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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. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
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Paid up Capital, \$50,000.
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ON TOP!
That's where we are every time. We rise, and our customers rise with us. Our carpet collection is a triumph. What it contains is a procession of the unexpected for all who look it over. We only ask an inspection knowing that those who see will be pleased and pleased people are next door to buyers. With a stock of carpets in many different materials and a grand aggregate of 100 different patterns, with rugs, oil cloth, and linoleum galore, we claim everything. Prices: carpets for 15c a yard and upwards.
BELLAMY & BUSCH, The Housefurnishers.



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Leading Agency in Clackamas County.
REPRESENTING:
ROYAL OF LIVERPOOL, does largest business in the world.
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Call on me for Ratings, and also for "Rotators and Calendars"
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One Pair that Can't be Beat.
Canton Chilled Plow
Canton Clipper Plow
They have been thoroughly tested and found perfect.
The CANTON CHILLED PLOW has a ribbed mould board which adds to its strength. It is sold for a reasonable price and guaranteed to be as good or better than any plow made.
The CANTON CLIPPER STEEL PLOW has no equal and is well known.
The PIPE FRAME SEVEN HARROW can't be beat.
See these goods and get prices before buying.
POPE & CO.,
Main and Fourth Sts., - Oregon City.

Pioneer Store
We call your attention to our new fall arrivals
Ladies' Men's and Children's
Mackintoshes, the Latest
The celebrated "Duck Brand" in all styles.
Thos. Charman & Son.

After the Winter is Over.
After your feet are sore from wearing rubbers and overshoes, and the other shoes are pretty well worn and out of shape, you want to get a new pair. If we are correct, then come to us and we will please and ease you. We have received a fine stock of all kinds of goods for the spring season, and not only that, but to wear throughout the other seasons. Our shoes are well made, comfortable and low in price.
Krausse Bros.

Rough and Dressed Lumber.
Some of Our Prices
No. 1 Flooring and Rustic, per M. \$13 00
No. 2 Flooring and Rustic, per M. 10 00
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No. 2 Ceiling, per M. 7 00
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150,000 feet of Dry Dressed Lumber in yard.
Bills Sawn on short notice. Discount on Large Orders.
No Business done on Saturdays.
MORTENSON & HANSON.
Mill 2 1/2 Miles East of Monitor Mills.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE
Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 20,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-tobacco is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 30 days and it never fails to make the weak, feeble, nervous, and irascible. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Quit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guaranteed and free sample. Address THE STELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY CHARMAN & CO.

RIGHT OF CONTRACT.
TO BE ABRIDGED BY BRYAN AND HIS PARTY.
Attempt to Make Illegal Contracts Payable in Gold an Attack Upon Freedom of Contract—Would Hamper Business and Commerce and Compel a Resort to Antiquated Methods of Barter.

The Cordage Trade Journal of Oct. 1 discusses a part of the Chicago platform which has not thus far received the attention which it merits—that part which proposes to take away the right of private contract. The Journal says that "no industry of any size can exist without the use of contracts, agreements for the purchase, sale, delivery of and payment for goods. It is hardly necessary to point out what this means in the cordage business."
It then explains how rope manufacturers make contracts with brokers, and brokers with foreign growers of manilla or sisal, for their raw materials. Having made these contracts, they are in a position to make contracts with large jobbers and rope dealers. Continuing, The Journal says:

"Contracts are necessary to the successful transaction of business upon any scale above that of the very small retail trade, where goods and money pass between buyer and seller simultaneously. Mr. Bryan would, if president, give his approval to laws which would prohibit business men from specifying what they shall sell goods for or what they shall pay for goods, thus seriously restricting the right of contract. His first nomination—in Chicago—was based upon his acceptance of a platform which contained the following plank:
"We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold.

Bryan claims to be the particular friend of agriculturists!
"It is to be hoped that the business men of the country will carefully consider what the proposed interference with the right to enter into a contract to pay any kind of money would result in and then vote for a candidate for president who will preserve the freedom of commerce."
Silver Question in a Nutshell.

