

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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FOUNTAIN HOSE CO., No. 1.
 Regular meeting, second Wednesday in each month at engine house, east side Main street, between seventh and eighth.
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Sunday Services.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—REV. O. W. LUCAS, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school after morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 6:50 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. GILMAN PARKER, Pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Monthly Convention meeting every Wednesday evening preceding the first Sunday in the month. A special invitation to all.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CATHOLIC.—REV. A. HILLENBRAND, Pastor. On Sunday masses at 10:30 A. M. Every second and fourth Sunday German sermons after the 8 o'clock mass. At all other masses English sermons. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Vespers, antiphones, subjects, and Benediction at 7:30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—REV. JOHN PARSONS, Pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 10:30 A. M. Evening service at 7:30 P. M. League meeting Sunday evening at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 6:30. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. G. W. GIBSON, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6:30. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30. Strangers invited.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—REV. J. M. FRIEIS, of the Evangelical Association. Will hold services at Pope's Hall every Sunday at 11 A. M. the second Sunday excepted. German Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 A. M.

Professional Cards.

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 Will practice in all Courts of the state. Office with Burney & Draper, Chalmers Bldg. block, OREGON CITY, ORE.

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 OREGON CITY, OREGON.
 Office corner Main and Eighth streets, opposite court house.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

Bolled Down For the Edification of The Enterprise Readers.

William Henry Gladstone.
 LONDON, July 3.—William Henry Gladstone, the eldest son of the great English statesman, died this morning. For some time past he has been suffering from brain disease and paralysis of the right side. The physicians last Thursday removed a tumor which has been pressing upon his brain. The patient, however, sank rapidly. The elder Mr. Gladstone was desirous of leaving Lowestoft for London as soon as he heard of the danger which threatened his son, but the physician in attendance prevailed upon him to stay at the seaside. Dispatches were exchanged throughout the night between Gladstone and his family and at 3 o'clock this morning the elder Gladstone left Lowestoft for London, being summoned by the intelligence that the worst might be expected. Unhappily Mr. Gladstone reached the city too late to be present at his son's death. The old gentlemen's grief upon reaching the death chamber was really terrible in its intensity; so much so that, combined with his enfeebled health and advanced years, his relatives and friends feel anxious as to the result.

Matters Political.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 5.—The celebrations in Kansas yesterday were for the most part immense political mass meetings. The alliance captured the day and made it a ratification of the birth of their new party at Cincinnati. There was in all 200 distinctive alliance celebrations. One county celebration was held in each of the 106 counties in the state. Many of the counties held three or four. It was impossible to provide speakers for all the gatherings, and the alliance, congressional and county lecturers in several instances made two speeches. A feature of all the congressional meetings was huge banners telling of the three crisis in the nation's history. The first was in 1776 when the Declaration of Independence resulted in the freedom of the colonies from the British yoke, the second was the abolition of chattel slavery, the third would be in 1892, the abolition of industrial slavery through the people's party.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

A heavy cyclone has struck Mississippi during the week.
 The miners are slowly giving up their arms at Franklin, and the coal trouble will soon be settled.
 Dispatches from the Big Bend and Palouse say that gophers are destroying many wheat fields.
 It is decided the next meeting of the National Editorial association will be held at St. Paul, July 14.
 The directors of the California club have cabled to Frank Slavin at London, England, offering him a purse of \$10,000 to fight Jackson.
 The census bulletin on education shows the enrollment in public schools of the United States of 12,525,000, a gain of 26.54 per cent. over 1880.
 Four murderers were executed at Sing Sing by electricity Tuesday. Notwithstanding the fact witnesses were sworn to secrecy, two graphic accounts were published.
 The Berlin social democrats are so well pleased with their schools for working people that efforts are being made to extend the system both in Berlin and other large cities in Germany.
 Manuel Solo this morning shot and killed Nicholas Smith. He then defied the officers to arrest him, and opened fire upon them. Over twenty shots were exchanged before Solo was killed.
 A Calcutta dispatch says that much anxiety has been caused in India by the discovery that Russian merchants have succeeded in getting a foothold in Afghanistan. The exact route is not yet known.
 Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, has in preparation a bulletin upon the membership of the Roman Catholic church in the United States, which will show a membership of 6,250,000 communicants over 15 years of age.
 A special from Port Washington, Wis., says the schooner Silver Cloud, of Sheboygan, capsized in a squall, and is now on the beach. Captain Johnson, his wife and child were drowned. The seaman were rescued in a perishing condition.
 The Italian government has already sounded the leading Berlin bankers on the subject of a loan to redeem that country from its present almost hopeless condition. The response, it has been said, has been favorable. The imperial government is earnestly desirous to see Italy put on sound basis financially in order that Italy may remain free from French temptation.

