

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**COURTS.**  
Circuit court convenes first Monday in November and third Monday in April.  
Probate court in session first Monday in each month.  
Commissioners court meets first Wednesday in each month.

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Will practice in all the courts of the state. Office, corner Main and Eighth streets, opposite 7th court house.

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Capital, \$100,000.  
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
Loans made. Bills discounted. Makes collections. Buys and sells exchange on all points in the United States, Europe and Hong Kong. Deposits received subject to check. Interest at special rates allowed on time deposits. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 P. M.

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**BANK OF OREGON CITY,**  
Oldest Banking House in the City.  
Paid up Capital, \$50,000.

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A general banking business transacted. Deposits received subject to check. Approved bills and notes discounted. County and city warrants bought. Loans made on available security. Exchange bought and sold. Collections made promptly. Drafts sold available in any part of the world. Telegraphic exchanges sold on Portland, San Francisco, Chicago and New York. Interest paid on time deposits. Sub Agents of THE LONDON CHEQUE BANK.

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**WHITE BROTHERS,**  
Practical Architects & Builders.  
Will prepare plans, elevations, working drawings, and specifications for all kinds of buildings. Special attention given to modern cottages. Estimates furnished on application. Call on or address  
WHITE BROS.,  
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Fine Groceries,  
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**One-third of Your Life is Spent IN BED.**  
We adopt this means in connection with some others to inform our numerous friends and patrons that we are in the field with a new line of fine soft wool and cotton mattresses, spring beds, cots, cribs and kindred goods. Our line, with no exceptions, is the finest and most complete in this county. Our facilities are such that no comparison can be made and we can assure you of prompt services and our best attention to your wants.  
**BELLOMY & BUSCH.**

**SEVENTH STREET DRUG STORE.**  
**DR. L. M. ANDREWS, Prop.**  
**A Full Line of Fresh Drugs and Medicines.**  
Patent Medicines of all Makes, Notions, Optical Goods Full Stock of Machine Oils, Best and Cheapest.  
Fine selection of Perfumery and Toilet Soaps. And Leading Brands of Cigars.  
**PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED.**  
Shively's Block, Oregon City, Or.

**THE Oregon City Sash and Door Co.**  
Carry the Largest Stock of  
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Etc.  
In Oregon City.  
Special sizes of Doors and Windows made to order. Turning of all kinds  
**Estimates for Stair Work and Store Fronts**  
Furnished on application. Builders, give us a call, and see if our work is not of the best, and our prices as low as the lowest. Price List sent on application.  
Factory, Cor. Main and 11th Sts., Oregon City.

**OREGON CITY JOBBING SHOP.**  
All kinds of—  
**Tinning, Plumbing and General Jobbing**  
—DONE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.—  
**SEWER AND WATER CONNECTIONS MADE**  
At the most reasonable rates.  
All work is done with a view to last and satisfy all concerned.  
**A. W. SCHWAN.**  
Shop on Seventh St., near Depot, Oregon City.

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DEALER IN  
**Doors, Windows, Mouldings,**  
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.  
Cabinet Work, Fitting up Stores and Repairing of all kinds.  
Jobbing Orders Promptly Executed.  
**PRICES THE LOWEST.**  
Shop corner Fourth and Water streets, back of Pope & Co's, Oregon City

**THE WINTER TERM OF THE Pacific University and Tualatin Academy,**  
**WILL BEGIN TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1893.**  
For catalogues and full information address,  
**THOMAS McCLELLAND, Pres., Forest Grove, Or.**

**GRESHAM'S CHANCE**  
Stars and Stripes Waving Over Hawaii—Rates Reduced.  
**HOME RULE FOR OLD IRELAND.**  
The Kansas Legislature's Squabble Results in a Street Fight and the End Not Reached.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There is a general belief here now that the rumored appointment of Judge Gresham as secretary of state will prove a fact. In connection with it is coupled the statement that during Mr. Cleveland's term he expects to have one or more supreme court vacancies to fill, and that Gresham will be placed on the supreme bench. By that time the Behring sea matter will be adjusted, and that Cleveland can then follow his first inclinations and make E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, secretary of state. It is generally understood among republicans that Harrison named Judge Jackson for the supreme bench in order to prevent Cleveland from giving the place to Gresham. United States senators of both sides were questioned today as to whether Gresham could be confirmed, and it developed that he would probably be. The republicans would not feel like extending Harrison's fight against Gresham, and Cleveland has enough men on the democratic side to make the confirmation sure. The seemingly sure cabinet plans now are: Gresham for secretary of state or attorney-general; Carlisle, treasury; Lamont, war, and Hoke of Georgia, for the interior department, the last being at the request of Henry Villard. There is also authority for saying that Villard had been promised the German mission.

