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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1893.

The ENTERPRISE guarantees a larger bona-fide circulation than that of the other three papers in the county combined.

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Oswego,	G. W. Prosser
Canby,	Geo. Knight
Clackamas,	A. Mather
Milwaukie,	Gary & Wissinger
Union Mills,	G. J. Trullinger
Aims,	E. S. Bramhall
Meadow Brook,	Chas Holman
New Era,	W. S. Newberry
Wilsonville,	Henry Miley
Park Place,	Hamilton & Washburn
Barlow,	Mrs. G. A. Sheppard
Gladstone,	T. M. Cross
Stafford,	J. Q. Gage.
Mulino,	C. T. Howard
Carus,	R. M. Cooper
Molalla,	N. M. Moody
Marquam,	E. M. Hartman
Eutteville	B. Jennings
Aurora,	F. Giesy
Orville,	L. J. Perdue
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Sunnyside,	John Welsh
Damascus,	J. C. Elliott
Sandy,	F. Goetsch
Salmon,	Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Currinsville,	Geo. J. Currin
Cherryville,	Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot,	Adolph Aschoff

A MONETARY DISCUSSION

The following extract from an address delivered by Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank of Chicago, is such a clear, concise statement of the merits of the gold and silver controversy that it merits a wide-spread circulation, and should be read carefully by everyone for it is a subject which interests all:

We are confronted by a condition. The condition is not of our creation. It is forced upon us. To either gold or silver we must give in our financial system the place of supremacy. If we do not intelligently choose, assert and maintain our choice, the supremacy of the other will be by the course of events forced upon us. What are the facts? Within a period of twenty years, the world's estimate of the relative value of gold and silver has radically changed. At the beginning of that period the exchangeable value, bullion for bullion, was, roughly stated, sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. During the period named, with occasional reactions, the exchangeable power of silver has steadily declined until now, when one ounce of gold will exchange for twenty-four ounces of silver. To resist this tendency the influence of our government has been invoked, and it has been for fifteen years a continuous buyer at the current market price, to a total sum of 500,000,000 ounces. The good or evil effects of this action inures, of course to our people.

A result of this action is the presence in our money supply of about $500,000,000 worth of silver certificates and treasury notes. This stock of silver money has been maintained equal to gold (the theoratical and market disparity notwithstanding) by the action of the government in receiving for revenues, taxes and dues, silver dollars however represented, and gold dollars as the equivalent to each other. To all its creditors it has paid, or been able and willing to pay, gold dollars. From all its debtors it has received, or has been willing to receive silver dollars.

Gold or silver?—This has worked very well, with this tendency however clearly apparent, a diminishing stock of gold in the treasury, a steadily increasing ratio of silver paid in, an ever growing interest and anxiety to know how long an agency so strong even as the treasury of 65,000,000 of people, can continue this abnormal operation. * * * * * * *

I have said that we must voluntarily choose to which of these metals we would give supremacy, or that the course of events would force us to the adoption of the other. I point to our financial history of the last twenty years, to the present condition of the public treasury, to the weakening of confidence at home and abroad as evidence that events are forceing us, and if we are to indulge in the liberty of choice, the margin of time in which it may be exercised is steadily growing narrower. What then should be our wise choice, and how to secure it?

1. As to our choice; should it be gold or silver? If it be true that money is a servant in the exchange of commodities, that kind of money is the best servant which most widely effects this purpose. In all the commercial people with whom we have relations gold does this the most directly, the most effectually. It ought, therefore, to be maintained as the supreme money with us. This argument need not be added to here. It can be indeffinately extended.

2. How can we maintain the parity with us of $500,000,000 of silver in the relation of 16 to 1 against a market disparity of 24 to 1?