MORE MONEY—A SUGGESTION.

Why Should Not the Government Make Loans to the People Free.

If the government can safely issue an unlimited amount of irredeemable paper currency and loan to it, the people on the subtreasury plan, or in any other way, why should 2 per cent or any other rate of interest be charged? Why not loan it to the people free? If it be a good thing to place money in the hands of the people at a reduction of 6 to 8 per cent. below current rates, it surely would be better to wipe out the interest altogether; and if not, why not? The cost to the government of the paper, engraving and printing could be met by issuing enough greenbacks to cover it. If the printing etc., of a few billions of paper money should cost the government, say a quarter of a million, let the government simply print a quarter of a million extra and the cost is met. If the 2 per cent. interest is intended to help pay the running expenses of the government, why not issue paper money to meet these running expenses and thereby still further lighten the burdens of the borrowing classes? In fact if irredeemable paper money is as good a thing as it is cracked up to be, there is no sense in the world in the government taxing the people a dollar for its running expenses. Just issue enough greenbacks and the thing is done. In good sooth there is no limit to what might be done in this line. If we want a navy and coast defenses, just issue enough greenbacks to pay for them and there you are. If our rivers and harbors need opening and improvement, let the work be done and pay for it in greenbacks. It would not then matter a penny whether the next congress was "a billion dollars congress" or a ten billion one; for not a dollar of the cost would come out of the people's pocket. There would be no necessity for politicians to lie awake nights, under the dread of a bankrupt treasury. Just set the government printing presses a going and fill her up from cellar to dome and all danger from that direction would be averted.—The Dalles Chronicle.

OREGON WEATHER REPORT.

Warmer generally cloudless weather prevailed during the week. No rain fell. The night temperatures varied from 45 to 60 degrees, the heat of the day varied from 70 to 90 degrees. The winds have been northerly and fresh in force. The weather conditions have been very favorable to the growth of crops. Wheat is heading nicely and the excellent prospects for the wheat crop heretofore noted continue. The wheat is extremely favorable to having operations, which are now in fine blast. The previous wet weather damaged the hay crop to some extent, but nevertheless the yield will be above the average, both as to quality and quantity. The fruit crop is doing very well. Royal Ann cherries are fully equal to former years. The Black Republican is not so good. Prunes and plums will generally make about an average crop. Hop lice are prevalent, damage is being done, yet hop growers hope for an average yield. Corn is doing well and promises a good average yield. Early peaches are ripening and will be in market inside of the next 10 days. Strawberries are nearly all over. Rasp and black berries are still plentiful.
 The weather has been just what was needed and desired. Haying operations are in full swing. Wheat, oats and rye are heading in excellent shape. There has been an absence of the hot, drying winds and the previous excellent wheat prospects continue, spring wheat had especially made vast improvement. On July 1st, the first Oregon peaches were ripe and shipped from The Dalles. Cherries are ripe in Grant county. Throughout the entire section the present prospects are most flattering for a successful harvest.
Grown Old In Service.
 The veteran stambotman, Jefferson Jones, of Oregon City, who for so many years ran on the route between Portland and Dayton, who for a number of years was watchman on the Modoc, is now steward on the Elwood, now plying between Portland and Salem, says the Dayton Herald. Mr. Jones has acted in almost every capacity as a steamboatman and has "stood by the boat through thick and thin." He has had a varied experience in the steamboat life—some of which have not been very pleasant. At one time he went over the Falls at Oregon City, and received injuries from which he never recovered. At another time while on a boat—the Senator—the boiler burst, blowing the boat to pieces. He was blown some distance and so severely injured that he has been a cripple ever since. His legs were broken and skull injured, and he was otherwise hurt, and was in the hospital for many months. "Jeff," as he is familiarly called, is known to all the old inhabitants along the river.
 England's queen and people are entertaining the German emperor.