In every rural town of the country free coinage advocates are promising farmers that 16 to 1 would raise the price of grain and meat and thus reduce the proportions of the produce of the farm that goes to pay the labor employed. Of all brazen performances of the century, the most impudent is that by which at the same time the wage earners are invited to assist in a campaign to make their food more dear to them and to reduce the wages of the most numerous class of wage earners in the country.
There is the silver question in a nutshell. It is simply a question as to whether our wage earners are getting too high wages. They may as well face the question. If our wage earners believe they are getting too high wages and that this country is suffering in consequence, all they have to do is to take lower wages. If they prefer a roundabout way, they can favor free coinage of silver, and they will get their wages cut down half without any further trouble on their part.
In the light of our experience with fiat money legislation, from the greenback to the Sherman pig silver certificates, this long suffering country will finally learn that wealth is not created by fiat, but is made by labor; that the law can put no dollar into any man's pocket unless it first takes it from the pocket of some other man, and that wage earners are first and most inter-

ested in opposing interference by law. There has never yet been made a law to put into any laboring man's pocket a single dollar that he did not earn. He of all men, therefore, has the best right to insist that there shall be no law passed that will raise the price of what he has to buy, and thus take from him any portion of what he has earned.—Hon. John De Witt Warner in Present "Problems."

Senator Stewart's Sound Arguments.
The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. *** There have been a great many battles fought against gold, and gold has won every time. I do not care how much you discuss it or how many resolutions you pass, they do not make any difference. You must come to the same conclusion that all other people have—that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure that must be used. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested. It has been and always will be the touchstone of measurement, and when you depart from that and try to figure up any other measure which the world does not recognize you get into confusion. Attempting to reconcile them, it is idle to talk about. It is idle to talk about compromising on any other measure of value. The world will not accept it. We have the experience of every nation that has tried it, and it has been tried in almost every civilized nation. *** Do not let us try to deceive the American people. Do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus poems of legislation that we can give them something of real value—we can give them a measure of value that is better than the universal standard of mankind. Do not deceive them in that regard. Let them know the facts now. I believe that it would be highly injurious to this country to again inflate the currency. *** I need not enlarge upon the evils of a depreciated currency. This country has felt them too severely to require that I should mention them. It matters not what kind of a depreciated currency you have, it necessarily entails many evils. ***

Why Business is Bad.
The mere prospect of a silver standard is driving capital away and is making times hard. If we wish investors, manufacturers, traders, etc., to risk their capital in our country, we must chain up our free silver and repudiation dogs. Of course, if we wish to alienate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world, we will let loose these natural enemies of capital and progress, and the deed is done.

for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"His Populistic nomination in St. Louis carried with it this plank:
"We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract."
"Possibly the United States supreme court will uphold such legislation—it sustained the validity of the legal tender act—and what? Mr. Bryan does not tell the people whom he addresses tridually. When he gets near the subject, it is only to say something like this:
"When any one tries to give you an object lesson with a Mexican dollar, tell him that the Mexican dollar is not legal tender in this country, and that our silver dollar is, and under free coinage will continue to be, and no one will be allowed to contract against it.—R. J. Bryan in Newark, Sept. 28.

"This not only shows the purpose of the man, but also gives an intelligent man a very clear conception of Mr. Bryan's skill as a logician. If he knew anything at all about commerce—the lifeblood of which he so glibly talks of interfering with—he would know that the execution of his plan would cause an instant cessation of commercial activity, which would be followed by a resumption upon a restricted and antique basis. Methods which the commercial world discarded generations ago would have to be brought into use for carrying on business under the conditions which the adoption of Mr. Bryan's two absurd propositions would impose.
"Where would the hemp come from for next year's binder twine to tie the farmers' wheat? The United States, where silver dollars worth less than 100 cents would be legal tender, could not furnish the material. All prices now quoted are for gold. No matter how much farmers wanted twine, when it was no longer possible to make a contract to pay gold or its equivalent for hemp, they would have to go without it until some cumbersome method of bartering was devised to get around the law. Of course, in time the hemp would be secured and the farmers supplied, but the new way of doing business would be more costly. In the end the consumer pays all costs. Hence the farmers would have to submit to higher prices for binder twine, as for everything else they buy. And yet Mr.