Three steps—There are three steps which if promptly taken will effectually do it. One of them is a matter of daily discussion in the public print—viz. repeal the Sherman act, stop buying silver. The second step is like unto it. Put the government pledge of gold equivalency behind every silver note, every treasury note, and every silver dollar current in our system. Authorize the treasury department to issue bonds if necessary, and enter the world's arnea in a competitive struggle for gold. We can stand it if the rest can. These steps taken, confidence in our financial future would be immediately restored both here and abroad. Foreign capital, now meditating flight, if not actually on the wing to safer regions, would remain. New capital would seek the many avenues we offer for profitable use. If the exportation of gold did not immediately cease, that effect would not excite fear. The knowledge that we had the purpose as well as the power to recover it as need might require, would settle all doubt.

Why not act then? But here the objector again comes in. What will you do with the future product of our silver mines? he asks. We reply we will do nothing with it. We will take a rest; we will consider that matter later and return the inquiry to him, what will you do with it? and policy suggests that he sell it in London. That market must take it at ssme price, as long as free coinage lasts in India. But then, he rejoins, the price will go down and our mines will not be profitable. Then don't work them. Go at something else: raise eggs. The annual egg crop is worth nearly double the crop of silver, with fluctuations in the price from a minimum of 8 cents per dozen to a maximum of 35 cents per dozen. Still we hear no cry from the farm yard for government support to eggs, not even when they are lowest. Another class of objectors, the most numerous, allege that "gold is the rich man's money." With it he can opress the debtor and rob the poor.

Debtors and creditors—With silver the ruling money, commodities will bring a higher price and debts will be easier to pay. There is a partial truth in this statement, subject to great abatement from other considerations, which I can now point out. Let us inquire about these creditors. The commercial banks owe about $3,000,000,000 to depositors. Is it desirable to pay them in cheaper money? The savings banks owe to the industrial class about $1,700,000,000. Is the best money, that most effective in purchasing power, too good for the reimbursment of the frugal poor? The life-insurance fund in the United States now amounts to $600,000,000. Ought the purchasing power of these millions to be reduced by paying to the beneficiaries thereof dollars of degraded value? Finally, the wages of the laborer, the domestic, the clerk, and all salaried men tend to become established by custom: they rise slowly in prosperous times, they often fall quickly in periods of depression. Your cheap money which makes high prices for things, robs the laborer who produces them. Professor Thorold Rogers declares it is indisputable that the history of England for 600 years shows that the condition of the wage earners has been best in those years when, by reason of a depressing volumn of metallic money, the prices of things were falling.

Shall we have the nerve, courage foresight to maintain at all risks the money standard common to our commercial peers and competitors, England, France, Germany and the rest, or shall we allow the best weapon to slip from our enfeebled grasp and take a commercial statues with Mexico, India and the weak republics of South America, who, by the use of silver as their money of account, are now and will long remain in semi-financial servitule to the bankers, brokers, and middlemen of Europe?

DECORATION DAY.

One more year has flown since the long procession formed and marched to the cemetery, there to decorate the graves of the "fallen brave" who have answered the last long roll and who now peacefully slumber 'neath the sod over which they once walked full of hopes and plans for the future which perhaps included work for today. They are now at rest and the place that once knew them now knows them no more. Only when their comrades in arms answer to the same certain summons, which is no respector of persons, and all have passed to the other side will the ranks be filled up and the reunion complete. The departed comrades are known here no more, but they are not forgotten, neither indeed will they be while there remains behind a single member of the grand army, who with musket on his shoulder marched forth at the call of his country to do or die, as should be his lot in the great struggle for right and unity.

I spoke of these heroes of the great struggle being remembered as long as a single survivor remained to tell the story of their bravery and their sufferings. And are their claims to honor and gratitude resting upon such flimsy pedestal that the few years yet to number the days of the last survivors will also tell the span that their name and memory shall be treasured—shall it not rather be said of them, "when shall their glory fade?" The pages of history rise up to answer the poet, and it is summed up in the one word, never. All history teaches that while the deeds of comparatively few men live in history yet the broad and general event and its effects live through the ages to be referred to in terms of loudest praise.

In one of the mightiest of these struggles the heroes of the rebellion participated, and this season of each year has been set apart as a time to remember in a special manner their lives, their deeds and themselves. Soon their graves from one end of this fair land to the other will be decked with flowers and the living remnant, joined voluntarily by many more who had not the proud distintion of fighting and bleeding for their country's cause will unite to do them honor.

