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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

The Homestead Tragedy.

The most tragic battle that ever occurred in this country between forces that did not have or claim to have legal authority for their actions occurred at Homestead, a small town on the Monongahela river eight miles above Pittsburgh, Wednesday, July 6.

The causes leading up to the terrible events of that bloody day are these: A scale of wages in the Homestead iron works expired a few days ago. The employers were anxious to renew the scale and continue work under it. The employees declined to renew the scale. The men were offered their choice of accepting a reduced scale or quitting work. The reduction approximated 12 1/2 per cent of the earnings of the men.

While this condition, clearly foreshadowed, had been approaching the mill authorities had proceeded to fortify the mills by building a high fence surrounded with watch towers and protected with various devices of defense, such as mounted guns, electrical apparatus and hose for throwing hot water.

When the men forsook the works they realized of course that sooner or later an attempt would be made to fill their places with non-union men. They prepared for physical resistance. Pickets were posted so as to inclose the abandoned works. A false alarm on Monday night brought 1,000 armed workmen into the streets within half a dozen minutes. Wednesday morning about daybreak an attempt was made to introduce from the river a force of 300 Pinkerton men into the mills.

This outbreak is to be made the subject of congressional investigation. Of course an effort will be made to make it of political significance. Doubtless the democrats will strive to hold the protective tariff to blame for the trouble while it is a matter of fact that the McKinley law made a radical reduction in the tariff on the products of the Carnegie works. It is also a matter of fact that other manufacturers in the same line who receive the same protection the Carnegies do have failed in business, while Carnegie grew rich, not because he screwed down the wages of men but through managerial ability.

Street Improvements.

Every one will admit that there is great need of street improvements in Oregon City. But it costs money to improve streets and it sometimes occurs that persons theoretically in favor of building good streets are opposed to going into their pockets to help pay for them.

The proposed improvement of Main street has been killed by a remonstrance signed by nearly every holder of important property on the street. The reason alleged is that the expense of laying sewer and macadamizing the street is too much to be borne in one year.

But Oregon City property owners must consent to spend money for public improvements if the town is to move forward with enterprising cities of its rank. We must get out of the mossback atmosphere. We may squint by the side of the falls till doomday but if our property is unimproved and repulsive so that strangers are driven away in disgust how will our matchless location benefit us?

Oregon City wants people to make homes

in the city as much as it wants manufacturers. It wants people who appreciate neat streets and alleys and who feel at home in an enterprising community. The spectacle of cattle roaming at will through poorly built and neglected thoroughfares and on broken and untidy sidewalks is not inviting to such people. Such things can be best enjoyed outside of town.

Citizens who own property here must stand the expense of public improvements. If we are not to have improvements what shall we have?

A Y. M. C. A. young man of New York forged notes to obtain the wherewithal to attend the recent convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor. The amount was only \$120 and the fraud was detected in time to prevent the young man from gratifying the yearnings of his soul for a display of Christian virtues in the manner he had designed. He was probably one of the kind that believes that his example in remaining away from such a good meeting would be altogether pernicious and that the world really owes such devoted creatures as he the means whereby they may parade their superlative goodness without unseemly effort or privation. It is quite too shocking to think that he could commit so vulgar a crime as forgery. But the law seems not always to grant immunity from punishment to professors of religion. And the sooner the world judges a man or woman by their daily walk and conversation rather than by any certificate of church membership the better it will be.

The riots in the Cour d'Alene mining country this week between union and non-union miners is closely related to the trouble at Homestead. There is one important difference, however. The Homestead workmen fought Pinkerton guards, the Cour d'Alene miners merely non-union laborers. There is a strong sentiment to support antagonism to the Pinkerton hirelings but the mere difference of workmen being union or non-union seems hardly to justify their making war on each other. Americans have no sympathy with armed organization like the Pinkertons.

Now that Wilson, the murderer, is safely lodged in the penitentiary it is not entirely clear that any good purpose shall be served by having a special session of court to try him. He will not commit suicide; he is too much of a coward for that. It would cost the county considerable to hold a special term of court, and it is more than likely that a change of venue will be taken if any defense at all is made. Of course it is possible that Wilson may make himself insane before November but that would hardly avail him for the crime committed in June.