**SEATH THE STARS AND STRIPES.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The most important news which arrived at this port today, is that Minister Stevens has established a protectorate over the islands. The act was executed at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 1st inst., when the stars and stripes were raised over Aliiolani hall and the minister issued the following proclamation, addressed to the Hawaiian people:

"At the request of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume the protection of the Hawaiian islands for the preservation of life and property, and the occupation of public buildings and Hawaiian soil so far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional government. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington."

The proclamation was signed by John L. Stevens as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States. The news of the action of Minister Stevens became the subject of general comment in the house after the excitement over silver had died away. It met with the approval of the republican side of the house, and with a mixed reception on the democratic side. The prevailing sentiment on that side, however, was one of antagonism to the commitment of this government to annexation or to protectorate, or to a committee of congress by the executive branch of the government. There were some members who severely criticized Minister Stevens and thought his unwarranted actions.

**GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE BILL.**  
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Irish home rule bill is favorably received by the Liberals and Irish members. John Dillon and Michael Davitt make the following statement: The bill offers Ireland a legislature, free to deal in all Irish affairs, and an executive government responsible to that legislature.

In all the main principles and in political machinery it is provided much better than the bill of 1886. The Irish parliamentary party has cordially accepted the new home rule constitution, subject to endeavors in committee to improve the proposed financial arrangements, and to have the time shortened, wherein the land in question is to be withheld from Purview of the Irish national legislature.

**THE PLAGUE WILL COME.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—From St. Petersburg comes the news that ten persons have died of cholera. With the cessation of frost the Marseilles people are trying hard to cover up their dead and to quiet the living. But the worst of all, as directly affecting America, is the news from Hamburg. In the suburbs of Altona a prisoner in jail has just died and five other cases are being closely watched.

**NEW FREIGHT RATES.**  
ST. PAUL, Feb. 12.—The new west-bound tariff, formulated at the railroad conference here, was given out today. It changes entirely the complexion of transcontinental rates. The new rates will go into effect February 15. The

tariff is issued jointly by the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, and covers the entire territory penetrated by these systems, west from Chicago to the Pacific coast. It has been the avowed purpose in making these rates to build up the country through which the roads run, and all classes of freight were acted upon and included in the schedules. There is an average reduction of 20 per cent on all freight rates from St. Paul to Spokane, a reduction of from 12 to 16 per cent on the coast rates, and from 2 to 7 per cent on the rates to Montana, while the eastbound reduction will be on lumber from 55 to 60.

**THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**  
Something of the People, Their Habits and Possession.

From Senator Dolph's recent speech in congress relative to the Hawaiian question are obtained some interesting facts which will help one who has not given the subject much attention to determine whether it will be advantageous to the United States to annex the Hawaiian Kingdom. The Sandwich islands are fifteen in number, eight only of them being inhabited. They are nearly an equal distance between the shores of America and Japan and are from nineteen to twenty-seven degrees north of the equator.

The climate is mild and salubrious much like perpetual late spring or early summer. Captain Cook was the first white man to visit them, that being in 1778 at which time they were reported to have a population of 400,000 which has since been reduced to about 90,000 of which less than one-third are natives. The habits of the natives have from the first been such as to destroy rather than build up. Marriage existed only in name and offerings were frequently destroyed during the first year of life or left to the tender mercies of any one disposed to be troubled with their care. The natives were, and many are yet, idolotrous and sacrificed human life, especially infants, to their duties, the most frequent form of sacrifice being throwing young children into the volcanic lake of molten lava.

In government the islands were a feudal monarchy the ruler being usually a despot. Internal feuds helped to reduce the population. In 1840 the first written constitution was adopted and three years later Great Britain seized and took possession of the islands, but they were restored the same year and the islands declared free and independent, which has been their condition up to the recent trouble resulting in this government's through its minister, establishing a protectorate over them.

The chief advantage to the United States to be gained from the possession of these islands would be in the closer trade relations that would result and in possessing in the middle of the Pacific ocean a secure harbor and coaling station. Pearl Harbor and Honolulu afford ample protection for shipping, the former being suitable for the deepest draught vessels. Its entrance, however, could be improved by the removal of a coral reef about one mile from the land.

