

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 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.
Consulment court meets first Wednesday after first Monday of each month.

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Office next to Oregon City bank on 6th street.

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Fifty of money to loan on the most favorable terms.

A good line of business, residence and suburban property.

Farm Property in tracts to suit on easy terms.
Correspondence promptly answered. Office, next door to Casfield & Huntley's drug store.

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Jobs solicited. Prompt and careful attention given. Residence two and one-half miles east of Oregon City on Abernathy road.

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Furnish Abstracts of Title, Loan Money, Foreclose Mortgages, and transact General Law Business.

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Will practice in all the courts of the state, Office, next door to Casfield & Huntley's drug store.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK,
OF OREGON CITY.
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.

"You are Now One,"



Said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together.

"Which one?" asked the bride.

"You will have to settle that for yourselves," said the clergyman, but they had not done it that moment, because they went to Bellomy & Busch and bought their household goods such as furniture, bedding, carpets, stoves, crockery, glassware, in fact every thing they needed for house keeping and are very well satisfied now.

OREGON CITY IRON WORKS,

New and Enlarged Shop with all appliances for

MACHINE WORK & CASTING.

All work executed in the best manner possible. Promptness guaranteed on all orders.

REPAIRING - A SPECIALTY.

Prices the lowest to be had in Portland. Shop on Fourth Street, near Main, Oregon City, Oregon.

J. ROAKE & CO., Proprietors.

BUY AN INCUBATOR

—FROM—

The Portland Seed Co.,

171 Second Street, Portland, Or.

And Make a Living During these Hard Times by raising Chickens.

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.

J. JONES & SON,

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

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.

GEORGE BROUGHTON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

FIR AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

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.

POWDERLY IS OUT.

The Popular K. of L. Leader Forced to Resign.

HUNG AND BURNED FOR MONEY.

A Farmer in Douglas County Taken From His Bed and Tortured—Wanted His Money.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Today new life seems to have been instilled into the anti-Powderly faction, and they began to elect a board that would best suit them. Powderly was almost fruitless in his endeavors to impress upon the assembly that he was only exercising the powers the office gave him. His opponents told him he had misconstrued the meaning of the constitution. This only added fuel to the flames. Powderly would not accept the committee-men the delegates had elected. He declared their elections illegal. Then the climax came. The defeated leader spoke with remarkable clearness, as he said: "Gentlemen, you must either obey the spirit of the constitution or declare the office of general master workman vacant. I now tender you my resignation."

He was unable to keep the delegates in the line he marked out for them, and this decisive move seemed the only thing left for him to adopt. Immediately after his resignation was offered he left the hall, as he said, to attend to some personal business. The step was a surprise to all the delegates, although a few of them said it was what should have been done long ago.

POWDERLY'S SUCCESSOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—At this afternoon's meeting of the Knights of Labor delegates, Grand Master Workman Powderly's resignation was taken from the table and accepted by a practically unanimous vote. After that gentleman explained to the convention that he had tendered it in good faith and that his action was final, J. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, was then elected to succeed Mr. Powderly.

Outrage in Douglas County

OAKLAND, Or., Nov. 26.—A dastardly outrage was committed Sunday morning about 1 o'clock on Thomas Sutherland, who resides on his farm about three miles south of Oakland, by two men who entered his house for the purpose of robbery. At the time of their entrance, Sutherland, who lives alone, was asleep. They awoke him and demanded his money. He said he had but \$40 about the premises, which they took, and then demanded more. Sutherland insisted that was all the money he had. They then took him to a locust tree and hung him by the neck, trying to extort a confession that he had more money. The limb broke, and they took him to the barn and hung him the second time and left him and returned to the house. Sutherland managed to untie himself. They then took him to the house and tied him to the bed, put paper on his hands, lighted it and burned his hands to blisters. When the robbers succeeded in getting no more money they left the house, and Sutherland went to his brother's house near by and gave the alarm. The robbers wore white handkerchiefs over their faces. One man was tall and the other was short and heavy set. Sutherland has no suspicion who the men were. They had no light when they woke him.

Sugar Grows in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Internal revenue report shows that 6753 sugar producers were licensed to manufacture sugar during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, and \$9,375,130 was paid as bounty upon 482,125,081 pounds of sugar. The total production of sugar of all kinds was 515,250,709 pounds. The operation of the law had the effect, so far as cane sugar was concerned, to increase the production and lessen the number of sugar factories or licensed producers. Beet sugar produced during the year amounted to 7,083,288 pounds, compared with 12,004,848 pounds in 1892. There were but two sorghum factories in operation during the year, one at Medicine Lodge, Kan., and the other at Fort Scott, Kan. They produced 1,026,100 pounds of sugar. The imports of sugar during the fiscal year 1893 were 3,766,445,347 pounds and the exports, 29,232,282.

12,000 Lives Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Terehan says 12,000 persons perished in the earthquake at Kuchan. Ten thousand bodies have already been recovered and 2000 are still in the ruins. Fifty thousand cattle have been destroyed so far. The shocks still continue.

Pulled Off the Rocks.

HONOLULU, Nov. 16.—With the morning tide of the 12th the Canadian-Australian steamship Miowera was pulled off the reef into deep water. She was towed inside the harbor in the afternoon and moored west of the Philadelphia. The divers report no fractures of her

plates or opening of her seams on her bottom, only indentations. Her rudder-post and rudder will be replaced by the local iron works. It was feared that her engines might have been injured by her six weeks' bumping on the reef. On turning them by hand, the 14th, they were found to be apparently in good condition. As soon as all necessary repairs have been made the Miowera will proceed under her own steam to San Francisco.

