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OF LOCAL POLITICS

The Progress of the Clackamas County Campaign.

ELEVENTH HOUR TIRADE IN VIEW.

Governor Penoyer Visits Oregon City on a Reconnoitering Tour—The Political Situation.

Senator C. W. Fulton of Astoria addressed a meeting at Pope's hall called by the republicans last Friday night. Thursday night he made a speech at St. Helens and Friday afternoon he came up from Portland. He was suffering from a severe cold and spoke with difficulty but he gave an address that held the attention of the audience from first to last.

The Willamette Silver band opened the meeting with music. Chairman Brownell of the county central committee called Capt. S. B. Califf to the chair and Hon. H. E. Cross, Henry Meldrum, J. O. Wetherell and J. N. Harrington acted as vice presidents. Chairman Califf introduced Mr. Fulton, who was warmly greeted. He commenced his address with a very temperate and fair statement of the relative positions of the different parties, recognizing the fact that there were many honest people who might not agree with his view of the case, and then proceeded to consider the republican attitude on the tariff question, which constituted the main part of his discourse.

Mr. Fulton's discussion of the tariff was plain, candid and lucid. One fact he made stand out with special clearness was that the main cost of goods we buy in the market is for the labor expended upon them, either in the production of the raw material or in the manufacture of the articles. When we buy goods of foreign production we pay to support workmen in foreign countries who live in equator and ignorance and whose energies are severely taxed to keep up governments that are opposed to our own free and enlightened country. When we buy goods of home production we pay workmen in the midst of us whose prosperity and independence makes the American people the most happy and enlightened under the sun. And the protective tariff operates to keep the home market, which is the best market in the world, for the products of American labor and ingenuity.

The reciprocity feature of the present tariff law extends the market for American wares without sacrificing any portion of the home market. It does this by permitting the free admission of articles that are not and cannot be largely produced in this country to advantage in return for a corresponding concession from the country producing such articles placing American goods at an advantage over the products of any other country in that market. He spoke of the reciprocity authorized with countries producing sugars, molasses, tea, coffee and hides, the latter four of which articles had been on the free list prior to the enactment of the McKinley law, and showed how this was in the line of the best interests of the working people by enlarging the market for the products of their labor—their fields, flocks and factories,—without sacrificing any portion of the home market.

Mr. Fulton's speech was a dispassionate, convincing argument. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR'S SPEECH.

It was unfortunate for the people that Hon. Rowell G. Horr could speak in Oregon City only on Wednesday afternoon for many people could not leave their work to hear him and it is seldom that we have an opportunity to hear so able an address as he gave. He made the tariff matter so plain that no one could fail to understand it.

He laid down the following four propositions:

- 1. A protective tariff builds up industries.
- 2. It makes wages higher.
- 3. It keeps money in the country.
- 4. It reduces the cost of products.

The first three he passed without argument as they are conceded by the tariff reformers. The fourth one he proceeded to argue. He showed that salt under free trade sold in this country at \$2 50 a barrel and after a tariff was levied on the article the price in this country fell and for three years it has been fifty cents a barrel, twenty cents of which is for the barrel alone leaving thirty cents for the salt, the duty on which is now thirty-two cents. (These are the prices in Michigan where the salt is produced.) Wire nails sold at \$6 a keg when a duty of \$4 dollars was levied and now they sell at sixty-five cents. All kinds of iron and steel goods, cutlery, cotton and woolen goods showed a similar reduction in price under protective tariff.

Mr. Horr agreed with the tariff reformers who attributed the reduction of cost to the introduction and improve-

ment of machinery, the result of Yankee ingenuity. But he didn't know of any other way to get the ingenious Yankee to practice his ingenuity than to make it possible for him to do so. He certainly could not do so if the manufacturing were kept beyond the ocean. The Yankee went into the mills and became acquainted with the machines and familiar with the demands of the business and then he invented new machines and various shortcuts that reduced the expense of manufacturing. This was made possible by the protective tariff that promoted the growth of home industries.

Mr. Horr showed how the levying of duties on the free trade plan, that is upon articles that are not and cannot be produced in this country such as tea, coffee, etc., operates as a tax on the consumers. But on the protective plan the articles that cannot be produced, are admitted free, the others are made to pay duty so that American industries may develop. Their products then may have the home market, the money is kept at home and the workmen are paid good wages for their labor.

AT SODA SPRINGS.

