

Oregon City Enterprise.

Published Every Friday.

CHAS. MESERVE,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, \$1.20
Six months, .75
Trial subscription two months, .25
Subscriptions payable in advance.
Advertising rates given on application.

Entered at the Post Office in Oregon City, Or., as second class matter.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.

AGENTS FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

Owsgo,	G. W. Prosser
Canby,	Geo. Knight
Clackamas,	A. M. Fisher
Milwaukie,	Gary & Wisinger
Union Mills,	G. J. Trullinger
Ains,	E. S. Bramhall
Meadow Brook,	Chas. Kottman
New Era,	W. S. Newberry
Wilsonville,	Henry Milley
Park Place,	Hamilton & Washburn
Barlow,	Mrs. G. A. Sheppard
Gladstone,	T. M. Cross
Safford,	J. Q. Gace
Malina,	C. T. Howard
Carus,	H. M. Cooper
Mollala,	Annie Stubbs
Marquam,	E. M. Hartman
Rutleville,	E. Jennings
Astoria,	F. Giesey
Oreille,	L. J. Perdue
Eagle Creek,	H. Wilburn
Sunnyside,	John Welsh
Damascus,	J. C. Elliott
Sandy,	F. Giesey
Salmou,	Mrs. W. M. McIntyre
Currsville,	Geo. J. Curran
Cherryville,	Mrs. M. J. Hammer
Marmot,	Adolph Aschoff

Give the way to build up Oregon City is to give Oregon City people your patronage.

FOR U. S. SENATOR.

The Oregon State Journal says: "When it became known that the republicans had elected an overwhelming majority of the members of the legislature we supposed—and that seemed to be the general opinion and perhaps is yet—that the re-election of Senator Dolph was assured, with very little if any opposition. There are some, however, who take a different view of the matter, and we will endeavor to state the situation impartially without expressing an opinion for or against any candidate. Mr. Dolph is a very able, influential and persistent advocate of a protective tariff. On that question he represents the unanimous sentiment of the republicans of Oregon. On the silver question, while he claims to be in favor of bimetalism, the same as nearly every other American claims to be, he is opposed to the coinage of all the silver produced in the American mines into full legal tender money at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States without the consent and co-operation of other nations. All the people of the Pacific coast are bimetalists in the sense and to the extent that Senator Dolph is, and a very large majority, including republicans, democrats and populists, go farther than Senator Dolph and demand the immediate and unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver, without waiting for the concurrence or assistance any other nations. The democrats and populists of Oregon are practically unanimous in their demand for free coinage, and perhaps a majority of the republicans, including the members of the legislature, hold the same opinions. The leaders of this movement are very active in their opposition to the election of Senator Dolph, on the ground that his re-election would be regarded in the East as an endorsement of his "opposition to silver," as they call it, and would cause great injury to all the silver producing states and the whole country, and would surely result in the election of a democratic or populist legislature in 1896. These arguments, which appeal strongly to the members of the legislature in both a business and political sense are being used in conversation and through correspondence, which does not appear in the newspapers, for all they are worth. Whether these free silver men will be able to defeat him or not yet remains to be seen. If he should be defeated it will be solely on the ground and for the reasons which we have stated. His ability, his influence, his valuable services to Oregon—more valuable than those of any new man could be for several years—are admitted and recognized by all. There are now said to be four candidates in the field whose supporters are actively at work. They are Senator Dolph, Representative Herman, Hon. Thos. H. Tongue and Hon. Charles W. Fulton, with a probability of a dark horse in the person of Hon. Sol. Hirsch, Hon. Rufus Mallory or some other man. There is quite a strong sentiment that as Herman has just been elected to congress for the sixth time, and his promotion to the senate would create a vacancy in the House and require a special election, he ought to keep out of the senatorial fight. This may rule him out as practically ineligible, and leave the friends of Dolph, Tongue, Fulton, and as many others as may take their chances of capturing the prize, to fight it out if it takes all winter. The chances are that with so large a majority as the republicans will have in the legislature they will be able to decide the election speedily, but there is a possibility that it may take them forty days and forty nights, leaving very little time for anything else. This would perhaps be no misfortune, so far as legislation is concerned, for too many laws and too frequent changes in the laws is always bad for any country. Very poor laws, if left alone for a long time, are better than constant tinkering and changes, which does not give time for business to adjust itself to one system till it is set aside by another.

