

## SUPPLEMENT.

## THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1889.

## JACKSONIAN DOCTRINE.

Andrew Jackson in 1824 expressed himself in the following language; Democrats who profess to believe in Jackson and his teachings should ponder these utterances well:

So far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting and preserving within ourselves the means of national defense and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of Government, procured for us by our Revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of a proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country if embroiled, or rest it for defense on the precarious means of national resources to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power which might destroy that commerce to prevent our obtaining the means of defense, and thereby subvert us? I hope there is not; and if there is I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. The same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defense. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which He has extended to us we deserve not the continuation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war. Beyond this I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue, and with a view to discharge our national debt.

This tariff, I mean a judicious one, possesses more fanciful than real dangers. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market.

Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your bread-stuffs and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you at once give a home market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us.

In short we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be paupers ourselves.

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt and afford us the means of that defense within ourselves on which the safety and liberty of our country depend; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community.

## The First.

First jury 907.  
Pins made 1450.  
Needles used 145.  
Matches made 1839.  
First cast iron 1544.  
First newspaper 1494.  
Coal used as fuel 1834.  
Surnames used in 1162.  
First gold coin B. C. 206.  
Tobacco introduced 1583.  
First steam railroad 1830.  
First postage-stamps 1840.  
Kerosene introduced 1826.  
Lead-pencils used in 1594.  
Window glass used in 494.  
Electric light invented 1874.  
Iron found in America 1815.  
First insurance, marine 533.  
First American express 1821.  
First wheeled carriages 1559.  
First illuminating gas in 1792.  
Latin ceased to be spoken 580.  
Musical notes introduced 1338.  
Bible translated into Saxon 637.  
Gunpowder used by Chinese 83.  
Bible translated into Gothic 1872.  
Photographs first produced 1802.  
Old Testament finish B. C. 430.  
Emancipation proclamation 1953.  
Paper made by Chinese B. C. 220.  
Bible translated into English 1634.

—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

## Catching Salmon on the Klamath.

Thousands of salmon are being taken daily from the Klamath river at the dam of the Manistee company. The fish are running up the river very numerous and try hard to jump over the big dam. But it is too high for many of them, although some are successful. The consequence is that the river below the dam is full of salmon trying to "make the flip." Some parties have put a box on the lower side of the dam, just far enough under to clear the water fall, and when a salmon fails to reach the other side he invariably falls back into the box, where a gum-boated man takes them in. The white men pack their catch and send them off on the cars, while the Indians are drying theirs. The salmon are said to be fine eating. Five hundred pounds of them were brought to Ashland Tuesday. —Record.

## Miscellaneous.

Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.

A Chicago court has just divorced a couple in precisely ten minutes from the time the first papers in the suit were filed.

Men who mind their own business in this world get rich faster than men of the other kind do, but they lose lots of fun.

Waiters extra; Customer—A dollar and a half! Why, I thought meals were only 50 cents. Waiter—Yes sah; 60 cents for de meat, sah, and a dollar for de waitah, sah. —Epoch.

Mrs. Hiram Moll, of Malad, Idaho, has given birth to sextuplets, three boys and three girls. They weigh eighteen pounds altogether. All are quite hearty, and promise to live.

The bustle factory at Bridgeport, Conn., shut down last week, and the suspension is likely to be indefinite, owing to the lessening demand for bustles. About 600 girls were employed in this factory, who are now out of employment.

Last Thursday at Quebec several thousand tons of rock slid from Cape Diamond at the end of Dufferin terrace to Champlain street 300 feet below, demolishing in its course a number of dwellings and burying 200 people, most of whom were crushed to death.

Cavanaugh &amp; Hardman, saloon men

of Walzburg, have given notice to the city council of that place that they are willing to pay a license of \$1000 a year if the council will compel the drug stores to cease selling liquor without license. This business.—E. O.

Judge Thayer has decided, in the Federal Court at St. Louis, that the counterfeiting of the trades-union label used on cigars cannot be punished or prevented. This, of course, takes from the device all value whatever from a legal point of view, and it is thought by some that the decision will affect cigar-makers very seriously.

Chairman Brice says: "Cleveland has endorsed the platform adopted by the Ohio democrats. I heartily join in the endorsement. The Ohio democracy's sentiments in the matter of tariff reform, are my own. My sentiments in regard to the tariff have not seen a change by defeat. As chairman of the national committee I cannot presume to express the opinions of the committee, but I am free to give my own opinions, which are expressed in the fullest way by the Ohio platform."