The value of exports for 1890 is given at thirteen million dollars with imports valued at seven million dollars. In 1891 the total value of both was something over twenty million dollars, nine-tenths of which was with the United States.

Honolulu the principle city has a population of 20,000 and is in nearly all respects a modern American city with fine water works, large stone and brick buildings, hospital, good hotels, iron works, brass foundry and other minor factories, still it does not begin to make all its manufactured goods, such as constitutes the bulk of its imports.

Talking of patent medicine—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicine if they didn't profess to cure everything—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there is money in the "stuff," you lose faith in everything.

And, you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what it professes to do.

That's what the world's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., does with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Peirce's Favorite Prescription.

If they don't do what their makers say they'll do—you get your money back again.

**HOW LAWS ARE MADE.**  
As several of the readers of the ENTERPRISE have expressed a curiosity to know the modus operandi of getting a

bill made into a law our Salem correspondent has jotted down this outline of the way it is done:

The law making body consists of 99 members, of which 60 are in the house and 30 in the senate. Most of the work is done by either special or standing committees, who report their findings to the body to which they belong, when all the members are entitled to take part in discussion or vote.

There are 21 standing committees and 8 or 10 special committees in each house. The standing committees are each composed of 3 members, except the committee on judiciary, ways and means, public lands, roads and highways, railroads and assessments, which have five members each. The presiding officers make or appoint the standing committees at or near the beginning of the session.

When a bill is introduced which may be in either house, it is read once and if nothing is said by the intruder the bill will await its regular time to be placed on its second reading, which may not be for several days, but if the bill is introduced by a member that is sharp, as soon as his bill is read he will move to suspend the rules and have it read the second time, then it is ready to be referred to some committee, the chairman of which will call his committee together, when all bills referred to that committee will be examined and reports made either recommending their passage or sometimes recommending amendments so that when they are adopted the maker of the bill would not recognize it as his bill. The bill is then ordered to be engrossed and to a third reading at which time it is placed on its final passage, when the bill is likely to be discussed and then if it is passed it is again—"cussed."

Bills however may be referred without recommendation and then the introducer of the bill may move to have it referred to another committee. Bills are sometimes left in the hands of the committee so that they never find their way back to where they started from. All bills introduced are sent to the state printer (unless otherwise voted) and 200 copies are printed for the use of the members. To preserve these bills, each member is supplied with two blank bill books in which they are supposed to file or paste each bill, as it is returned from the printer, in either the senate bill or house bill book as the case may be, so that he has a copy of every bill introduced convenient for reference before him. When a bill has passed in the house it is sent to the other branch to be passed through in substantially the same form or set of forms and if it again runs the gauntlet, after the signature of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, it is ready for the governor to sign when it becomes a law, or if he does not care to commit himself in the matter and let it run ten days without signing it, it will then become a law. In case he vetoes a bill it is returned to the house in which it originated with his reasons, when if that body wishes it to become a law in spite of the governor's veto they must have a two-thirds vote in its favor.

All bills must be enrolled and signed by the presiding officer of each house before the hour of final adjournment or its passage will have been in vain. For this reason at the close of a session there is a big demand for enrolling clerks, as much as \$5 per hour having been paid to have copying done the last day, and members having pet measures not enrolled have at the last tried various devices to prolong the session till their bill could be brought to the presiding officers for signature. The excitement attending the last hours is frequently great and it at these times that the spectator finds himself warming up over other men's contests. The closing hours now almost present bid fair to be as lively as any that have occurred except such as have had to do with the election of a United States senator.

**Premium on Bolting.**  
A bolter has the following characteristic remarks to make concerning a bolter's rewarding another bolter for bolting.

In response to a dispatch from a New York paper asking for his views on the appointment of Judge Gresham as secretary of state, and also as to what effect the appointment would have upon party men and independents, Governor Penney yesterday wired this characteristic message:

"It would accord with the eternal fitness of things if Mr. Cleveland, who bolted and disregarded the wishes of the regular democratic organization of New York regarding a candidate for the presidency, should confer a cabinet appointment on Mr. Gresham, who bolted the nomination of his party. Such an appointment would be a premium on bolting, conferred by a bolter."

In conversation on the same subject the governor remarked:

"If bolters are to be rewarded by the coming administration, I think I will run up my lightning rod."

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