Judge J. G. Bleakney acted as chairman of the Soda Springs meeting Friday afternoon. Mr. Jewell was the first speaker and he warmed up to his work and gave a rattling good address, treating of both local and national politics. Mr. Hayes also made a short speech that was earnest and to the point. There was a good attendance of the farmers of that locality. During this meeting a messenger from Mr. Geer's home arrived with news of serious illness in his family and Mr. Geer left at once for home.

AT UPPER MOLALLA.

The republicans held an interesting meeting at Molalla Corners Saturday afternoon. Committeeman Charles Holman presided. A. S. Dresser made the first address and was followed by Judge Meldrum who spoke of road improvement and other county matters. Henry Jewell talked of local politics and G. F. Hayes made the concluding speech which was well received.

SPEECHES AT MULINO.

C. T. Howard presided at the republican meeting in Molalla Grange hall at Mulino Saturday evening. Mr. Dresser's discourse was upon national questions, dealing largely with matters of finance. Mr. Hayes discussed county and state affairs, giving special attention to the matter of repealing the indebtedness clause in the present assessment law. Judge Meldrum presented the subject of road improvement and gave his ideas of the best method to be observed in conducting the work.

THE NEEDY MEETING.

At Needy Monday evening was held what Mr. Brownell regards as one of the best meetings of the campaign. The school house was gaily decorated with evergreens and bunting and the people took great pride in having everything in the best possible order. The building was crowded and the doorway and windows were filled with auditors. Farmers drove their wagons up to the windows and at each one was an interested audience outside. Mr. Yoder presided.

Mr. Brownell made the speech of the evening, occupying more than two hours, and it was rapturously applauded. The other speakers were E. C. Maddock, S. J. Oglesby, J. B. Wolfer, Captain Wetherell, Geo. H. Horton, S. J. Hardesty and O. H. Byland. It was a rousing meeting from start to finish.

Those who would vote the republican ticket straight were asked to stand and 102 were counted. Needy precinct is all right.

THE MARQUAM MEETING.

Thursday afternoon of last week the republicans held a public meeting at Marquam to consider the political issues. Committeeman Iaber called the meeting to order and introduced J. P. Geer who spoke briefly of the needs of the county and state and out lined his ideas of changes to meet the condition of the people. He also discussed national finances. Henry Jewell talked of local matters chiefly, considering roads and taxes. E. H. C. Maddock took occasion to refer to some matters personal to himself and he made a very favorable impression. G. F. Hayes made a good speech on the general political issues of the campaign, touching county and state affairs and dwelling at some length on the tariff question. On motion of Mr. Hayes a vote of thanks was given to the Route Creek grange for the use of its hall for the republican meeting. Notwithstanding the fact that it was in the middle of a fine day and farm work was pressing there were seventy-five people at the speaking and hearty interest was manifested.

THE DEMOCRATS AT BARLOW.

BARLOW, May 25.—The democratic speakers were escorted from last evening. (Continued on third page.)

EASTERN FLOODS.

The Banks of the Mississippi and Missouri Under Water.

LIVES AND PROPERTY DESTROYED

Snowfalls in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois—Unprecedented Storms.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Advises to the associated press from many points west show a dreadful state of affairs in the flooded districts. St. Louis, in addition to a prospective coal famine, is threatened a milk famine, water on the Illinois side having cut off dairymen from the city. Deserted dwellings in the flooded districts, are systematically robbed of their contents, including furniture. Stealing is said to have amounted to over \$150,000. At Sioux city, among other things, the stock yards, with animals in them, corn cribs, and all the buildings, were carried away by the flood. At Clarksville, Arkansas, the flood in the Arkansas river led to the drowning of five people. At San Jose, Mo., the river has risen nearly two feet and is now at the highest point. At Marysville, Kansas, the river, which had been falling, is again rising, and the city is cut off from railroad communication. At Texarkana, the Red river flood has weakened all railroad bridges so that no trains are run over them, and no mail since Saturday. At Perryville, Mo., men employed on the Boonville levee have returned and report water breaking over, and all along the bottoms will be flooded. At Minneapolis a few more inches of water will cut the logs loose, causing great loss. Cincinnati reports a rainfall of nearly two inches in the Ohio valley. A tornado passed over the southwestern part of Hamilton county yesterday afternoon blowing a furrow of destruction nearly three miles long. A number of dwelling houses and barns were destroyed and several persons injured.