NATION'S HOLIDAY.

How The Fourth of July Was Observed in Oregon City.

WAS ENJOYED BY EVERYBODY.

The Celebration and Flag Raising at West Oregon City a Grand Success.

Another glorious Fourth, the 115th anniversary of our freedom has come and gone, and a grateful people have once more shown their devotion to the principles that gave their nation birth. The Star Spangled Banner still waves over the home of the free and the land of the brave. The rising generation once more is reminded of the foundation principle of this free American republic and inspired to that love for liberty and patriotism upon which alone the perpetuity of their country depends.
 The morning of the Fourth opened up misty and dreary, but the city had the appearance of a holiday at a very early hour in the morning. Flags floated in the Westfoot July breeze, and numerous buildings were appropriately decorated with bunting and national colors; small boys were up long before the early worm crawled from his hole, and gave evidence of their patriotism by enthusiastically discharging fireworks. The Willamette Cornet Band took the first boat to Portland to assist in furnishing music for the consolidated celebration. Company F began early making preparations and packing their grips to make a start in the afternoon for the encampment at Camp Gibbon.
 By nine o'clock the Oswego Brass Band and a large delegation of citizens from that city arrived, and assembled at the east end of the suspension bridge, where the band entertained the people with excellent music until the procession was formed by S. A. D. Gurley, president of the day, and J. E. Bullock, grand marshal.
 By ten o'clock the procession formed in the following order:
 Oswego Band.
 Meade Post G. A. R.
 Sons of Veterans.
 Citizens on foot and carriages.
 When the procession arrived at the grounds in West Oregon City, which were appropriately decorated for this occasion, the clouds cleared and all danger was over.
 Grand marshal Bullock introduced Professor S. A. D. Gurley, who read the time honored declaration of independence with splendid elocutionary effect. Then followed more music by the band, when Hon. Alex. Thomson, school superintendent, was introduced as orator of the day.
 The orator began in his inimitable, original style, and held the interested attention of his audience throughout. He said that he had fought and lost heavily in the late war by battling for the principles of our government established by our revolutionary fathers, and had never applied for a pension but once, and that was for the disability of loss of appetite. But when his witnesses saw him eat at a picnic, they refused to furnish testimony.
 He spoke of the Yankee peculiarities of our people; they affiliated with every nation. It was what made us a great people. As an illustration he told how the steel manufacturer when he desired to produce an article that would hold a fine edge, combined the products of different mines, blended them together and formed a combination that made an article of superior quality and merit. So it is with this great nation of ours; while distinctively American, it is made up from people of every nation, who have become assimilated together and formed the greatest republic ever known in the world.
 He told how the soldiers of the late civil war had fought for the flag and defended the principles established by our forefathers when they threw off the British yoke of oppression; told how the north and south shook hands over the bloody chasm, and became as one people; how the spirit of forgiveness had healed the wounds of the past. He urged the importance of keeping in memory and reverence the principles fought for by the soldiers of the revolutionary war and the soldiers of the late civil war, but at the same time mentioned that we should forget past differences, and ever keep in remembrance the principles that has preserved us as a republic.
 He told of Lincoln's assassination, and how the English journals triumphantly announced that the republic of America was a failure, but the principles of freedom were too deeply rooted, to be affected by such a calamity.
 He then paid a tribute to the Grand Army Veterans and Sons of Veterans, and was repeatedly cheered during his oration.
 Postmaster E. M. Bands then followed in a short but appropriate address, and eloquently portrayed the importance of being patriotic; that we should inculcate patriotism in the minds of the young.
 After dinner the band furnished more more music.