REPUDIATION AND DISHONOR.
A Part of One of Henry Ward Beecher's Best Sermons.

During the fiat money and unlimited paper currency excitement of 1877 Mr. Beecher delivered a famous sermon on Thanksgiving of that year on the perils of the day. In it he used this language: "Whenever in any nation there is such an attempt to tamper with standards that the moral sense of man is bewildered and liberty is given to unprincipled men at large to cheat, to be unfaithful to obligations, to refuse the payment of honest debts—whenever that takes place, it is all the worse if done with the permission of the law. I hate the devil riding on a law worse than I do the devil riding without a law under him. Whoever tampers with established standards tampers with the very marrow and vitality of public faith. *** The danger into which we are running is hidden under the mystery of finance and the currency. All money is but a representative of property. As now, by facility of intercourse, all the world is an open market, the need of one and the same standard of money, uniform, universal and unalterable, becomes imperative.

"Gold is the world's standard. Gold is the universal measure of value. Other kinds of money there are—silver, copper, paper—but they all must conform to gold and be measured by it and be interchangeable with it, in fixed and definite proportions. Gold is king in commerce. All other money must represent gold. No vote of legislature can change the nature of commerce, the nature of property, the nature of its representative in money or the relative superiority or inferiority of different currencies. Gold came to its supremacy as a representative of property by the long established consent of mankind. Congress cannot change it for the world, nor even for this nation, except upon past transactions. It may give impunity to men to cheat confiding creditors, but it cannot rule the value of currency in all future transactions.

"The crime of paying a debt in a currency inferior in value to that in which it was contracted, base at all times and anywhere, has a deeper guilt and a baser infamy in our case. When in our mortal struggle capitalists were solicited to lend their money to us on the faith of the nation, we were too glad, most grateful, for their aid. Then they were not grasping and swollen usurers. Oh, no! They were benefactors. We rejoiced in their bounty and gave thanks for their confiding faith in our national honesty. Now, our dangers past, we revile them, finding no epithets too violent, and strive to pay them, not gold for the gold they lent our misery, but in a dishonest measure of an inferior metal.

"In the court of the commercial world's conscience we shall be convicted of endeavoring to cheat the men who came to our rescue in the dark day. This congress would not have existed nor any government of the United States but for the strength given to our armies by foreign capitalists, and now to return their aid by a base treachery is to deserve an infamy as deep as the lowest depths of hell. But woe to those men, bull headed, without eyes, who are attempting to undermine the integrity and simplicity of the nation."

An Unworthy Citizen.
Silverite Orator—What we want is more money.
Skeptic—Would free coinage make more money?
S. O.—Certainly. It would give us both gold and silver.
S.—But wouldn't free coinage at 16 to 1 drive gold out of circulation, in accordance with the Gresham law?
S. O.—My friend, Mr. Bryan proposes to repeal any law that is working in the interest of the goldbugs and Shylocks.
S.—But the Gresham law is a natural law, like the law of gravitation.
S. O.—My friend, you are a pessimist and don't know that you are a citizen of the grandest country on earth—one that can "without the aid or consent of any other nation" repeal even the law of gravitation itself if it should become a tool of Wall Street. Shame on you! You don't belong to this country. As I was saying—

Sam Jones Makes It Clear.
"Supposes," says the Rev. Sam Jones of Georgia, "the government owned all the gristmills in this country and congress should enact a law that all corn should be ground by the government mills free and that while corn was worth but 18 cents a bushel the government would stamp the sacks of meal so that it would bring 50 cents a bushel and do this for nothing. It is a very hard matter to keep meal above the price of corn."

The Declaration of Independence
Was written by the man who said, "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them." But W. J. Bryan says it is disgraceful to talk about adjusting our currency to the currencies of the world.

Can free coinage double the price of the farmer's products without increasing the cost of the workingman's living? Will not paying the farmer's debts with half dollars cheat the creditor whose 100 cent dollars were loaned to him?