The German government is taking another advance step on tariff matters. A bill is being introduced in their legislative body to levy a duty on breadstuffs and cereals imported, and the rate fixed per ten kilogrammes is as follows: Wheat, 48 cents; rye and barley 24 cents; buckwheat, oats and maize, 12 cents; bread, biscuit and wheat flour, 95 cents; yeast, 48; beans, 12 cents; peas, 24 cents; starch, \$1.00; malt, 42 cents.

The insurance companies can hardly go bankrupt if they charge as high insurance rates in other towns as they do in McMinnville. Insurance on buildings on the main thoroughfare of this town is as high as 10 per cent., and the average is about seven. Perhaps the water-work system will reduce it, but you can confidentially figure that insurance companies will charge every cent the insured will stand.—Reporter. The McMinnville merchants should give the insurance companies the buildings and goods and take the premiums themselves for a while.

During the last three years of the war, when communication with the Northern manufacturing centers was cut off, the supply of ink in the South gave out, and it was manufactured in a hurry, and, of course, not according to the most approved methods. The county court records in Virginia were kept in this ink, and now investigation of the court house books, in which deeds and such things are recorded, reveals the fact that many of these are so indistinct as to be barely decipherable. From this cause it is feared that unless steps are promptly taken serious complications will arise.

Some weeks ago a party of fifty American workmen, desirous of judging of their own condition by comparison with that of their fellows in Europe, crossed water to make observations. After spending some time among the workmen of England, France and Germany they returned home, reaching New York last week. It is needless to say that they came back fully satisfied to pursue their various callings under the stars and stripes. They found that the American workman is better paid, better fed, better housed and better clad than his European comrade. Their observation but adds to the fact, well authenticated before, that the United States is the best country in the world for the man who works for a living.

The Vancouver Independent gives expression to the following good advice: Spend your money at home. It is your home; you cannot improve it much by taking your money away to invest. There is no way of improving a place so much as by encouraging good merchants; good schools and good people, to settle among you, and this cannot be done unless you spend your money at home, for there is where you get it. Spend your money at home, because when it is necessary to get credit it is of your own town merchants you have to get it, and they must wait for the money. Spend your money at home. It will make better business for your merchants. They can and will keep better assortments, and sell at lower rates than if the only business they could do was to credit out, while the money goes to other places. Spend your money at home. Set the example now. Buy your dry goods, groceries and meat in town, your merchants are your friends; they stand by you in sickness and trouble, and they are your associates. Without your trade they cannot do business.

An international bimetallic congress will be held this summer in Paris. It will probably determine accurately how many countries are in favor of both a gold and silver standard.

Princeton college for a long time fought against modifying the old-fashioned college curriculum and giving more liberty in elective studies. But even this venerable institution has now yielded to the modern spirit. The committee of trustees recommend that increased opportunity for specialization be provided, so that students may anticipate their professional studies by the choice of electives.

## New Process for Iron and Steel.

A revolution in the iron and steel making industry seems at hand. Mr. John W. Bookwalter has made some important improvements in a French process for preparing iron and steel. The new method is a long step in advance of even the Bessemer steel process. One great advantage is that Mr. Bookwalter's plan can be applied to the production of both iron and steel. Its essential feature is a powerful blast of air across the horizontal surface of a mass of molten iron. The metal is kept constantly in a swift rotary motion. The blast of air thus blows the impurities in the metal to the further side of the "converter." By Mr. Bookwalter's invention can be produced at pleasure pure iron, low or high steel, and every grade of this metal used in the arts and industries.

## Mexican Treaty with Japan.

Mexico has been in advance of other civilized countries in making a genuine white man's treaty with Japan. By the agreement that has been ratified between the two governments, Mexicans in Japan become subject to Japanese laws. Heretofore in China and Japan law breakers from European and American countries were tried at their own consulates by what was called extra-territorial jurisdiction, and tried by their own countrymen. Mexico has abandoned this policy and acknowledged Japan as a civilized nation by meeting her on equal terms. Mexico fixes no rules or customs duties in her commerce with Japan. European nations and the United States still fix such duties and make their own trade regulations. In return for this liberality Mexican citizens are allowed to travel over all parts of Japan and engage in trade and large industrial enterprises. Foreigners have hitherto not been allowed to do this. Though our sister republic has been the first to take this step, it is gratifying to know that a similar treaty is in negotiation between Japan and the United States.