This is right and proper and those who do thus honor the dead are honoring themselves in the act, for the living are the only ones to be benefitted by the act since it means more than honoring the soldiers who perished during the civil war. It means esteem and love for the spirit of independence, for courage, for nationality, for progress, for enlightment, for universal freedom, for the democratization of the world. As a day of so broad a significance, it cannot be too widely, too earnestly, too enthusiastically celebrated.

The observance of these days needs no apology. The cause, the spirit and the deeds of the patriots who marched to the front at the call of the nation are a good and sufficient reason for remembering the men and what they did. The fact that the observance of Memorial and Decoration days must inspire loyalty and patriotic sentiments such as those upon which this nation was founded and by which it was preserved intact is ample reason why all should join with good citizens everywhere in honoring the dead. To remember is to honor. To honor is to emulate. To emulate is to inspire. To inspire is to make capable of doing again what has once been nobly done.

POPULIST PARODY.

BY T. B. H.

There was a man whose name was Grover,
His head was swelled—was swelled all over;
He assumed there was a serious flaw
In the act which is known as the "Geary law."

In passing the law the congressmen lied—
So he proceeded to set it aside,
And telegraphed "my gov'nor" out west
To get things ready to do his best
To show the power of a mighty hand
To set aside a law of the land.

His telegram reached one Governor Pennoyer,
A noted constitutional lawyer,
Who telegraphed back in an injured tone,
"I'll attend to my business, you attend to your own."

Our governor's head may not be as large
As a terpedo boat or a government barge;
But his knowledge of law is just the thing
To knock Mr. President out of the ring.

Letter List.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the post office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 25, 1893:

Bullard, Mrs. C.	Buzzard, L.
Lewis, C. H.	Pease, John H.
Snider, Jas.	Spearson, J. T.
Thomas, C. J.	Temple, Geo.
Walker, J. N.	Walker, J. A.

If called for please say when advertised.
E. M. RANDS, P. M.

MACKSBURG.

News Notes—Delegates to County Mass Meeting—Populist Resolutions.

MACKSBURG, May 20.—The farmers of this locality are feeling rather discouraged on account of the inclemency of the weather, very little of the spring work being done.

Uncle Wash Smith is again able to be out of doors.

J. Kadousch had the pleasure of attending a wedding at New Era last week. He reports having a good time and lots of lager.

J. H. Joyner, who is an agent for the Rochester nursery, is now located at Washington.

Hops in this section are looking fine and the prospects for a large crop is good.

The citizens of this locality met at Bachelors hall and elected delegates to attend the citizens mass meeting at Oregon City May 30th, and also passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the first time in the history of the American Republic that the chief magistrate has attempted to set aside the law. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of President Cleveland for his aristocratic move in suspending the Geary Act; and that the Gresham telegram was a direct insult to our state executive. Therefore we commend the governor in his reply to the Gresham telegram, and also for the stand he has taken in behalf of the working people of Oregon; and we warn the politicans of the two leading parties to see that he is not nominated in 1896 or he would surely be elected, and the present xire-pullers thrown out of emoloyment.

Liberal Notes.

LIBERAL, May 22.—Mr. Editor perhaps some of the readers of your paper would like to know where this place is situated. It is eleven miles south of Oregon City on the Molalla road just half way between the Willoit mineral springs and Oregon City. This office was opened May 1st with Mrs. Willet as post mistriss.

Mr Willet has put up a dwelling house and store which he has well filled with dry goods, groceries, etc.

Mr. Young has put up a blacksmith shop and the dreamy neighbors are awakened by the sound of the anvil chorus.

Harison Wright has moved into his new cottage which is nicely finished.

R. Wright is improving by clearing, fencing and setting out more hops.

J. J. Crouse has bought some land of Mrs. Wright and is clearing, fencing and putting in a garden.

Mr. Stagman is putting out more hops which looks fine.

