# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 31. NO. 1.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1866

GRO. L. STORY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Upstairs opposite Court House.

Titles examined and abstracts made. Money Loaned, Mortages foreclosed and a general law business.

C. H. ISOM.

CIVIL ENGINEER AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will be at court house on each Saturday and on regular session days of county court.

H. T. BLADEN,

NOTABY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER. ABSTRAUTS OF TITLE MADE.

Real estate handled. Insurance written in the Hartford, of Hartford, Palatine, Ham-burg of Breman Office one loor south of Methodist Church.

CLACKAMAS ABSTRACT & TRUST CO. Furnish, Abstracts, Chains of Title, Descrip-tions, Loans, Insurance, Pay Taxes Perfect Titles, etc., etc. Office over Bank of Oregon City.

J. P. CLARK, Pres., and Mgr.

OREGON CITY, G. B. DIMICK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Will practice in all courts of the state. Abstracts made, Titles examined and a general

Office with L. L. Porter.

D. W. KINNAIRD

CIVIL ENGINEER AND BURVEYOR.

Railway lecation and construction, bridges, plans and estimates for water supply. Drainage and street improvement of towns Special attention given to araughting and blue printing

J. W. WELCH.

- DENTIST -

Willamette Bld., opposite Postoffice.

Office hours from 8 a, m, to 12: 1 to 5:30 p, m.

L. L. PORTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ABSTRACTS OF PROPERTY PURNISHED. Office next to Oregon City bank on 6th street.

C. O. T. WILLIAMS.

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 Caufield & Huntley's drug store.

C. D. A D. C. LATOURETTE,

ATTORNEYS AND

MAIN STREET OREGON CITY, OREGON. Furnish Abstracts of Title, Loan Money, Fore-close Mortgages and transact General Law Business.

H. E. CROSS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE STATE

Real Estate and Insurance. Office on Main Street bet. Sixth and Seventh, OREGON CITY, OR.

O'NEILL, HEDGES. THOMPSON & GRIFFITH.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Othors in Barkley Building, Oregon City, and
A. O. U. W. Temple, Porlland.

Do General Law Business, Loan Money, Urge Collections.

Foreclose mortgages, Probate practice.

C. H. DYB,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Will fercolose mortgages, make shafracts, loan
money, settle esta es and ir ansact a general
law but incess. Office first floor adjoining Bank of O egon City.

OREGON CITY, QEO. C. BROWNELL.

BROWNELL & CAMPBELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in all the courts of the state. Of-fice, next door to Caufield & Huntley's drug

W. H. DOBYNS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

· · · OREGON.

Will practice in all courts of the state, Insurance written in all leading com-panies. Ab tracts of title turnished. Collections a specialty.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK, OF OREGON CITY.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL RANKING BUSINESS.
Loans made. Hills 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 F. M. D. C. LATOURETTE, President. F. E. DONALDSON, Cashier

BANK OF OREGEN CITY, Oldest Banking House in the City. Paid up Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, \$20,850.

PRESIDENT, - TROS. CRAHMAN VICE PRESIDENT, - ORO. A. HARDING. - CASHIER. MANAGEL - CHARLES H. CAUPIELD. MANAGER.

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.

ntarest paid on time deposits.



ROYAL OF LIVERPOOL, does largest business in the world. NORTH BRITISH & M., largest assets in the world. SUN OF LONDON, oldest purely fire insurance company in the world. ETNA OF HARTFORD, largest and best American Company. CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK, one of the best American companies. AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Califon me for Ratings, and also for Slotters and Calendars F. E. DONALDSON, - - At Commercial Bank.

# ne 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 his office was declared "unfair," and adds to its strength. It is sold for a reasonable price and guaranteed to again in 1895, in the month of March for be as good or better than any plow made.