## Irrigating Arid Lands.

The United States government is now making a survey of the arid lands of the west for irrigation purposes. The tillable public domain has been nearly all occupied, and if we are to have any more lands open to settlement, it will be in sections where the soil must be watered to make it produce.

The last congress appropriated \$250,000 to continue the survey, which will include Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada and California. With irrigation, much so called desert land has proved to be very fertile. The government work is divided into three parts: the topographical, the hydraulic and the engineering surveys.

It is expected that irrigation can be made by means of canals from the upper Missouri, the Colorado, the Rio Grande and other rivers. Where the rivers can not be utilized reservoirs can be constructed in the mountains, whence canals will convey water to desired points. In old mining districts of California abandoned reservoirs and ditches of the former gold diggers still remain and can be utilized.

Meantime a lesson or two on the subject of irrigation can be learned from the French in Algiers. Many years ago the American citizen John Ericsson invented a machine called the sun motor. The sun shining upon air confined in a cylinder heated it and caused it to expand. Ericsson managed to regulate this expansion so as to constitute it a motive power. But Ericsson was never much regarded in his own America. We had plenty of land that needed irrigation, and plenty of water that needed to be pumped, but we did not pay any attention to the gifted inventor and his sun motor.

The French, however, thought differently. They examined the sun motor and utilized it in Algiers. Today, throughout that dry country, the American's machines are lifting water from artesian wells, and thirsty travelers and parched lands remember with gratitude the name of John Ericsson.

## Fishing Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I have leased the shore line from the Gladstone Real Estate Association along the Clackamas river, adjoining the land of said association on the east and west side of said river for fishing purposes. All persons are notified not to trespass on said shore, nor use the same in any way for fishing, under penalty of law.

ISAAC RICKARD.

Sept. 13, 1889.

## A Bargain.

For sale, at \$10 per acre, 160 acres of timber land; about 25 acres ash timber, 4½ miles from R. R. station, 2 miles from saw mill on Rock Creek; splendid land and timber; level; terms easy.

Ask McCown &amp; Son.

## Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published on each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhea and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 25 doses, 25 cents.

## "Pleasant Place."

Pleasant Place is the name of the new addition to Oregon City and is the property of Mr. J. J. Hinderman. Of all the additions to this city, none are so delightfully located as this one, within fifteen minutes walk of Depot, Post Office, Factory and all the Business Houses, well drained and very healthy, with the very richest soil, and many a man will soon be located here in a splendid home, enjoying better health and more privileges than those of many who have paid ten times the amount it will cost him to secure it here and there is no doubt that those who buy a lot or two in Pleasant Place within the next thirty days, or they enter men seeking homes or speculators desirous of large returns in a short time, on money invested, will find it not only a very Pleasant, but a very Profitable place to invest.

Desirous of introducing themselves to those seeking homes and to men with money to invest, the new firm of Ryan & Randall, who have the selling of this property, have determined that for the next thirty days, they will offer lots in Pleasant Place Addition at figures which will not only be a great bargain to the purchaser, but also the means of introducing themselves in a very favorable manner to the public.

They have also some very fine bargains in City Property and Farm Lands; also locate people desiring Timber, Homesteads or Preemption lands, and represent several of the strongest and best insurance companies.

Parties intending to purchase or sell Property will do well by calling on or addressing **RYAN & RANDALL**, One door north of Post Office, up stairs over Shoe Store, Oregon City.

F. O. McCown & Son,  
Real Estate Agents.

The senior member of the firm having had an experience of more than 23 years in lending money on Clackamas County lands, and as a member of the late firm of Johnson & McCown, attorneys at law and having an extensive acquaintance with leading real estate agents of Portland, enable us to offer superior inducements to those who have lands to sell, or those who desire to invest in lands. The same course of honorable and fair dealing which characterized the said late firm, and won the confidence of its clients is a guaranty that all who employ us will be justly and honestly dealt with. All the contracts for sale of lands held by Johnson & McCown have been turned over to us. Our office for the present is at the court house in Oregon City. We co-operate with the German Immigration Association of Portland.

## Dress Goods Department.

We have just received another line of Dress Goods direct from the East. We respectfully extend our invitation to the Ladies of Oregon City and vicinity to visit our establishment and see the latest novelties of the season.

The Great Eastern Store.