

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 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 after first Monday of each month.

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Oldest Banking House in the City.
Paid up Capital, \$50,000.
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Tobacco,
Cigars,
Confectionery.

GROCCER,
OREGON CITY,
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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.

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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
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Fine selection of Perfumery and Toilet Soaps. And Leading Brands of Cigars.
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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.

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—All kinds of—
Tinning, Plumbing and General Jobbing
—DONE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.—
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At the most reasonable rates.
All work is done with a view to last and satisfy all concerned.
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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.

THE INAUGURATION
Tomorrow Grover Cleveland will Again Become President.
CLEVELAND'S CHIEF ADVISERS.
Some of their Biographies—Incidents of Former Inaugurations—Preparations for this.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Grover Cleveland is the twenty-fourth president but only the twentieth president of the United States to be inaugurated and is the only one to succeed himself after a lapse of four years. Four presidents namely, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson and Chester Alan Arthur became such by the death of the incumbent, and took up their duties as chief magistrate simply by subscribing to and taking the oath of office. Eight years ago, at Cleveland's previous inauguration all Washington was crowded to its utmost capacity. Beds and cots were full and chairs in hotels and bar rooms at a premium, while rustic seats in parks and cozy corners out of doors were appropriated by the well-to-do who had come to the city either to view the imposing ceremonies or expecting to be appointed immediately to office by the politically changed administration.

The preparations for the inauguration this year are well in hand and it is intended by its managers that it shall surpass by far any pageant on former like occasion.

The managers of the railway companies report that the indications are that the largest throng will be gathered in Washington ever witnessed there upon an Inauguration Day. The facilities of even some of the greater railways will be taxed to the utmost to transport these persons, and many of the organizations have already made arrangements for special trains. It is estimated that there are likely to be more than 100,000 strangers in Washington upon that day.

The civic bodies in the procession promise greatly to exceed any other demonstration of that kind. Conspicuous in it will be the representatives of Tammany Hall. This delegation will be under the direction of General McMahon, who is the grand marshal, and will have the right of line, and the Tammany leaders are making more elaborate preparation for the event than they have ever done for any other public demonstration in which they have participated. There may be 3,000 or 4,000 of them in line. They will all be dressed alike. They will wear silk hats of the latest style and most brilliant gloss. Artistic badges, which will appeal to the eye, will be pinned to the lapels of their coats. Mr. Croker himself is quite likely to march in this procession, and other politicians of Tammany Hall whose activity in the organization has given them wide repute, will be found marching side by side with humbler members.

Mr. Cleveland is pleased with this disposition of Tammany thus to honor him, and it is the intention of the leaders of that organization to make such demonstration as will suggest that the stories of their hostilities to the president are unfounded, and that they will give him as cordial support in his administration as they did during the campaign.

A great body of democrats from Philadelphia, one from Chicago and others from many of the western cities will also make up this imposing civic demonstration, and there is to be a fine representation from the democracy of New England.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.
Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address, as president of the United States for the four years from March 4, next, will contain about 1700 words, and will be more general than specific in character. Mr. Cleveland has carefully written out what he desires to say, but will speak without manuscript. His utterances upon the financial policy, the tariff and economy will be decisive. Confidence in democratic principles as being able to deal with the problems of labor and capital, of sectional divisions and political unrest, will be expressed. The abolition of federal interference with elections in the states will, it is said be treated as the recognized decision of the people. The pension department, the new navy, a rigorous quarantine and the regulation of immigration will probably receive attention. The president may not refer openly to the question of annexation of Hawaii, but he will take a conservative stand and will not act hastily. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will go at once to the executive mansion after inauguration, and not to any private residence, as has been stated. President Harrison has had the White House put in an admirable condition. He has been in correspondence with Mr. Cleveland, and the latter greatly appreciates the kind, provident and hospitable spirit which the retiring president has shown for the comfort of the

family of the incoming executive.

CAPT OF THE CABINET.
Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, secretary of state.
John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury.
Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, secretary of war.
Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, secretary of the navy.
Hoke Smith, of Georgia, secretary of the interior.
J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture.
Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, attorney-general.
Wilson S. Bissell, of New York, postmaster-general.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.
Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, was born in Harrison county, Ind., March 17, 1832. At the age of 21 he was admitted to the bar and in 1860 was elected to the state legislature, but resigned to accept a commission in an Indiana regiment when the war opened. He was badly wounded at Atlanta, and for his gallantry received the brevet of major-general of volunteers. In 1869 President Grant appointed him United States judge for the district of Indiana, but in 1882 he resigned from the bench to become postmaster-general under President Arthur. By the death of Secretary Folger, in 1884, he became secretary of the treasury. He was appointed United States judge for the seventh circuit in October, 1884, which position he still holds.

John Griffin Carlisle, secretary of the treasury was born September 5, 1835, in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Ky. He was educated in the common schools, and then became a teacher. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and has practiced in that profession since. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1859. He was nominated in 1864 for presidential elector, but declined; was elected to the state senate in 1866 and 1869; was a delegate-at-large from Kentucky to the national democratic convention at New York in July, 1868, was elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in 1871, and resigned from the senate; was alternate presidential elector in 1876; was elected to consecutive congresses from the 45th to the 52d; was speaker of the 48th, 49th and 50th. He took his seat in the United States senate May 26, 1890, to fill the unexpired term of John B. Beck, deceased.

