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DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF OREGON.

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THE ENTERPRISE.

A LOCAL NEWSPAPER FOR THE Farmer, Business Man, & Family Circle.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. S. DEMENT, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CLACKAMAS CO.

OFFICE—IN ENTERPRISE BUILDING, ONE SOUTH OF MASSIE BUILDING, MAIN ST.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress, in this centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colony, one hundred years ago.

A CENTURY'S GROWTH.

We were then a people numbering only three millions; now we number more than forty millions. Then our industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufacturing absorb much of the labor of the country. Our territories remain unimpaired. The bondsmen have been freed from slavery. We have become possessed of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, in agriculture, in commerce, in navigation, in printing, in mechanics, in law, in medicine, etc., and in general education the progress has been likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, which has taken the initial step to become a State, and eight Territories, including the Indian Territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the south we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown.

INCREASE OF MANUFACTURES.

In 1776 manufactures scarcely existed even in name, in all the vast territory. In 1870 more than 2,000,000 of persons were employed in manufactures, producing more than \$2,100,000,000 of produce. An amount annually nearly equal to our National Debt. From nearly the whole population in 1776 being engaged in the one occupation of agriculture, in 1870, so numerous and diversified had become the occupation of our people, that less than 16,000,000, out of more than 40,000,000, were so engaged. The extraordinary efforts produced in one country by resort to such occupations, has built a market for the products of our fertile lands, distant from the seaboard and the markets of the world. The American system of working various and extensive manufactures next to the plow and the pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant country results not equalled by the intelligent part of other nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad, in a manner most flattering to their pride. Without the extraordinary genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers and transporters, throughout the country, would have been impossible of attainment.

GROWTH OF OUR MINING INTERESTS.

The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal, our production was once small; now many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, while it formed scarcely an appreciable part of our products half a century ago, we now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc, and copper, from being articles of imports, we may expect to be large exporters of, in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines throughout the States and Territories has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations.

OUR MERCHANTS.

In the last hundred years have had success, and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and integrity, unsurpassed by the people of other nationalities. This good name is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea, and into every port where commerce enters.

OTHER INTERESTS.

With equal pride, we can point to our progress in all of the learned professions.

A GENERAL RETROSPECT.

As we are now about to enter upon our second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past, and

study what will be best to preserve, and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgressions, to the present day, no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity, and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us and remedy them, so far as lies in our power. We are a republic wherein one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government, it is of the utmost importance that all should be possessed of

EDUCATION AND INTELLIGENCE.

Enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot, for any considerable period, oppose successful resistance to acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action. As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration and most earnest recommendation, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain public schools, adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches, within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth-place or religion; forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic or pagan texts, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by the legislative, municipal or any other power, for the benefit of any other object of any other nature or kind whatever, in connection with this important question.

TAXATION OF RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the 19th century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850, I believe, the church property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to about \$83,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1875 it is estimated at \$100,000,000. If, without check, it is safe to say, this property will reach a sum exceeding \$3,000,000,000. So vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of the government without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same will not be looked upon equitably by those who have paid taxes. In a growing country where real estate enhances so rapidly as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation. The contemplation of so vast a property as is here alluded to, without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through the church.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a friendly and satisfactory footing. Increased intercourse, the extension of commerce and cultivation of mutual interests have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of the nations of the world, rendering practicable the usual relations of questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice. The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad is transmitted herewith.

WITH PORTUGAL.

I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the general Cortes of Portugal proclaimed since the abolition of Congress for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the great consummation, to be reached when no man shall be permitted directly or indirectly under any guise, excuse or form of law to hold his fellowman in bondage. I hold the opinion also that it is the duty of the United States, as contributing toward that end and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country or be interested therein.

WITH CHILE.

Chile has made reparations in the case of the whale ship Good Return, seized without sufficient cause upwards of forty years ago, though she had hitherto denied her accountability. The denial was never acquiesced in by this Government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for that it has been gratifying that she should have acknowledged it.

COLUMBIAN STATES.