 Officer of the day, S. A. D. Gurley, announced that ceremonies attendant on the raising of the flag were next in order, and welcomed the members of Meade Post and the Sons of Veterans, who had been invited to take charge of the flag raising. He spoke of the achievements of that hero, General Grant, and feelingly addressed the school children who had gathered around the platform, and gave them some valuable lessons on patriotism and the flag.
 Superintendent Thomson responded on behalf of the G. A. R., and mentioned the forty school houses in the county that had the stars and stripes floating above them. He told of how Miss Myrtle Breithaupt, of Damascus, in this county had won the prize flag for Oregon, by an essay written for the Youth's Companion, when she was only 14 years old, and that this was the very beginning of the practice of raising flags over the school houses of the state.
 Miss Fellows, of the West Side school, gave a very appropriate recitation, followed by interesting exercises by the primary class.
 The Morgan-Hutchinson family gave some splendid vocal and instrumental selections, when the procession reformed and marched to the flag staff, where the large twenty-foot flag was raised and floated in the breeze above the cheers of hundreds of people.
 The G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, officers of the day and school children marched around the flag staff three times, and after the ceremonies, the children all shook hands with the old veterans.
 Thus ended the successful celebration and flag raising at West Oregon City. When the new school building is completed, which will be in a few weeks, the flag will be transferred to a pole fastened to the top of the cupola. Prof. Gurley, and the citizens of that place are to be congratulated on the successful termination of the day's exercises and festivities. The pupils of the school will long remember the flag raising on the Fourth of July, and the demonstrations of patriotism will be indelibly impressed on their minds.
 Several amateur base ball games took place, and the twelve hundred people present immensely enjoyed the day. Visitors were present from different portions of Clackamas county, and all united in declaring it the most pleasant grounds for a celebration to be found anywhere.
AT SANDY.
 An enjoyable celebration was had in Meinig's park, on the Sandy river, and it was attended by an immense crowd. The programme consisted of instrumental music by the Clackamas club; vocal music by the Sandy Glee Club, Miss Hattie D. Sweet, leader; reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Miss Hattie L. Sweet, of Sandy; oration by Hon. C. L. Hannun; picnic; afternoon, dancing on the platform; grand ball at night in the hall; supper at midnight; refreshments; circle swing day and night.
 C. A. Sweet was president of the day and Hon. W. W. H. Samson, of Oregon City, was grand marshal. All the exercises are well spoken of and the oration by Mr. Hannun, of East Portland, was a most happy effort and greatly pleased the people. The park afforded an excellent place for the celebration, and the people at Sandy and surrounding country enjoyed it.
Charles Cutting's Communist Theory.
 EDITOR ENTERPRISE: If the editor will allow me the space I will for the edification of monopoly and anti-monopoly describe the result of all their difficulties as it has been shown to me that it will be and to do so, the reader will have to excuse me for first calling nature to my aid for only such occurrences are as natural can take place. All things that is to be are in nature; causes are in nature and are a part of nature and as results or effects are are natural; one is a preparation, the other is the change; one is the bud the other the flower; the bud must seed before the coming of the flower.
 Now for a rebilitation of how the change anti-monopoly desires will come in about 200 years from now; the wage system that mother of all the crimes committed, will be cast aside and the salary system will be adopted; then all will rather have the salary than wages and the rich will find in no possible loafers to do their work, and they will commit suicide by throwing their property away and excepting a salary to
 CHAS. CUTTING.
 Mr. Geo. Broughton is sawing to fill an order for 125,000 feet of lumber for the farmers' warehouse at Butteville. He is also cutting 100,000 feet of ash and hardwood lumber for the San Francisco market. The mill is now running on full time.