A SIGNAL FAILURE.

Under this head the Victoria Colonist discusses the acts of the democratic party in this country as follows:
The failure of the democratic party in the United States is proclaimed by those who a little while ago were its warmest friends. Its action both with respect to the

silver question and the tariff has not been what was expected of it. Owing to the dilatoriness and the half-heartedness of the democratic senators, the repeal of the Sherman act was delayed until the country appeared to be on the brink of ruin. Public confidence in the soundness of the government on the currency question, which was then so rudely shaken, has not yet been completely restored. No one can tell what measures may be taken by a legislature that has shown itself incapable of dealing promptly and firmly with that very important question.

The way in which the democratic party has broken its pledges with respect to the matter of tariff reform has disgusted millions of intelligent men in the United States. The party was elevated to power pledged to effect a sweeping reform of the tariff. It condemned the fiscal policy of the republican party in the strongest terms, and it was returned by a large majority to do away with that policy and to establish in its stead a policy based on altogether different principles. It has not obeyed the mandate of the people, and it has not been true to its principles or its pledges. Congress has spent months in tinkering the tariff, and the work, so far as it has gone, is the McKinley tariff modified. It is a protective tariff, and not a tariff for revenue alone, which was what the democratic party promised the people.

The democratic party today is plainly a house divided against itself, and we have the best authority for expecting its speedy downfall. The indications are at this moment that at the next presidential election the democrats will be swept out of existence, and impartial men everywhere must say it will deserve its fate.

THE LOST MILLIONS.

The San Francisco Call in discussing the financial outlook says: People wonder why there is no more activity in business circles. It is a little over a year since the present depression began to manifest itself in the failure of banks and commercial firms on a scale beyond the ordinary. The bank troubles practically ceased last November. Nothing unusual in that department has since occurred. Failures among business firms have also shown a decrease for several weeks. Nevertheless there is a good deal of complaint of a want of activity in general business and industrial circles. These complaints are not without a cause. Some attribute the dullness to one thing and some another. In the last analysis one reason for the apathy is because of the restricted amount of money in active circulation. This is not the result of any contraction of the aggregate amount of currency in the country, for the total amount of money coined and issued is larger than usual. If it is not the volume of currency in the country that determines activity in business circles, but the amount in actual use.

The producing and wage earning classes have less money to spend than they had two years ago. This is because of the great depreciation in the value of farm and other products. The agricultural department at Washington has recently been making some comparisons along this line. It places the value of cotton and seven cereals in 1891 at \$1,979,094,666 and the same articles in 1893 at \$1,309,781,138, showing a depreciation in the two years of \$669,313,528. This loss of more than one-third in the buying ability of the cotton and grain raisers of the country explains away much of the want of activity in commercial circles. There has not only been a large decrease in the wheat and corn crops between 1891 and 1893, but an unusual shrinkage in values. The one ray of light out of this condition of gloom is the hope, which all like to believe well founded, that commercial values have gone about as low as they can, and that the reaction, when it does set in, will be radical. Though this is the dull season of the year in this state, the money activity as shown by the movement across bank counters, has been greater in the past few weeks than for some time previous.

Another reason is the unwillingness of manufacturers to produce goods, and of dealers to order either foreign or domestic consignments pending tariff legislation. Until some conclusion is reached on that subject, trade must necessarily be dull and confined to supplying immediate demands.

TO REVIVE BUSINESS.