Hilary A. Herbert was born at Laurensville, S. C. When a child his father moved to Greenville, Butler county, Ala. He was educated at the university of Alabama and the university of Virginia; studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered the Confederate service as captain, was promoted to the colonelcy of the Eighth Alabama volunteers and was disabled at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864. He continued the practice of law at Greenville, Ala., until 1872, when he removed to Montgomery, where he has since practiced. He was elected to the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, and re-elected to the 52d congress as a democrat, receiving 10,611 votes against 2681 votes for S. A. Piley, an independent. Mr. Herbert has twice been chairman of the house naval committee, and is well fitted to administer the office of secretary of the navy.

Hoke Smith was born in 1855. He comes from a Revolutionary family of New Hampshire and his father was a professor in the university of North Carolina. His mother was a sister of General Hoke, prominent in the railroad world. Hoke Smith began his career as a schoolteacher in Georgia, and afterward studied law. When admitted to the bar his ability was quickly recognized and he enjoyed a good practice in railroad, political and municipal business. He was chairman of the Georgia state convention which nominated Governor Northen, and from that time became recognized as a reform leader in the South. Smith is regarded as one of the brainiest lawyers in the South and receives a large income from his practice. He owns the Atlanta Journal. In 1883 Mr. Smith married the daughter of General Thomas R. R. Cobb.

Mr. Lamont was born in Cortlandt county, New York, February 9, 1851, and is the only child of a country merchant. He received an academic education, and after graduating assisted his father in the store. His tastes inclined to politics, in which he busily engaged while yet under age. His first office was that of a deputy clerk in New York. Next he became a clerk in the New York state assembly in 1870. He next acted as chief clerk in the New York state department, under John Bigelow, and from 1875 to 1883 he was secretary of the democratic state committee of New York. He was private and military secretary to Mr. Cleveland during his term of office as governor of New York, and also his

private secretary during his former administration. At present he is president of a New York cable railway.

Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, who has been appointed postmaster-general in Cleveland's cabinet, was formerly Grover Cleveland's law partner in Buffalo. He has since been practicing in that city, and is considered one of its leading attorneys. Mr. Bissell is a man of middle age, and is a warm friend of the president elect. He was strongly supported in Buffalo for the position of postmaster-general.

The choice for Attorney General, Richard Olney is one of the leading practitioners of the Massachusetts bar. He has not held any political positions, nor been prominent in political matters, but is known as one of the leading lawyers and substantial citizens of Boston. His selection gives New England a representative in the cabinet.

Pneumatic Tubes for Mail.
Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—In the presence of one hundred distinguished persons the first official trial of the pneumatic tube for mail transit in America was successfully given in the Philadelphia post office yesterday afternoon. The tube runs from the sub-postoffice 323 Chestnut street to the general office, Ninth and Chestnut streets, a distance of a little over half a mile.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, after declaring that the system meant rapid communication between cities all over the world, at 4:18 o'clock himself sent through a Bible wrapped in an American flag and a message which he composed as the initial package. It reached the sub-station in one minute and three seconds, or at the rate of 45 feet per second with a pressure of six pounds to the square inch.

A package of local newspapers was then sent through. From the sub-station came a package of shoes and a loaf of bread, and a laundried shirt. As a concluding test the first regular mail was sent from the sub-office to the general postoffice. As a practical test of the safety of the tube, President William J. Kelly, of the Electric Pneumatic Transit company, sent his gold watch in a shoe to the sub-station, and the time-piece was returned in good shape. This result particularly pleased the postmaster-general.

In every respect the test was a success, and at its conclusion Mr. Wanamaker had nothing but words of praise for the new system.

Silver Legislation Again.
LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 26.—It is stated that there will be a determined effort his week to secure the adoption of the proposed compromise bill drawn up at the recent meeting at Carlisle's Washington house, which is destined to please both the friends and opponents of silver coinage. It is believed it will be possible, in the closing week of the session, to pass the measure, relieve the gold market and supersede the Sherman silver law. Carlisle will go from here equipped with argument from the president-elect for use among the silver men, and they have strong hopes of removing this stumbling block in the way of the incoming administration. It cannot be said from an authoritative source, but if hopes of the president-elect and advisers are not realized, there is every prospect that Cleveland will call an extra session if he can not by any means avoid it. He will endeavor to persuade the democratic members of the present congress to push the repeal of the Sherman act and secure the adoption of a compromise measure. This failing, it is almost certain an extra session will be held.

Looks More Promising.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The treasury situation shows a decided improvement today. Advances received show the export of gold at New York for tomorrow will reach only \$500,000. Here it was expected one million would be required to meet the demand for foreign shipment. This, taken in connection with the fact that in the face of the gold agitation, the government increased its gold holdings by \$143,000, inspired confidence and led to a belief among treasury officials that the tide has changed. With \$500,000 in gold to be exported tomorrow subtracted from the free gold held in the treasury, a net balance will be left of more than \$9,800,000. Receipts also increase over expenditures, and the close of the month will show the ledger almost balanced despite the fact that more than \$1,400,000 will be required for pension payments.

La Grippe.
During the prevalence of the Grippe the past season it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all Diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at Geo. A. Harding's Drug Store.