Last Monday the Portland Telegram asserted that the editor of the ENTERPRISE must be excited on the tariff question, and then it devoted nearly a column of its space to arguing the matter. The quotation which so offended the esteemed Telegram should have been credited to the Eugene State Journal, not to this paper. The Telegram man must be excited to get his credits so mixed.

NOTWITHSTANDING the outpouring over the Seventh street improvement from first to last the fact remains that it is the one metropolitan thoroughfare in the city. A few more like it would rescue Oregon City from the tail end of progress and give it a standing that would bring rapid and permanent growth.

WHAT more is the way of a tariff plank could the importers and British manufacturers ask of the democratic party? There is no pretext now for any delay of the campaign fund expected from the sources named.

If the Homestead iron trouble argues against a protective tariff does not the Cour d'Alene disturbance show the futility of trying to improve silver mining by using silver freely as money?

THE free silver bill failed in the democratic house of representatives Wednesday by a vote of 154 to 136. That ends the matter for this congress.

THE PRESS ON THE TICKET.

Boston Journal: The suggestion has been made that the nomination to the vice-presidency of General Stevenson, of Illinois, whose early claim to the honor is the dexterity and rapidly with which he worked the guillotine upon republican postmasters, is somewhat incongruous when taken in connection with the plank in the Chicago platform which breathes a fervid attachment to the principles of civil service reform.

Denver News: The News has been a loyal and consistent exponent of western interests for more than thirty years. A crisis has now arrived when it is forced to choose between a democratic nominee for the office of president and the most vital industrial interests of the Rocky Mountain region. In view of these facts, and moved by these convictions, the News unhesitatingly elects to sustain the people and the industries of the section to which it has been so long wedded, and refuses to betray those interests by supporting Grover Cleveland for the presidency.

The Graphic, London, England: Englishmen will watch Mr. Cleveland's campaign with cordial sympathy, for not only is his tariff policy in accord with the orthodox economic school of England but his party platform wisely condemned the arrogant and irritating foreign policy of its opponents.

A SUMMER SONG.

Beneath the mossy boughs of this old tree Reclining in the shadow cool and sweet, I watch the dragon-fly dart o'er the wheat And hear the humming of the vagrant bee Above the rosy clover field, care free, I hear the restless bob-o-link repeat His gurgling song, while in the offing meet Squads of clouds upon the shining sea, I watch the happy gull on wing serene Above the murmurous ocean gaily veer, Where lightest winds the snowy sails pursue; And in the mellow distance o'er the green A white spire in the crystal atmosphere, Rises in peace against the perfect blue.

R. K. MUNKITZACK.

SECOND TERM IN HISTORY.

It was Formerly the Rule to Give a Second Nomination.

No matter what interested politicians may say against a second term in the presidency, the weight of precedent is against them. The balance is almost even. Look at the record.

In all we have had twenty-three presidents. Seven of them were re-elected, namely: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant. Two were re-nominated and failed of election—Martin Van Buren, who was defeated by W. H. Harrison, and Mr. Cleveland, who was beaten by the republican grandson of the great whig leader. This gives nine presidential re-nominations, seven of which were approved by the people.

Six presidents who lived out their terms of office failed to get a re-nomination. They are the two Adamses, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and Hayes. Three presidents died during their first terms, namely—Harrison, Taylor, and Garfield. The four vice presidents who became presidents—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur—were all beaten for the regular nomination.

The record thus stands: Nine presidents re-nominated and seven of them re-elected; six presidents and four vice presidents who were set aside by their respective parties, and three presidents who died or were killed during their first terms.

This analysis shows that in the early days of the republic the second term was the rule of political action.—New York Record.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary of the Deeds Filed in the County Recorder's Office.

Table listing real estate transfers with columns for names, descriptions, and amounts. Includes entries for Jane C. Samson, William J. Lehigh, John Witzlin, George C. Ely, etc.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Report of the Condition in Western Oregon for the Week.

WEATHER.

The week has been cool, partly cloudy and on the 11th showers prevailed. The temperature has averaged from three to five degrees below the normal. Unusually fresh winds have prevailed. There has been a deficiency in the amount of sunshine.