From bad to worse has been the decline of business under the present administration. Not content with permitting things to drift which in itself would have been bad enough the members of congress have not only insisted on pushing measures calculated to do great damage to the country, but have done these things in such a way as to result in the most injury. If the dominant party had a contract to bring utter ruin and bankruptcy upon the business of the country and upon the nation itself it could not go about it in a more effective manner than it is now doing. Radical measures affecting the business interests of the entire country are kept month after month before congress the members of which almost openly sell themselves to the corrupt trusts.

Can it be seriously doubted that ninety-nine out of every hundred business men, if they would publicly express the feelings they do not hesitate to utter to each other, would demand that congress drop at once tariff agitation and the tainted whiskey and sugar bill, give industries a chance to revive, and attend to the pressing necessities of the treasury? Is there any considerable number of business men in either party who doubt that business would in that case at once revive to a most cheering extent? Remove the fear that the treasury reserve may be exhausted, and gold will cease to go abroad. Clear away for the rest of this year all agitation about a change in the tariff, and manufacturing establishments which are now closing by the hundred, would at once offer work to thousands of persons now in forced idleness. One has only to glance at the record of the present congress to know that in no particular can it be relied upon to legislate in the interest of the common people.

The Supreme Court has decided that pension money cannot be attached for debt, even when it is deposited in a savings

bank. The statute exempts the money while it is in possession of the pensioner, and the court now holds that in depositing it in a bank it is no less in his possession than while it was on his person. The inviolability of the pension, according to the Albany Democrat, is an essential principle, for if pension money could be taken for debt it would break up the personal guardianship which the government assumes toward the pensioner, and which is of first importance in securing his protection against want. If no other rule were to obtain the pensioner might, without fault of his own, be so heavily involved in debt that all his pension money would do him no practical good, and in case of future war, when the help of volunteers was needed, the government would have greater difficulty in getting them. The pension is a debt which has always been given to volunteer soldiers after each of our wars. Nothing should stand between the soldiers and the government to prevent this debt from being paid.

The following from the Hillsboro Independent is worthy of perusal and practice by every person in this community. It says: The way to get rid of tramps, which has long been known and has many times been proved, is to make their food and shelter depend absolutely upon work. Last winter, the city of Baltimore rid itself of all these pests by refusing to give them a place to sleep except on condition of their earning it. The result was that when other cities were overrun with tramps, Baltimore was free of them, and thus relieved, the city turned its attention to finding work for the deserving unemployed. This work came so near to paying for itself that only an insignificant sum of money was required to prevent actual suffering. This interesting sociological result has, therefore, again demonstrated, that it is the tramp—the idler who does not want work—that causes the demoralization in a time of distress, and prevents the involuntary idle from finding proper aid.

One cannot help wishing that the mob in the streets of Lyons which wished to read the assassin of President Carnot limb from limb, might have been allowed to work their vengeance in the guilty villain. Had the deed been committed in this country where the murderer of Mayor Harrison still lives after the elapse of over a year after he shot his victim, there would be much cause to regret that the mob had been prevented from inflicting summary and immediate punishment. It is not at all likely, however, that the French government will permit justice to lag or turn aside from a quick hearing and speedy adequate punishment. It is almost certain that the murderer of President Carnot will have been in his grave long enough to rot before the Chicago court will reach the end of Prendergast and what that end will be no man can guess, unless it be liberty.

It is gratifying to note that the citizens of this city are generally cleaning up preparatory to the Fourth. This is well, for two reasons. In the first place it will give the thousands of visitors who will be with us upon that occasion, if the day be a pleasant one, a much more favorable impression of the city than they would carry away with them if all the sticks, stones and other rubbish were permitted to lay about the streets and alleys. It is of the utmost importance that every spot in the city be as neat as it can be made in the intervening time. Then again there is always more danger of fire on the Fourth than upon other days, and this danger will be greatly lessened if all rubbish including moss upon the roofs is cleared away. Not a place for a stray spark from crackers should be left to create a conflagration on that day. Clean up.