The CANTON CLIPPER STEEL PLOW has no equal and is well dered by the union, and the following

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 seasan, 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 Rustle, per M	\$13	00
No. 2 Flooring and Rustic, per M		
No. 3 Flooring and Rustic, per M		00
No. 1 Ceiling, per M	10	00
No. 2 Ceiling, per M		.00
Shin I am mar W	- 75	50
Common Lumber, per M	- 4	00
Culls, per M	2	00
Fencing, per M	4	00
150,000 feet of Dry Dressed Lumber in yard.		

Bills Sawed on short notice. Discount on Large Orders.

No Business done on Saturdays.

MORTENSON & HANSON.

Mill 24 Miles East of Monitor Mills.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY CHARMAN & CO.

SALEM TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ANALYZES IT.

Those Paid in Free-Silver China

Salem Statesman.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Salem Typographical Union, No. 210, and will be issued in circular form for distribution to all of the labor organiza-

tions throughout Oregon: "Whereas, The Salem Typograyhical Union, No. 210, a labor organization, united for the purpose of uplifting the intellectual. moral and pecuniary standard of the working classes, as law-abiding citizens; it is therefore, the bounden duty of each and every member and members as a whole to turther our interests by any legitimant action aiming to that end. Therefore, it is our duty to resort to our rights of suffrage when all other efforts have failed to accomplish such purposes; and when an enemy to our cause and an antagonist to our principles seeks political preferment at the hands of the voters we, as organized people with the right to yote, should exercise the right in accordance to the welfare of our obligation; and

Hofer, editor and proprietor of the Salem Capital Journal, and candidate for United States presidential elector on the Bryan-democratic ticket, to be voted for on the 3rd day of November, this year. For years Mr. Hofer has been a menace to labor and its union in this city, working his employes at starvation wages.

"He had been petitioned many times to grant this union some concessions, but without avail, until in the year 1891 the last time. A boycott was then ornotice printed in the Statesman of April 1 by the secretary :

" 'To Business Men-By order of Capital Typographical Union, No. 210, In following are the 'fair' printing offices in the city of Salem: State, E. M. Waire, R. E. Moores & Co., and the Statesman. All other offices are 'unfair.' W. D. Torrey, secretary.'

"On the following day, April 2, the Capital Journal published the above per capita of silver alone of \$5.40. notice at the head of a half column of abuse, denouncing labor unions and per capita of silver of \$2.32, the rest of low that you have either got to get their small circulation being mainly demonstrated by the small circulation being mainly demonstr their methods. Editorially were several paragraphs devoted to the members of this union, to-wit:

"The dasterdly un-American method of dictating to business men whom they shall do business with is played out and should be smashed here in Salem, as it has been everywhere."

'A few cigarette-smoking blatherskites cannot dictate to the business men of this city who may or may not order printing of.' 'Men who cannot run their own business have no right to a few labor agitators can hold up the town.

laboring classes, while one week ago he to consider a blessing. . . . It is not discharged a typesetter with a family until the prices of the necessaries of life that he was paying \$6 a week and hired become so dear that the laboring classes two in his stead, paying one \$3.50 per week and the other \$1.50. He said he did it to 'cut down expenses'-of \$1 per week. Three more typesetters he pays \$4 each per week, who have worked years at the business; another \$1 per onstrated that, while prices respond week, and his pressman \$8 per week, quickly to changes in the value of making a total of \$21 per week for seven people; an average of \$3 per week, or a fair week's wages for one man. | His foreman is a 'rat' and receives \$10 per week. An yet Mr. Hofer says that he is the has been illustrated by prices going up much for my work. Is this fair, do you workingman's friend. The sweat-shops in elevators while wages walk up the of New York cannot be worse. His em- stair steps. It is certain that wage earnployes are all poor people and depend up- ers always lose and never gain by being on their wages for their bread. One paid in a depreciated or depreciating young woman keeps herself and an aged mother upon \$4 per week and a man and his wife subsist on \$3.50 per week. These are truths on record; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we denounce such damnable oppression of the poor laborers and refuse to support any man that is responsible for it. We, therefore, ask by the adoption of free silver coinage to the laboring classes and unions to join confiscate one-half of the wage of the with us in the defeat of Mr. Hofer for laborer or one-half of his accumulated presidential elector. W. D. TORREY, "Sec. Typographical Union, No. 210,

