

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893.

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COURTS.
District 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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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 usual 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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Paid up Capital, \$50,000.

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Noisless or Luxurious, but our
Spring beds and Sofa beds are. Our Mattresses might be called a cure for sleeplessness. Our goods are all made to give solid comfort to the consumer.

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The House Furnishers
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OREGON CITY IRON WORKS,
New and Enlarged Shop with all appliances for
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Quality First Class. Prices Reasonable.

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—All kinds of—
Tinning, Plumbing and General Jobbing
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SEWER AND WATER CONNECTIONS MADE
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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.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED.
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GEORGE BROUGHTON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
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FULL STOCK OF FLOORING, CEILING, RUSTIC AND FINISHING LUMBER, DIMENSION STUFF AND LATH.
Special Bills Cut to Order
Mill and Yard on the River, Foot of Main Street, OREGON CITY, OR.

DEADLY CYCLONES.
The Gulf States Swept by Destructive Elements.
THEY ALL TALK SILVER.
The Public Debt Increasing—California's Great Fair—Free Raw Material Wanted.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 2.—A terrible gale struck this section of the country, coming from the southeast, before daylight this morning, and this afternoon the wind was still blowing over fifty miles an hour. Water was blown in from the gulf until the river reached Royal street, four blocks from it and at an elevation of about fifteen feet from the main river height. There is no way of estimating the money damage tonight. All the wholesale and a large portion of the retail district of the city is four feet under water, and thousands of dollars worth of goods have been damaged. Several tugboats and other small crafts were driven ashore and it is reported three dredgers, which were working on the channel, have been lost. It is reported that fifty miles of the Louisville & Nashville road along the coast is under water, and that the Biloxi bridge has been swept away. Nothing has been heard from the gardeners in the marshes east of the city, and the worst is feared. Telegraph communication is cut off in almost every direction, and from the present outlook everything will be gone before late at night in the way of wires. In the city many houses were unroofed. One cotton warehouse was destroyed, and much minor damage has been done. Smokestacks of all the manufactories have been blown down and street-car traffic is suspended because of the damage to the electric wires. The busiest thoroughfares of the city are being navigated in boats, and as this dispatch is sent the people are wading up their armpits trying to save their goods. It is conceded to be the worst storm ever known here. The southern part of the city presents a scene of wreckage as if it had been bombarded. The towers on the courthouse and Christ church are tottering. Two men are known to have been drowned so far.

THE STORM AT ITS HEIGHT.
The storm reached its height about 3 P. M., when the wind reached a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour. Rain has been falling in torrents the entire day, and tonight the city is in darkness, and not an electric light of any kind is burning.
Later reports indicate great loss of property and lives to the number of several hundred.

Want No Compromise.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Leading democratic senators who have been trying for the last forty-eight hours to arrange terms for a compromise on the silver question, encountered a very determined obstacle today, when they approached republican anti-silver men, who thus far have been acting with democratic repeal forces. The republicans simply declare there is no common ground upon which they could act with the democrats longer if unconditional repeal be abandoned. When it came to negotiating for terms with silver, they announced their intention of flocking by themselves and declared they were ready to fight compromise to a finish.

This bellicose attitude of republicans disheartened the democratic repealers and compelled compromisers to halt, temporarily at least. Senator Voorhees is in no way connected with the compromise movement. He said today he had no reason to despair of the passage of the repeal bill in the original form, thought it quite ridiculous to conclude in that a body of eighty-five men, a majority of fifteen, could not secure a vote upon any given proposition. He said he felt convinced the majority could hold out as long as the minority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Some of the silver advocates who been studying the repeal bills, proposed in the senate by Voorhees and in the house by Wilson, have reached the conclusion from a silver standpoint, that the passage of either of these bills, instead of proving an un-mixed evil, may be a real benefit. They claim that the enactment of either these bills into a law will have the effect of restoring the free coinage of silver. Their reasoning is to the following effect:
Both the Voorhees and Wilson bills repeal only so much of the Sherman act as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to an aggregate amount of \$4,000,000 ounces of silver, or so much thereof as may be offered each month; but leaves untouched the fifth section of the Sherman act which repeals the purchasing clause of the bland-Allison act in full effect, except where it requires purchases of from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of silver per month. The part of this act which is unrepaled provides for the free coin-

age of silver dollars in accordance with the provisions of the act of January 27, 1792. This act establishes a government mint and provides for the coinage of both gold and silver in sums greater than \$100 at the request of the depositor.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—W. M. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on coinage, says:
"There will be no compromise on silver repeal. If the senate does not pass the repeal bill, there will be no repeal of the federal election laws and no tariff legislation, and none of the democratic measures which it was hoped this congress would pass will be adopted. The bill to repeal the Sherman law will be kept before the senate, and will not be withdrawn before being voted on under any circumstances. There has never been anything known such as absolutely indefinite filibustering, and I don't believe a precedent will be established now. The opportunity must, I suppose, be given to those who have not spoken to express their views, but when they have done so a vote on unconditional repeal cannot long be delayed and the bill will pass."

Conflicting Accounts From Rio.
LONDON, Oct. 2.—A private cablegram announces that the rebel fleet at Rio Janeiro bombarded that city all day yesterday, resulting in further damage to the city and a great loss of life. Details as to the amount of damage and the number killed ashore and afloat are not given; but it is presumed from the fact that firing was kept up all day the loss must have been considerable on both sides. The cablegram adds that famine prices for provisions prevail in Rio.
On the other hand, the Brazilian minister here furnishes the following dispatch, under date of yesterday, giving the government's side:
"The insurgent squadron is still in the bay, though some weaker by daily desertions. Some of the vessels have been damaged by the shore artillery. The forts vigorously answered yesterday's bombardment. Two steamers which escaped have been repulsed at Santos. At Santa Catharina they failed to land. The troops are united, loyal to the government, and public opinion is opposed to the insurgents."