St. Louis, May 22.—A trip by the Associated Press reporter from this city to Cairo revealed desolate scenes. The river is fifteen to twenty miles wide, and is eating away homes, drowning stock and submerging farms. It is estimated that ten thousand people are homeless in this stretch of country alone, and 500,000 acres of growing grain destroyed utterly. A potato famine is in prospect. The great American bottom, comprising most of Madison and St. Clair counties, one of the greatest potato districts in the Mississippi valley, is entirely inundated and will not yield a single potato. The cabbage crop is also ruined. News papers and the boards of trade are soliciting subscriptions for flood sufferers. Redfield, Ark.—The river banks are caving in. One cave carried down five persons to death. In all twenty-five or thirty persons have been drowned here.

Texarkana, Ark.—To add to the flood's damage, a cyclone passed south of this city, causing devastation and desolation. The wind was accompanied by excessively heavy thunder and great quantities of sand, though no dry sand is within a hundred miles of here.

Sioux City.—The Big Sioux river has been rising since last night, but is still within its banks. No danger is apprehended.

Ottumwa, Ia.—The Des Moines river rose rapidly again during the night, and is now seven inches higher than at any previous time. The reported heavy rise above creates uneasiness here. Albia reports a material rise, and Eddyville is badly under water.

Atchison, Kan.—The Missouri river rose this morning and washed out the southwest end of the big bridge and part of the riprap put in by the government.

Des Moines.—The river is falling, the sun shining, and the worst is over.

Sioux City.—At a joint meeting of the relief and flood sufferers' committees this morning it was agreed to say to the benevolent people of the country that the losses far exceed the first estimate, and aid will be gratefully accepted. Contributions should be sent to Morris Pierce, mayor, or J. C. French, treasurer relief committee.

MAY SNOW STORMS.

New York, Iowa, Wisconsin and other Northern States Visited.

SPENCER, Ia., May 20.—It stopped snowing about noon, but continues cold, and it is expected to freeze tonight. The first passenger train from the East since the washout arrived this afternoon. Washouts west are still impassable.

New York, May 21.—Snow to the depth of two to five inches has fallen in parts of this state, and most of New England, the temperature going in some places as low as 26 degrees. Fruit and vegetables are seriously damaged.

Deadwood, S. D.—A terrible snow storm raged here yesterday, snow falling to the depth of six inches. Cedar Rapids.—There was a heavy

frost this morning. The ground was slightly frozen in places. Fruit is not far enough along to be injured.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—There was a blinding snowstorm in the southern, central and northwestern part of Wisconsin this afternoon and evening. The storm approached almost the character of a blizzard at Portage, Columbia county, and heavy snow fell at Durand, Pepin and New Richmond and in St. Croix county.

MINNEAPOLIS, May, 19.—Snow began falling here tonight, and is general throughout this state and parts of Iowa. There is an unverified report to the effect that the dam at St. Cloud has broken, and that the logs are on their way down.

EXPLOSION AT SEA.

A Vessel Lost From Ignition of Coal Gas—The Crew Got to Shore.

NEWPORT, Or., May 19.—Last night at 6:30 three boats, containing nineteen men, came in sight at Cape Foulweather. The men were the crew of the ship St. Charles, which blew up on Tuesday morning about 100 miles north and west of this place. The captain, second mate, and one sailor are badly injured. The St. Charles left Nainaimo, B. C., last Friday morning with a cargo of twenty-eight hundred tons of coal for San Francisco. On Tuesday morning two of the men opened the forward hatch and went below for something, taking a light with them. Scarcely had they reached the coal when gas exploded and literally tore the deck and after cabin into splinters. The boats were uninjured, and all of the crew got into them when the ship was found to be on fire and sinking from the hole in the stern. The crew rigged a sail and ran the boats together. The St. Charles sailed from Bath, Maine, and was only eight or nine years old. Had the men come in an hour later the entire crew would have been lost, as no one could have seen them to direct them where to land, and, not knowing, they would probably have been dashed on the rocks.

Blaine Again Talked of.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The Enquirer this morning prints a dispatch from its Washington correspondent. In view of the warm social relations between Blaine and John R. McLean, the dispatch may be considered quite significant. It reads as follows:

The convention to be held in Minneapolis, June 7 next, will nominate James G. Blaine for the office of president of the United States. The situation has reached a crisis. Blaine has spoken to this extent: "I will do nothing to prevent my nomination. I have made my last denial," and I can say likewise that, if nominated, Blaine will make the race. Yielding every consideration to the party welfare, he is in the hands of the delegates. He will neither seek the nomination nor run away from it. If called upon to lead he will throw the weight of his name and fame to the foremost front.

Awful Destruction in Mauritius.