THE FALSEHOOD.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder Has All the Honors—In Strength and Value 20 Per Cent. Above its Nearest Competitors.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. The result at the Chicago World's Fair is no exception. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and the various State and industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examinations for baking powder awards were directed by the chief chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The chief chemist's official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above all other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

Registration of Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The new regulations as to the registration of Chinese, under the extension of the Geary act, were issued from the treasury department today. They provide that all Chinese laborers in the United States must register before a collector of internal revenue before May 3 next, else be subject to deportation. Chinamen who have registered under the original Geary law will also be required to again register under its extension now. The new regulations follow the same lines as the old treasury regulations for Chinese registration, except that one creditable witness instead of two must certify to a Chinaman's good character when he presents his application to register, and this witness may be a Chinaman or other person, instead of a white person only, as in the old regulations. On making applications, the Chinaman must present, at his own expense, two photographs of himself, one of which will be attached to the certificate when issued to him and the other attached to his duplicate certificate, which will be filed in the collector's office. In addition to the certificate having the photograph attached to it, the certificate itself must contain the Chinaman's name, his age, late residence, occupation, physical, color of his eyes, complexion, height, marks and peculiarities for identification. Provision is made for a Chinaman securing a duplicate certificate, but proof of his having lost the original must be proved to the satisfaction of the court, through which, only, can he obtain a new certificate.

Kansas Populists at Odds.

KANSAS, Nov. 24.—A secret meeting of Kansas Populists was held tonight in this city. It is learned from an authentic source that action which will probably result in a split in the party in Kansas was decided upon. Among those present were Jerry Simpson and sixty others, all high in Populist circles and from authentic sources it is stated that the meeting denounced in most unqualified terms the Kansas administration of Populists as rotten, entirely incompetent and silly. They then renounced all principles as put forth by the Populists up to date and declared for a new party, and that from now on they would put forth every effort to obtain the free and unlimited coinage of silver, leaving the other planks of the former party to be taken care of as might be.

KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES—WARRANTED.

THE BABE IS BORN

Democratic Free Trade Tariff Bill Published on Monday.

THE FARMERS NOT RECOGNIZED.

Bah! Bah! Black Sheep—Ditto White—English Press Comment Endorses the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The tariff bill of 1893 was born this morning. But little of the excitement which has attended its advent throughout the country at large was manifested at the capital. The committee was slow in getting together. When the members were called to order by Chairman Wilson at 11:30, half an hour behind the time for meeting, the proceedings were very informal. A copy of the bill was presented to each member, and Chairman Wilson briefly stated that he would probably be able tomorrow to furnish additional data, which would include a comparison of the new bill with the present law, printed in parallel columns, in order that the changes may be apparent at a glance. Then followed a little desultory talk and the session ended. It scarcely occupied fifteen minutes. The republicans under the rules, have ten days in which to prepare their report, at which time the majority report will be finished and the bill presented to the house.

It is estimated that it will reduce the revenues, on the basis of importations of 1892, about \$50,000,000, with an immensely largely decrease of the tax burdens to the American people. The administrative law is retained with a few amendments suggested by the experience of its operation.

Breckenridge of Arkansas says of the bill: "We have struck out from the tariff all these features that distinguished it as a 'combine' and placed what is usually known as 'raw materials,' such as wool, coal, iron ore, wood, and the like, on the free list. A few chemicals are added to the free list, and the cruder forms of manufactures, such as pig-iron and similar articles, are greatly reduced from their present extremely high duties. We refuse the extraordinary protection that is now given to transportation; that is, we do not grant rates that will enable an article, especially a crude or bulk article, that is produced in one part of our vast country to overcome the great cost of transportation to remote localities, while a less rate will relieve both people, and as consumption increases, when extortion is prevented, the trade will be maintained, if, in deed, it be not greatly improved."

Following is the comment of the Standard relative to the new tariff bill, and it is a fair sample of the tone of the English Press. It says: "Chairman Wilson's proposals are not intended primarily, if at all, for the benefit of foreign producers, but it will be the fault of England's enterprise and industry if we derive no benefit. If the McKinley tariff damaged the American trade and industry, it also dealt a heavy blow to English industry. We may cordially welcome a reversion to a more honest and reasonable policy, without inquiring too narrowly into the motives which helped to produce the change. Whether the bill will achieve for American manufacturers all the advantages which its projectors anticipate remains to be seen, but it will at any rate serve to clear the ground of labor disputes."

New Tariff Bill Suits England.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Times says editorially of the new tariff bill prepared by the ways and means committee in Washington:

"The tariff bill as drawn is a bold and comprehensive measure of reform. The free list would probably be more pleasing to British exporters if it contained more substantial reductions on manufactured articles. Although there is room for hope of material relief regarding many of these, there can hardly be any general revival of confidence of prosperity in the states while business is in its present stagnation. Anything tending to a solution of the fiscal difficulties, therefore, is welcome. We rejoice on general grounds that the democrats appear bent upon making a serious and vigorous effort to end existing uncertainties."

After comparing republican and democratic views of the situation, the Times concludes:

"The democratic views are much more creditable to the good sense and probity of the American people; therefore, we prefer to accept the democratic theory, until the contrary be shown to be true."

Another Chapter of Blount.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Department of State this afternoon gave out another volume of Blount's report. It consists of a number of affidavits, a long list of statements and interviews, correspondence relative to the landing of the marines of the Boston; the protest of Governor Cleburn; the letters that passed between the Provisional Government and "statistics of the products of the islands; its area and population and its composition."