Other crops are not looking well on account of the wet weather.

HYPO.

Mountain View Items.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, May 23.—Mr. Hall and P. D. Currin are building a chimney for Mr. Fredrich.

J. W. Currin sold his team and harness yesterday.

H. E. Nendell is quarrying rock out of Fred Ely's pasture to build the stone wall along Seventh street for Judge McBride.

Henry Warden of Lafayette was the guest of W. H. Savage yesterday evening.

J. N. Harrington, Our deputy assessor, came home last Friday, having finished assessing for this spring.

Our enterprising young merchants, Duane C. and Geo. V. Ely, have put a soda fountain in their store.

The dance at the hall last Saturday evening was a success, there being over thirty numbers sold.

Mulino Notes.

MULINO, May 23.—Mrs. J. P. Logan made a visit to McMinnville last Friday, to accompany her daughter Bessie home, who has been attending school at that place.

Last Saturday evening the neighbors of Mr. Woodside gave himself and wife a surprise by calling and spending the evening in a social little dance.

There is talk of a Fourth of July celebration at Wright's spring—Liberal, a very desirable location most assuredly.

PROTECT YOURSELF.—Insure your property in the Guardian Assurance company of London. Cash assets $23,000,000.
F. E. DONALDSON,
Oregon City, Oregon.

Receipt, note and order books at the ENTERPRISE office.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Sealed bids will be received by the Treasurer of Clackamas county at his office in the court house in Oregon City, up to 12 o'clock noon, June 2, 1893, for the sale of bonds to the amount of $6000, of school district No. 47 of Clackamas county, Oregon. Said bonds not to be sold below par. Bidders to furnish copy for bonds.
S. B. CALIFF, County Treasurer.
Oregon City, May 15, 1893.

Fixed just right—Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do it in just the right way, too—by using Nature's own methods. That's why they're better than the dreadful, old-fashioned pills, with their griping and violence.

But they're better in every way. In size, for instance, and dose. They're the smallest and the easiest to take; only one little Pellet is needed for a laxative—three for a cathartic. They cleanse and regulate the system thoroughly—but it's done easily and naturally. Sick and Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for value received.

Something else, that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for him, but it can't be, for you.

DO YOU WRITE
For the Papers?
If you do you should have the
Ladder of Journalism,
A text book for correspondents, reporters, editors and general writers.
Price 50 Cents
Sent on receipt of price, by
ALLEN FORMAN
117 Nassau St., New York.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS
IN USE OVER 50 YEARS
For CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.
RELIEVE FEVERISH HEAT, PREVENT FITS, CONVULSIONS, &c. PRESERVE A HEALTHY STATE OF THE CONSTITUTION DURING PERIOD OF TEETHING.
See that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet.
Sold by all Leading Druggists.

JAPANESE PILE CURE
A new and complete treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointment in Capsules, also in Box and Pills; a positive cure for External, Internal, Blind or bleeding, Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary Piles, and many diseases and female weaknesses; it is always a great benefit to the general health. The first discovery of a medical cure rendering an operation with the knife unnecessary hereafter. This remedy has never been known to fail. $1 per box. 6 for $5; sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is given with six boxes to refund the money if not cured. Send stamp for free sample. Guarantee issued by WOODARD CLARKE & Co. wholesale and retail druggists, sole agents, Portland, Oregon. For sale by C. G. Huntley, Oregon City, Oregon.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE
25cts., 50cts., and $1.00 per Bottle. One cent a dose.
THIS GREAT COUGH CURE promptly cures where all others fail. Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands, and will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For a Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S BELLADONNA PLASTER, 25c.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50cts. Injector free. For sale by C. G. Huntley.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, May 11, 1893.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry N. Johnson against Rollin T. Brooks for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8867, dated December 26, 1890, upon the north east ¼ Section 36, Township 3 south, Range 5 east, in Clackamas county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of July, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
J. T. APPERSON, Register.
5-19:6-23 PETER PAQUET, Receiver.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, May 11, 1893.

