next comes Chicago with 4,370,638 tons. If the tonnage of South Chicago is included in that of Chicago, however, it brings the total up to 4,664,117 tons, which would exceed the registered tonnage of any other lake port by 1,500,000 tons.

With the removal of the tunnel obstructions from the Chicago river this city would not long remain in second place among the ports of Lake Michigan.

The Secretary of State, in his annual report, in speaking of building and loan associations, diamond contract companies and similar institutions uses some vigorous language and tells the public some plain truths. He serves these concerns up in the following style: "A number of investments, tontine investments, homebuilding and similar companies or associations organized outside of this state are now and have been in the past doing business here, and have secured a large number of members. Many of the schemes are impracticable and the concerns are organized for the purposes of delusion and swindle. Several have collapsed and failed, while others have been placed in the hands of receivers by the courts of other states. The investors or members in this state in such cases have lost what they paid in, which they can ill-afford to do, as they are usually persons of limited means, who are endeavoring to accumulate a competency by investing their small savings. All companies organized under the laws of this or any other state, doing a mutual investment business, should be required to submit to the attorney general their articles of incorporation, by-laws and forms of contracts, for his investigation. If found to be legal and practicable, they should obtain a license before being permitted to do business in this state. They should also be required to deposit some part of their securities with some state officer or trust company in trust for their members or investors residing in Oregon." In other words, it is necessary to protect the people from these sharks, if not from themselves. It is astonishing how credulous the people are and how easily they take to anything that promises money easily earned. They grab at it with little or no investigation.

The situation in Delaware does not promise the election of United States senators this winter. The successful policy of obstruction and party wrecking which the Addicks faction has carried on for twelve years will still obtain. Mr. Addicks was asked in Washington, recently, if senators could be elected, and his reply that "there won't be any elected unless I am one," contains the essence of the whole controversy. When one vacancy is filled, there will be fifty-two members in the state legislature, requiring at least twenty-seven votes to elect a senator. A canvass, which is admittedly correct, gives twenty-one votes to the democrats, twenty-two to Addicks, and eight to anti-Addicks republicans, leaving the vacancy unaccounted for. There seems to be no prospect of any deal by which either of the three parties can get a majority. Addicks can neither combine with the regular republicans nor with the democrats. The eight anti-republicans are too thoroughly committed against him, while the democrats proclaim that one of their members who will betray his party in the interest of Addicks "will never leave Dover alive." There appears to be but one alternative. Delaware must go without senators, or the regular republicans must combine with the democrats. Here, also, is a serious hitch. The democrats are said to be almost as hopelessly split into factions as the republicans. The party is divided under the separate control of ex-Senators Saulsbury and Kemp. If any arrangement could be made with the republicans by which each party should be rewarded with one seat in the Senate there would first need to be an agreement among the democrats themselves. The outlook, therefore, is that the Addicks plan of rule or ruin will succeed, with ruin as the probable outcome.

The supreme court of the United States has just sustained an inheritance tax law passed by Illinois which discriminates between the amount of tax paid by near and distant relatives and also increases the percentage that large amounts pay as compared with small sums. Comparatively small sums go to near relatives without any tax. As the supreme court of the land has sustained these taxes there can be no longer any question of their legality. As to their justness there can be little question. Where a person inherits a large sum of money accumulated under the laws and protection of this government, he should pay something to the government that has aided him to secure the amount; and much more so when this money comes to him with no labor on his part. A law on these lines is before the legislature of this state and should receive the support of that body. It can hurt no one and will aid materially in raising the taxes of the state.

The Lewis and Clark Fair Bill has passed the legislature and will probably be approved by the governor. It is estimated that it will cost the taxpayers \$3.32 for each \$1000 of property that is owned by the taxpayers. This is the estimate and if it is not like the estimate in building a house and later doubled by a deficit the taxpayers will be lucky. The Enterprise believes that the money is well invested if it is all spent as it should be. Much can be done for the state by this fair. The cost to this county if the estimate is correct is in the neighborhood of \$17,000. It seems very doubtful if the referendum will be used on this bill.

The senatorial vote at Salem remains about the same. Thursday Fulton received thirty-three votes, Geer sixteen and the balance of the republican vote was scattered while the democrats voted for C. E. Wood. It now looks as though there would be a protracted struggle lasting through the session. Fulton has continued to gain strength, but is still 10 or 12 votes from having enough. It is believed that he can be elected and by votes from Multnomah county if he can raise his present vote four or five. If Multnomah county continues to hold out then it is hard to tell who may be elected. It is believed that the Multnomah delegation will put up a man whenever they see any show for him.

"FOR ALL. CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS

Pe-ru-na is Most Excellent," Writes Congressman John L. Sheppard.



CONGRESSMAN JOHN L. SHEPPARD.  
Congressman John L. Sheppard, Member of Congress from Texas, writes:  
Gentlemen:—I have used Peruna in my family and find it a most excellent remedy for all catarrhal complaints.—Congressman John L. Sheppard.

THERE are two things that the whole medical profession agree about concerning catarrh. The first is that catarrh is the most prevalent and omnipresent disease to which the people in the United States are subject. All classes of people have it. Those who stay in doors much and those who go outdoors much. Working classes have it and sedentary classes have it. The doctor finds catarrh to be his constant and ever-present foe. It complicates nearly every disease he is called upon to treat. The second thing about catarrh on which all doctors agree, is that it is difficult to cure it. Local remedies may give relief but they fail to cure permanently. Sprays or snuffs amount to little or no relief. Catarrh is not an except to give temporary relief. Catarrh is not a disease which cannot be reached by any sort of local treatment. All this is known by every physician. To devise a systemic internal remedy which would reach catarrh at its source, to indicate it permanently from the system—this has been the desire of the medical profession for a long time. Forty years ago Dr. Hartman confronted this problem. He believed then that he had solved it. He still believes he has solved it. He cures thousands of people annually. During these years Peruna has been the remedy upon which he has relied. It was at a private prescription,

afterwards manufactured expressly for him in large quantities. This remedy, Peruna, is now to be found in every drug store and nearly every home in the land. It is the only reliable internal remedy ever devised to cure any case of catarrh, however long the case may have been standing.

A Case of Nasal Catarrh of Five Years' Standing Cured by Pe-ru-na. Hon. Rudolph M. Patterson, a well-known lawyer, of Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have been a sufferer from nasal catarrh for the past five years and at the earnest solicitation of a friend I tried Peruna and am glad to say it has afforded a complete cure. It is with pleasure I recommend it to others."—Rudolph M. Patterson.

A course of Peruna never fails to bring relief. There is no other remedy like Peruna. Its cures are prompt and permanent.

Mr. Camillus Senne, 257 West 129th street, New York, writes:

"I have fully recovered from my catarrhal troubles. I suffered for three years with catarrh of the head, nose and throat. I tried all kinds of medicine without relief, but at last I have been cured by the wonderful remedy called Peruna."



"I read of Peruna in your almanac, and wrote you for advice, which I followed. After taking one and one-half bottles of Peruna I am entirely cured, and can recommend Peruna to anyone as the best and surest remedy for any catarrhal troubles."—Camillus Senne.

Hearing Lost by Catarrh—Restored by Peruna. Mr. William Bauer, Burton, Texas, a Glinner and Miller, writes:

"Some years ago I lost the hearing in my left ear, and upon examination by a specialist, catarrh was decided to be the cause. I took a course of treatment and regained my hearing for a time but I soon lost it completely. I commenced to take Peruna according to directions and have taken eight bottles in all, and my hearing is completely restored, and I shall sing the praises of Peruna whenever an opportunity occurs.—Wm. Bauer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ind.

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