Attached to the above and forming a part of the circular is the following affi-

State of Oregon, County of Marion, ss. I, O. D. Rennie, being first duly sworn on oath say, that the wages paid by the Salem Capital Journal to its employes, as set forth in the resolutions adopted by the Salem Typographical Union, No. the 18th of October, 1896, the time when money era was expected to begin.

HOFER'S WAGE ROLL I severed my connection with that paper.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of October, A. D., 1896. J. C. Booth, notary public for Oregon.

In connection with the above it might be well to inform the public that one of Seven Printers at Wages Worse Than the Hofers ho'ds a lucrative position at present-that of state printing expertnotwithstanding the fact that their one cent daily is always referring to the "pieeaters" and "pap-suckers."

#### Cuba's Discouraging Experiment,

Cuba is furnishing a nearby example of the beauties of government regulation of the value of money on the Bryan plan. Captain General Weyler had a deficient supply of cash, and so he had the Banco Espanol put out a lot of paper money and issued a stringent edict that everybody should take it at par with gold. As the island is practically under martial law, here was government control of the currency at its best. If you didn't take the bank bills at par, you were liable to be shot. Even Bryan couldn't do more for silver than that. But did the edict keep the bank notes at par? Not for a day. Almost instantly they were at a discount, which soon amounted to 20 per cent. Even with guns and bayonets you cannot make 80 cents equal a dollar. Weyler has had to give up trying. He has finally allowed the Havana Stock Exchange to quote the value of the bank bills in gold. We were going to say that this proves the powerlessness of law to establish the value of money, but we remember in time that Cuba has less than 2,000,000 population to our 70,000,000; that she "Whereas," We find such a man in E. never put down the greatest rebellion of modern times; that her inhabitants are not the richest, proudest, most intelligent people on earth, and so we are not so sure. Her case is only a part of universal experience, but we have changed all that .- New York Post.

#### "Per Capita."

It is more money the Bryanites want. Now, which nations have the most money-those with the gold standard or those with the silver standard?

The silverites are fond of talking about per capita circulation.

Under free coinage of both gold and silver the United States had a per capita circulation in 1800 of \$4.99, 1883 of \$8.60, in 1852 of \$14.63, in 1872 of \$18.19. In 1894 we had a per capita of \$24.28; in 1896 we have one of \$21.10.

The pir capita circulation of the world is about \$5.15. The per capita of the gold standard countries is \$18. The per capita of the silver standard

countries is nearly \$4.30. The gold standard countries have a The silver standard countries have a

The gold standard countries, with less than one-third of the world's popu-

lation, have very nearly two-thirds of the world's currency circulation. And yet Mr. Bryan would take the United States from the gold standard and place it upon the silver standard. -

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Andrew Jackson Versus W. J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan says a cheaper dollar would be better for the working classes, but Andrew Jackson said in his last dictate to others how they shall run message: "Engaged from day to day in theirs. 'It remains to be seen whether their useful toils, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by "In the face of all this Mr. Hofer has the rapid increase of a spurious curand is now stumping the state declaring rency, which, as it appears to make that he is the friend of the farming and money abound, they are at first inclined

cannot supply their wants out of their

wages that their wages rise." Wages Go Up Slowly. Every cheap money experiment ever tried in this or in any country has demmoney, wages respond but slowly. Hence, though wages appear to rise when money is depreciating, they are in reality falling. The difference in rapidity with which wages and prices go up for your oats and bring me only half as

A farmer who had his crop of wheat stored in his granary or a manufacturer who had his warehouse filled with the products of his factory would think it an outrage if the government should insist upon confiscating one-half of his wheat or his goods. What better is it savings, or one-half of the dower of the

Confiscation of Property.