Complaint having been entered at this office by George D. Reed against Charles Holn for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7526, dated October 11, 1888, upon the N. W. ¼ section 14, township 3 south, range 5 east, in Clackamas county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3rd day of July, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
J. T. APPERSON, Register.
5-19:6-23 PETER PAQUET, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 13, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, under section 2301, R. S., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. land office at Oregon City, Oregon, on July 18, 1893, viz:

William A. Hobbie,

Homestead No. 9818, for the south-east ¼ section 12, township 2 south, range 7 east.

[Special notice to Daniel H. Bussard, who made pre-emption No. 7493 for same land:—He will be required to show why Hobbie should not be allowed to take title under his homestead.]

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Rice D. Montague, Alfred H. Haines, Louis Deneau, John T. McIntyre, all of Salmon, Oregon.
J. T. APPERSON, Register.
5-19:6-23]

NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debts that my wife Jennie Harris may contract in my name, as she has no further claim on me by reason of not living with me. W. A. HARRIS
Dated this 15th day of April, 1893.

COPPER RIVETED
OVERALLS AND LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS: SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Now is the time for summer hats. We have just what you want.

Children's Hats in Black or White

Straw with bow or wreath only 50 cents.

LADIES AND MISSES SAILORS

In fine black or white trimmed with plaids $1.00

The best Sailor Offered Anywhere for 25 cents.

Large assortment of trimmed hats in latest colors and shapes from $1.00 up.

Best Flour, per bbl. -	$3.50
Arbuckles or Lion coffee per lb.	25c.
Cocoanut, per lb. - -	25c.
Beans, 25 lbs. - - -	$1.00

Sugars of all grades by the sack at cost. Remember we keep a fine assortment of the following:

Mens', Boy's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.

Dress goods and trimmings, underwear, etc., which are of the best quality and lowest prices in the county.

Park Place Store.

WE SPEAK

Prices on furniture, lounges, mattresses, etc., have taken a tumble. By judiciously buying furniture, and by manufacturing our own lounges mattresses etc., we are able to sell at the following prices, which are 25 per cent. below Portland prices or any ever given in Oregon City Before today.

Lounges, common, - - - - -	$5.00
Bed Lounges, hard edge, - - -	7.50
Bed Lounges, spring edges, - -	12.00
Box Mattresses upholstered, 30 springs,	3.75
Woven Wire, - - - - - -	1.50
Bedsteads, - - - - - - -	1.50

We do this in order to keep people from going to Portland, where they, not knowing our prices, are talked into buying at fabulous prices because they are in Portland.

Call in and see us when you are in town. We have a completely new stock of WALL PAPER which you will find as low as the lowest.

R. L. HOLMAN,
Undertaking & Embalming
Can Always turn out a neat outfit on short notice.
UNDER THE OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE PRINTING OFFICE.

Clackamas Heights Green Houses.

Joe Collins the florist of Clackamas Hights Greenhouse, has got a lot of fine, strong healthy 3-year-old rose plants for sale at $3 per dozen, or 35c each for a single plant, and a lot of young rose plants at low rates. Also a lot of fine carnations and pinks for sale at 25c each or $2.75 per dozen. Also a lot of house plants of different varieties at prices that will tell. Cut flowers made a specealty all seasons of the year.

PLANTS FOR THE GARDEN.

Cabbage plants per hundred 50c; per thousand $4. Cauliflower plants per hundred $1.00; per thousand $7.50. Tomatoes—Vaughn—earliest of all plants per hundred 75c; per thousand $5. Tomatoes—the new stone—plants per hundred 75c; per thousand $5. Tomatoes—Livingston—royal red plants per hundred 75c; per thousand $5. Tomatoes—the early red apple plants per hundred 75c; per thousand $5. Tomatoes streak—earlist and best plants per hundred 75c; per thousand $5.

All Orders Promptly Executed.

Post Office address, J. COLLINS, Park Place, Or.

E. E. Williams, the Grocer, and C. A. McMillan, Main and Fourteenth streets, Oregon City Agents.