The arbitration in the case of the U. S. steamer *Genito*, for the seizure and retention of which the government of the United States of Columbia was held accountable, has been decided in favor of the claim.

This decision has settled a question which has been pending for several years, and which, while it continued open, might more or less disturb the good understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the republics.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months since, but as it contained a stipulation that it shall be of no effect until Congress shall enact the proper legislation for the purpose, copies of the instrument are herewith submitted in order that if such should be the pleasure of Congress, the necessary legislation upon the subject may be adopted.

QUESTIONS WITH SPAIN.

In March last an arrangement was made through Mr. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid, with the Spanish Government for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of \$200,000 in coin for the purpose of the relief of the famished crew of the ship's crew and certain passengers of the *Virginian*; that the same was to have been paid in three installments at two months each. It is due to the Spanish Government that I should state that the payments were fully and speedily anticipated by that government, and that the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of the agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, and in pursuance of the terms of the agreement I have directed distribution of the amount among the parties entitled thereto, including the ship's crew and such passengers as were American citizens. Payments are made accordingly on the application of the parties.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

As evidence of and approaching some of the serious conflicts which have been raging for seven years in the neighboring island of Cuba, the same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare, of the just demands of humanity, which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin and pillage are prevailing in rich fields, once the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incense of rebel, burning plantations, and the factories of its slaves, are the agent marking the alternate advance and retreat of contending parties. The protracted continuance of the strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations, but those of the United States more than others, by reason of its proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and the friendly and intimate personal social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the island. Moreover, the question of belligerency in Cuba is large, and is rendered insecure and depressed in value and capacity of production by the continuance of strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree with respect to its extent, in the case of any other nation, and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the conflict, must of necessity soon compel the States thus suffering, to consider what the interest of their own people and their duty towards themselves may demand. I have had hopes she would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford security to the property and interests of our citizens, and allow legitimate scope to the trade and commerce and the natural productions of the island. Because of this hope, and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the affairs of another and a friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our own existence, must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently and anxiously awaited the progress of events. Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by a dynamic rebellion at home at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony; but what our causes may have produced the situation which so grievously affects our interests, it exists with all its attendant evils, operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far all the resources of Spain have proved abortive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side occupy nearly the same grounds as in the past, with the difference from time to time, of more lives sacrificed, more property destroyed, and wider extents of fertile and productive fields, and more property constantly and wantonly sacrificed to the incendiary's torch. In the tests of this nature, where a considerable body of people who have attempted to free themselves of the control of the superior government, have reached such a point in occupation of territory, in power, and in general organization to constitute, in fact, a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of ability, and equipped with the machinery for the administration of an internal policy and the execution of its laws, and prepared and able to administer justice at home as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation. In such cases other nations simply deal with an actual existing condition of things, and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic which, possessing the necessary elements, has in fact become a new power. In a word, the creation of a new state is a fact. To establish the

condition of things essential to recognition of this fact, there must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by those subject to it, through which the functions of government are administered by the usual methods, competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and private wrongs, and able to assume the correlative international obligations, and capable of performing the corresponding international rights of sovereignty. A power should exist complete in its organization, ready to take and to maintain its place among the nations of the earth. While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which makes it at least doubtful whether it will be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it is not for me to advise, certainly not to recommend, that the United States should be recognized as an independent government, capable of performing its obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be a recognition of the fact, and would compel the power which gives it soon to support by force the government to which it had really given its own real claim of existence. In the management of this the United States should adhere to the policy and principles which have heretofore been its policy, and safe guards in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and acting only upon the clearest evidence, should avoid any popularity of suspicion of impatience or of a desire to see the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In my former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as are its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now, after this lapse of time, I am unable to see that any notable success, or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed its character. As the contest has acquired greater or more formidable proportions, possibly the acts of Spain herself, of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such a recognition; but now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid false lights which might lead it into the mazes of a policy of expediency, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide. And doing only that which is right, and honest, and of good report, the question of accord with respect to the rights of belligerency may be judged in every way in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always and justly regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebels. It is not necessary, and it is acquired, when the government and rights of another government, or of its people, are so far affected by a pending civil conflict, as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. 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