Is Your Mortgage Overdue?

soldier?-Philadelphia Record.

widow, or one-half of the pension of the

Have you a mortgage? Is it overdue? If so, vote for free coinage, and you invite the mortgagee to foreclose as soon as possible after election and before there is time to pass a free coinage bill. If you don't think so, just imagine that you have changed places with your 210, at the last session, are correct up to would do six months before the cheap

#### TRUE DEMOCRACY

WHAT THE OLD FATHERS HAD TO SAY.

Jefferson, Jackson and Benton Declared for a Sound Money Based on a Gold Standard

Jefferson, in 1783, wrote: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion 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. I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it."

The house committee, in 1821, reported: "It is sufficient to know, by un-happy experience, that its (ratio of 15 to 1] tendency is to rid us of a gold cur-rency and leave us nothing but silver."

The house committee, in 1834, reported: "The desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value. We cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and we entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for

large payments."

Andrew Jackson, in 1836, wrote:
"There is no fraud in gold. It is unchangeable and will do its office everywhere and at all times. Labor imparts an invariable value to it." Benton, in 1884, said in debate: "It

[gold] has an intrinsic value, which gives it currency all over the world to the full amount of that value without regard to law or circumstances. It has a uniformity of value which makes it the safest standard of value of property which the wisdom of man has yet discovered. Its superiority over all other money gives to its possessor the choice and command of all other money."

Following this debate the act called the "administration gold bill," intended to put the country on a single gold standard, was passed, 145 to 36 in the house and 35 to 7 in the senate, and signed by Andrew Jackson, president

The house committee, in 1853, reported: "Gold is the only standard of value by which all property is now measured. It is virtually the only currency of the country. We desire to have the standard currency to consist of gold only, and that these silver coins shall be entirely sp'servient to it, and that they shall be used rather as tokens than as standard

Ex-Governor Boics and His Hired Man. Hired Man-I heard that in your Des Moines speech you said prices are so more for your oats or else cut my wages. -You heard right

Hired Man-Well, which are you going to do?

Boies-I am going to get more for

Hired Man-How?

ing to do about my wages?

Boies-By lessening the purchasing power of money. Free coinage will give us a dollar which will only buy five bushels of oats instead of ten bushels. and that will be the same as getting 20 cents for my oats. Hired Man-Well, what are you go-

as I'm paying you now, \$20 a month. Hired Man-Are you going to pay me in these new dollars? Boies-Certainly; the same kind of

Boies-Oh, I'll pay you just the same

dollars that I get for my oats. Hired Man-Those dollars that can't buy only half as much of anything as the old dollars?

Boies-Yes, yes; the same sort of dol-Hired Man-Then, as I understand it, you propose to get twice as much for

your oats and pay me only half what I'm getting now? Boies-Why, no. I'll still pay you

Hired Man-But this \$20 won't buy only half as much stuff as now, you say, for the purchasing power is to be lessened one-half; so with my \$20 I can only get \$10 worth of stuff. Your scheme would bring you twice as much think? Boies-Well, every man has to look

out for himself. Hired Man-So I see, and I think I'll look out for myself and vote for an honest dollar for an honest day's work."-Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpareil

The farmer and the mechanic must be free to use the very best tools and implements, and the merchant and banker must be free to use the very best money and instruments of oredit. Au honest and stable measure of value is just as necessary to both as are honest and stable measures of weights and quantities, and it requires no argument to show that without these it would be impossible to transact the ordinary business of the country.-Hon. John G. Carlisle.

Even though the farmers may be right in thinking that they are not as prosperous as they ought to be, it by no means follows that free coinage will improve their condition. Because a man ereditor and then consider what you has rheumatism is no reason why he should take the advice of a quack doctor who prescribes a big dose of ipecac.