The assassination of President Carnot of the French republic, removes an able and just ruler from one of the first nations of the age. There was no occasion for the act which is now believed to have been the work of conspiring anarchists. The doing of this disastrous deed can result in no benefit to free government, but is liable on the other hand to work injury to the cause of the people and to aid imperialism. President Carnot was beloved by the French people and admired for his just and able administration of the affairs of government by the other nations of the world and by all intelligent people. The only good that may be hoped for so vile a crime is the enactment and enforcement of stricter laws against all who raise their hands against organized government and society.

Before the morning of the Fourth which is destined to be a big day in this city with thousands of people moving about, smoking, firing crackers and burning powder in its many forms, every citizen who has property of any kind which is liable to fire should take the utmost precaution to preserve his property on that day when danger is increased. Hydrants and hose should be inspected, buckets full of water should be conveniently located and in addition to this everything combustible should be cleaned up and placed where it can do the least harm in case of fire. There is no time for delay.

At this rate the state penitentiary will be vacant and for rent by the end of Penney's maladministration. On Tuesday he liberated six of the inmates, one of whom was in for manslaughter, and another, the Baker City treasurer, who embezzled over \$4000 of the city's money. Go it, Sylvester; you will only have six months more to turn the rascals out.

The Statesman says: "The caterpillars are now attacking the hop yards. They should be sprayed against. In fact, there should be no caterpillars in Oregon. Had our orchardists used the least care and taken any precautionary measures none of our orchards would have suffered by reason of the caterpillar pest this year."

Letter List.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the post office at Oregon City, Oregon, June 25, 1894:
Miss Annie Kelly, Lane Lumber League, Blaz Mitoslavich, J. R. Nelson, John O'Connor, Railroad Gang No. 215 (China), Daniel Schildman.
If called for please state when advertised.
E. M. RAKDS, P. M.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Furnished Every Week by the Clackamas Abstract and Trust Company.

Wm Sauer to K and L Weissenborn 20 acres in sec 31 t 2 s, r 1 e. \$2000
Admiral of Jos West to Chas Scott 1/2 of nw 1/4 and 1/2 of ne 1/4 sec 20 t 6 s, r 2 e 100 acres. 525
E A Slover to Robert A Miller lot 2 blk 13 in Gladstone. 100
John Ring to J C Warnock 42 acres in sec 14, t 5 s, r 1 e. 400
N P and M C Sorrensen to Jas V Brown lots 11 and 12 Orchard Hill L M Parish to George L Parish lots and blocks in South Owsgo. 700
Parish and Cornell to Loren C Parish lots and blocks in South Owsgo. 1
Cornell & Parish to L M Parish lots and blocks in South Owsgo. 1
R Gilhouse to F Waltenath 20 acres in claim 42 t, 3 s, r 2 e. 3000
T J Broderick to A J Green nw 1/4 of the se 1/4 of sec 16, t 4 s, r 3 e 40 acres. 250
A J Green to Annie Green nw 1/4 of se 1/4 of sec 16, t 4 s, r 3 e. 1
Wallig & Jarrisch to Clara E. Morey 82.15 acres in Jesse Bullock D L C in t 2 s, r 1 e. 1
A Mather to School Dist No 83 1 acre in ne cor sec 7, t 3 s, r 5 e. 1
L M Parish et al to E W Cornell lots and blocks in South Owsgo Sarah C Parker and husband to John Townsend lots 1 and 2 of blk 2 of Parker Hill ad to Oregon City. 350
Clara E Morey and husband to Wallig & Jarrisch 48 acres in claim No 63 in t 2 s, r 1 e. 1
C O T Williams to Lucinda E Thayer lots 7 and 8 blk 99 Oregon City. 1
C O T Williams to John A Thayer lots 5 and 6 blk 99 Oregon City. 1

Having purchased the copyright of Thorne's Title Abstract Index giving us sole right to use them in Clackamas county, and the abstract books compiled and formerly owned by Thorne & Son, we are prepared to furnish complete and accurate abstracts of title and to correct or extend old abstracts. We solicit your patronage and guarantee first class work. Office over Huntley's Drug store.
CLACKAMAS ABSTRACT & TRUST CO.
Orville Opals.