Public Debt Statement.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The public debt statement shows a net increase, less the cash in the treasury, during September, of \$834,793. There was a reduction of \$408,277 in cash. The statement further shows:

Interest bearing debt.....	\$385,037,840
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	1,984,770
Debt bearing no interest.....	374,364,264
Total debt.....	961,386,874
Gold reserve.....	93,583,172
Total receipts since July 1.....	79,379,417
Total expenditures.....	98,479,127
Decrease in customs.....	13,000,000
Decrease in internal revenue.....	6,000,000

The expenditures for pensions during the past three months was about \$3,500,000 less than during the same time last year. The total increase in the circulation of national bank notes during the past year has been \$35,911,254. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury show an increase during September of \$4,610,482.

About the Mongolian.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The foreign affairs committee have decided to report favorably the McCreary substitute for the Everett bill. As agreed on, it extends the Chinese registration period of six months from the passage of the act. It strikes out the word "white" from the Geary act so as to permit the testimony of anybody except Chinamen to be adduced to prove "Chinamen are entitled to register." It defines a Chinese laborer. Geary offered his amendment requiring photographing in connection with the identification clause, but only secured three votes in its support. The majority deemed the regulations of the treasury department sufficient. Geary cast the only adverse vote. He declares the bill's teeth are drawn, that it is a makeshift in keeping with the course of the administration, and that he will fight it tooth and nail.

Tinkering With the Tariff.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The democratic members of the ways and means committee are making progress with the tariff bill. The ground work is understood to be free raw material, with compensatory reductions on other materials. There is a growing impression that the consequent deficit in the receipts will be met by increased internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco. Carlisle is understood to favor an increased tax on whisky to \$1.20, calculating this will increase the revenue \$30,000,000.

About National Banks.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A member of the banking and currency committee said:
"We intend to report a bill allowing national banks to issue circulation to the full amount of bonds deposited in the treasury."

THE KING SALMON.
Steps Being Taken to Provide More Eggs and Fish.
FOR A FISHWAY AT THE FALLS.
In Company With the State Board, Fish Commissioner McDonald Examines the Falls.

The official investigation of the Clackamas hatchery, the Cross mill dam in the Clackamas river and the Willamette falls, which has been carried on by the United States Fish Commissioner Marshall McDonald during the past few days, terminated last evening, and the state officials find themselves with some very valuable advice, which, if carried out, bids fair to lend a new lease of life to the salmon industry on the Columbia river. Mr. McDonald visited the hatchery on Sunday morning. He found that Superintendent Hubbard has only been able to secure some 300,000 eggs, instead of 8,000,000, which he ought to have on hand at this time of year and which he could handle with ease. Then the commissioner started down stream to determine the cause of such a scarcity of fish. The Cross mill dam, which is situated about a mile from the mouth of the river, he examined carefully in company with Senator Cross, whom he happened to meet on the ground and who introduced himself to Mr. McDonald as the "notorious Cross." Mr. McDonald last evening expressed the opinion that the only adequate fishway for that dam would be "an opening four feet in width extending from the top of the dam to the bottom of the river." If that remedy does not prove efficient he proposes that either the dam or hatchery must be removed from the river, and in event of such an alternative he has promised to use his influence in removing the former.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.
At the mouth of the Clackamas, Mr. McDonald found that it was the custom of the fishermen to stretch their gill-nets completely across the mouth of the river, making it almost impossible for salmon to enter the stream at all. As an immediate remedy for this evil, he recommends that the racks now in use at the hatchery be placed in the stream below the dam. This will practically put a stop to all fishing in the Clackamas, as the law provides that no fishermen shall use gill-nets, seines, traps or wheels within one mile of the rack, under penalty of a heavy fine. The commissioner further recommends passage of a law forbidding fishing within 600 feet of the mouth of any stream ascended by salmon on their way to the spawning grounds. Senator Cross readily fell in with the idea of placing the racks below his dam, and promised to render material assistance by deeding to the United States government a sufficient amount of land upon which to work the racks.

PROPOSED FISHWAY AT OREGON CITY.
Yesterday morning Commissioner McDonald, accompanied by Governor Pennover, State Treasurer Phil Metahan and Fish and Game Protector McGuire paid a visit to Oregon City and spent three hours in examining the falls, with a view to selecting a site for the proposed fishway. In speaking of his investigations, he said last evening that while he thought a fishway over the falls was practicable, and could be constructed so as to fall within the available appropriation of \$10,000, it would be impossible for him to make any definite statement at the present time. He proposes to have a government survey made of the falls, with reference to ascertaining the topography of the ground, the volume of water at high and low stages and the corresponding rapidity of the current. This will take time, so that it is improbable that any work will be done upon the fishway until next summer at low water.

Arranging For the Mid-winter Fair.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The great mid-winter fair will be a success. People of the United States have now been educated to the point of knowing that the Midwinter Fair is not to be like the state or county fairs, with which every one is familiar but a great international exposition? The foreign countries have all shown great interest in it and exhibits are assured from twenty-four different countries. From every quarter comes assurance of hearty co-operation, and opposition from no source, other than the unpatriotic Californians to whom allusion has been made.

Applications for space on the part of those who wish to obtain concessions or to make exhibits are coming in very rapidly. The foreign commissioners receive many letters every day from their countrymen abroad, asking particulars about the exposition or making applications for space, in which to show the product of their handicraft.

KEAUCHE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES—WARRANTED.