CROPS.

The cool weather was extremely favorable to growing vegetation and did much to help it. The showers on the 11th were not well distributed, nor were they heavy enough to be of that benefit that is desired. More rain within the next five days would improve the condition of cereals and root crops fully 20 per cent. Spring wheat will hardly be over 70 per cent, of an average; fall wheat indicates about 85 per cent. of an average crop.

Heading has begun in Jackson county; the wheat is not turning out very well. The condition of the corn has improved considerably, it is in tassel and it offers better prospects. Oats, barley and rye are good crops, but not an average.

The second crop of alfalfa is being cut, and where it has been irrigated, is turning out very well. The timothy, clover and grain hay are about all cut, and secured and, as a rule, very good crops were obtained. Hops are growing well, the hop lice are becoming more plentiful, though in a few localities they are not so bad yet as they were last year; if the lice are conquered, there will be a good yield of hops.

Peaches will be ripe in a few days in southern Oregon. Strawberries are about over. Rasp and black berries are yet plentiful. Early apples are ripening. Cherries are now in their height of season; the Royal Ann and Black Republicans are not so prolific this year as common, and they have not the size and flavor as usual.

The blood must be pure if the body would be in perfect condition. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier makes pure blood, and imparts the rich bloom of health and vigor to the whole body.



Every one suffers from Catarrh in the Head. Those who don't have it suffer from those who do. It is a disease you can't keep to yourself. Here are some of the symptoms: Headache, obstruction of nose, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acid, at others, thick, viscid, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; snail and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these likely to be present at once. The cure for it—for Catarrh (head and all the troubles that come from it—a perfect and permanent cure, is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. A record of twenty-five years has proved that its proprietors—and they're willing to prove it to you. They do it in this way: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, or how long standing, they'll pay you \$500 in cash. Can you have better proof of the healing power of a medicine!

ORDINANCE NO.

An ordinance relating to animals and fowls. Oregon City does ordain as follows: Sec. 1. No horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, geese or ducks shall be allowed to run at large or to be tethered in any of the streets, alleys, yards or public places in Oregon City during any of the hours of the day or night, except when being driven through for shipment or other purposes, or as hereinafter provided, unless the owners of such animals or fowls shall first obtain permission of the owner or agent of the premises on which or in front of which it is proposed to feed such animals, and then and in that case such animals must be securely fastened with a rope or led by a rope in the hands of some person sufficiently able to manage and control such animal. Sec. 2. Any of the animals or fowls described in Sec. 1 of this ordinance found running at large within the limits of the city may be taken up by any police officer, or any person delivered to any police, and impounded in a pound or enclosure; such animal or fowl shall be provided with proper care, food and water while so confined. Sec. 3. The chief of police shall give immediate notice of taking up of such animal or fowl, with a description thereof, by posting the same in a conspicuous place at the post office, the council chamber and upon the pound. Sec. 4. If any animal or fowl so taken up shall be reclaimed at the expiration of five days from the date of such notice in the case of horses, mules or cattle, or of twenty-four hours in the case of any other of the animals or fowls described in Sec. 1, the chief of police shall sell such animal or fowl at public auction after due notice, to consist of three days' notice duly posted at the places named in Sec. 3, and after deducting his legal fees and all costs and expenses of taking up, keeping and selling, shall pay the remainder of the proceeds of such sale into the city treasury. Sec. 5. If at any time before such sale, the owner of any animal or fowl so taken up shall claim the same, he or she shall be entitled to the possession thereof upon the payment of all legal charges and expenses incident to such taking up and keeping. Sec. 6. The owner or person having charge of any animal or fowl named or described in Sec. 1 of this ordinance, who shall suffer or allow the same to go at large, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction before the recorder, be fined \$5 for each offense. Sec. 7. The building or enclosure within which any animal or fowl is confined or kept in this ordinance is continued or kept shall be properly cleaned and free from stench under a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense, upon conviction before the recorder. Sec. 8. The wearing by or placing a bell upon any animal to be worn in the nighttime within the city limits is hereby declared a nuisance, and the chief of police is hereby authorized to remove the same, and the person placing such bell upon such animal, to be worn by it within the city limits at such time, shall, upon conviction before the recorder, be fined \$5 for each offense. Sec. 9. The chief of police, besides the cost of keeping any animal or fowl taken up and impounded, shall be entitled to receive as his legal fees, \$2 per head for cattle, horses and mules; 10 cents per head for swine, sheep and goats; 15 cents for each fowl so impounded, and 10 per centum of the proceeds of any sale when the amount shall not exceed \$25, and 5 per centum on amount exceeding such sum. Sec. 10. If the owners of any property sold under the provisions of this ordinance shall, at any time within one year from the date of such sale, make satisfactory proof of his ownership, he or she shall be entitled to receive the net proceeds of such sale on deposit in the city treasury. Sec. 11. This ordinance shall be in force from and after the 1st day of Sept. 1, 1892. Sec. 12. All ordinances heretofore declared a nuisance in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, STOVES, TINWARE,