ORVILLE, June 25.—Picnics and camp meetings are all the go. The picnic given by the Boise and Butte Creek granges was largely attended and everybody seemed to enjoy the occasion.

Horace Woodcock, of Kerby, Josephine county, who is on a business trip to this valley is making his brother Lewis, of this place a visit.

L. A. Herstine, a brother of Mrs. L. J. Perdue, who left this state about three years ago to try his luck in Denver, Colo., and from there to St. Louis, Missouri, has returned to Oregon. He does not speak very favorable of the Eastern states, everything most being dried and burnt up by the sun. But the worst feature of all was the hot nights in the summer and the severe cold in the winter.

Rev. Evan P. Hughes, of Portland, preached to a very attentive audience last Sunday at the Elliot Prairie Congregational church.

Borings Breezes.
BORING, June 25.—Born to the wife of J. A. Richey on the 17th of June, a ten pound boy. Mother and child both doing well. Mr. Richey is stepping around pretty big anticipating more help in the future.

Some of the farmers of Borings and Damasacus have been cutting hay the past week. The hard times sawmill, which is run by T. M. Hickey sold out to the Cone Bros., who intend to move the mill to Troutdale soon.

Rev. J. H. Wood is holding a series of meetings at Pleasant Home in the Methodist church.
Most of the people from Borings are going to spend the Fourth at Sandy and expect to have a good time. A.K.M.

Blank note, receipt and order books at the ENTERPRISE office.

THE WEAKEST SPOT in your whole system, perhaps, is the liver. If that doesn't do its work of purifying the blood, more troubles come from it than you can remember.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It rouses it up to healthy, natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches the system, and invigorates every part of the system.

For all diseases that depend on the liver or the blood—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be guaranteed.


If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.
On these terms, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

124-26 Fourth Street
PORTLAND, OR.
Open from
6 A. M. The
to only first
8 P. M. class and ab-
solutely temper-
ance restaurant in
the city. Superior
accommodations for lad-
ies and families.
G. C. Rider, Prop.

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

DO YOU NEED ANY
DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDING,
Or Building Material?
Go to C. H. BESTOW.
—Lowest cash prices ever offered for—
FIRST - CLASS - GOODS.
Also combination wire and picket fence,
HARTMAN - STEEL - PICKET - FENCE.
And best farm fencing made. Prices to suit hard times.
Shop Opp. Congregational Church,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

HARNESS AT BEDROCK PRICES.....
Concord Team Harness with 2 1-2 inch traces and 1 3-4 inch points, made of A No. 1 Selected Oak Tanned Leather, with breeching and Boston Team Collars. \$25.00
Same with hipstraps and crupper \$22.50. Same without hipstraps and breeching \$21.00.
An Immense Stock of Buggy Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Blankets, Robes, Whips, Etc., at a great reduction.
FIRST CLASS GOODS. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Call on or write to C. L. HOGAN,
Dealer in Harness and Saddlery in all its Branches,
93 and 95 Second Street, Portland, Oregon.

Furniture and Undertaking.


R. L. Holman carries a fine line of Furniture, Lounges, Wall Paper and Carpets at lowest possible living rates, also a fine line of Caskets and Coffins, Ladies' and Gents' robes, which ARE NOT EXCELLED OUTSIDE OF PORTLAND. Cut of horse in this advertisement.

2000 KEGS OF NAILS
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER
\$1.25 Keg 1000 Kegs Suitable for Sidewalk and Bridge Work
O. B. STUBBS, 289 WASHINGTON ST.

CLUBBING OFFER!
The best county paper in the State with the best metropolitan paper on the Coast.

The Oregon City Enterprise
Will give all the local news of Clackamas county and Oregon City with the court proceedings and matters that are of vital interest to farmers of Clackamas county. The WEEKLY OREGONIAN will give the news of the State and nation and the doings of the world each week.
All Successful Men Keep Posted.
The ENTERPRISE and the Weekly Oregonian one year for \$2.50.
All old subscribers paying their subscription one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.