LONDON, May 20.—Baron de Worms, parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, read a telegram in the house of commons this afternoon, confirming the terrible disaster at Mauritius. It is said one-third of the capital city, Port Louis, was destroyed. Among the buildings wrecked were a royal college and twenty-four churches. Many sugar mills in the country were demolished and much valuable machinery badly damaged. In Port Louis alone 600 persons were killed, and in the country districts as far as heard from 300 met a like fate. It is believed the complete death roll will be over 1200. The fatalities are mostly among Africans, Hindoos, Chinese and Malays.

The Pacific Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The war department officials have announced with considerable pride the completion at Gen. Flagers, the recently established brass foundry at the Watertown arsenal, of the top casting for the eight-inch, breech-loading steel rifle for the Pacific coast defenses. It is a bronze casting and weighs a little more than the combined weight of seven of our Napoleon guns made during the late war. It is very difficult casting, of irregular shape, and is said to be the largest casting of its kind ever attempted in any army shops.

New Orleans Street Car Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—In consequence of the failure of all efforts at arbitration a general strike was ordered on the street car lines of the city this morning. At noon, owing to the efforts of the officials, cars were running on several lines at irregular interval, and under police protection.

Pursuit of Mexican Bandits.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—General Schofield received a telegram from General Stanley this morning saying that a small band of Mexican revolutionists had crossed the Rio Grande into Texas in the vicinity of Fort Ringgold, and he had sent troops in pursuit of them.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Report of the Committee of Investigation.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

Among Them Being the Reducing of the Large Salaries Heretofore Paid.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The report of the World's fair investigation committee, submitted to the committee on appropriations, recommends the department of foreign affairs to be abolished, and the duties discharged by the director general and chiefs of bureaus, and says the reduction should be made further in employees' salaries of the exposition company. The committee recommends the salaries of the chiefs of the fifteen great departments shall in no case exceed \$4000; the salary of the director general be cut from \$15,000 to \$8000, and secretary of national commission to \$3000. The report says the management should studiously avoid extremes of either parsimony or extravagance. In regard to complaints of improper letting of contracts, etc., the committee does not find the charges sustained, but regrets that more publicity was not given in some cases.

In conclusion, the committee expressed without reserve confidence in the assured success of the exposition. Fifty-five nations and colonies have accepted the invitation to participate, and already appropriated \$3,783,500 for that purpose. It is expected that twenty other foreign countries will be represented. For buildings and special exhibits of our own states \$3,182,500 have already been provided. Expenditures of the exposition all around reach the stupendous aggregate of thirty millions. In scope and magnificence the exposition stands alone. There is nothing like it in all history; it surpasses all kindred enterprises, and will amply illustrate the marvelous genius of the American people.

The committee submit estimates as to the exposition, placing the expenditures at \$19,319,088 and a total income of \$29,375,482. It thinks the construction department's expenses could be safely reduced to \$18,500,000.

Alger Speaks.

DETROIT, May 19.—General Alger was reticent when approached by the associated press representative today in regard to the conference held at his home last evening. What was the outcome of the conference he declined to state, but he said all were in favor of Blaine for president, and every means would be used to get the nomination.

Troops on Wheels.

CHICAGO, May 22.—General Miles said in regard to the result of the bicyclists, that, even with the slow time made, his former opinion, as to the usefulness of the bicycle in the field, is confirmed. He said the average was over ten miles an hour and could not be beaten by infantry in similar weather, and travel for cavalry would be impossible.

To Bridge the Bosphorus.

CHICAGO, May 24.—F. Fitzgerald of London, the constructor of the famous Frith of Forth bridge, is in this city and said in an interview that he has information that a bridge will soon be built across the Bosphorus to Constantinople. It will cost \$20,000,000 and will revolutionize European-Asiatic travel.

Northern Pacific Dividend.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The passing of the dividend on the Northern Pacific preferred stock generally meets with approval on Wall street. From Philadelphia, however, come whispers of dissatisfaction.

No Disturbance in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 22.—Notwithstanding the threats and rumors of riots there was no disturbance here today. The street patrols have been withdrawn. The opposition press is still very bitter against the government.

Mrs. Harrison's Condition.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—There was a perceptible improvement in Mrs. Harrison's condition today, and the physicians say she is more comfortable than for several days past.

Cherries and Apricots

VACAVILLE, May 19.—The first car of cherries and apricots for the season was loaded here today by the California Fruit Association and the Earl Fruit Company and Barnett Bros., Chicago.

Scuffling for Dollars.

To get the dollars we have to scuffle for them—no mistake about that; but there are different ways of going about it, and if you are not satisfied with your progress at present, then write to E. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., who can give you a good pointer or two. Read carefully their advertisement in another column, and write them at once. "The early bird" etc.