NOTIONS, ETC., ETC. SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD GOODS Of all kinds, Bought and Sold. BELLOMY & BUSCH, CHEAPEST HOUSE IN OREGON CITY. Opposite the Post Office.

Wholesale and Retail!

Anything you want that I sell and everybody knows what that is. If you don't see what you want ask for it, as my room is limited. Here are a few articles that are out of sight: Market Baskets, Lunch Baskets, Clothes Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, CLOTHES PINS, LAMP CHIMNEYS AND BURNERS, STONE WARE, FEED, ETC., ETC.

An order man sent to your residence every morning if desired.

E. E. WILLIAMS, THE GROCER, ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED.



Uncle Myers, THE Portland Jeweler.

WATCHES REGULATED FREE OF CHARGE No. 165 FIRST ST., NEAR MORRISON, PORTLAND, OR.

CLEARANCE SALE! FOR CASH ONLY.

Arbuckle Coffee \$.20 Straw hats, wool and felt hats at 1/2 Dry Granulated Sugar, 17 lb. 1.00 to 1/2 price. Shoes, clothing, dry Arm & H. Soda, 4 lb. .25 goods, furnishing goods, all greatly Best Rice, 16 lb. 1.00 reduced. Full Weight Soap, per box. .30

Your Dollar Will do Double Duty. Eggs and dried fruit taken in exchange. HAMILTON & ALLEN, Clackamas, Oregon.

WOOD TURNING AND SCROLL SAWING

BOXES OF ANY SIZES MANUFACTURED Parties desiring Wood Turning, Patterns, Brackets, or Shop Carpenter's Work Will be Satisfied by Calling on Me.

Doors, Windows and Blinds TO ORDER. G. H. BESTOW, Opp. the Congregational Church

Cooke's Stables, W. H. COOKE, Manager, Successor to U. H. T. & Co. Corner Fourth and Main Streets, OREGON CITY.

The LEADING LIVERY STABLE of the City. Rigs of any description furnished on short notice. All kinds of Truck and Delivery Business promptly attended to. Horses Boarded and Fed on reasonable terms.

CITY TREASURER'S NOTICE. Oregon City, June 3, 1892. Notice is hereby given that there are funds on hand sufficient to pay all outstanding warrants indorsed prior to Nov. 6, 1891. Interest ceases with date of this notice. F. J. LOUIS, City Treasurer.

NEW YORK GALLERY.

Photographs Delivered Promptly in the Finest Style of Art. Fine Crayon Work a Specialty. Old Pictures Copied to Any Size. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Gallery Near Post Office, OREGON CITY, OR.

JOHN A. BECK, THE RELIABLE JEWELER Corner of Front and Morrison, PORTLAND, OREGON, IS STILL ON EARTH. For general repairing he stands without a peer. For first-class, reliable goods his store is second to none. Try him!

Established 1865. C. N. Greenman, Drayage & Expressing Freight and parcella delivered to all parts of the city.

If you want a neat, stylish pair of shoes for Sunday or every day wear don't pay fancy prices for them but come and see what we have on hand at the Park Place store. Children's shoes, strong, durable, and made to stand the wear and tear, a specialty.