

Oregon City Enterprise

DATES TO REMEMBER.

Saturday, Oct. 31.—Teachers' Association meets at Needy at 10:30 a. m.
 Monday, Nov. 2.—Circuit court for November term convenes.
 Monday, Nov. 2.—Circuit court for Clackamas county convenes.
 Tuesday, November 3.—Presidential election in all states of the Union.
 November 13, 14 and 15.—Clackamas County Christian Endeavor convention will be held in Oregon City.
 Tuesday, Nov. 24.—Semi-annual election of officers for Willamette Falls camp, No. 148, Woodmen of the World.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

CHINESE SPLENDOR.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS BEFORE THE REIGNING POTENTATE.

A Formal Reception by the Emperor. Rich Necked Ceremony in the Midst of Rich Trappings—Magnificent Temples and Palaces in the Forbidden City.

After the present emperor ascended the throne of China his government yielded the point and agreed to receive the diplomatic corps in the same manner that they are received by the sovereigns of Europe. The first ceremony of the kind, which took place on March 5, 1891, was an event in Chinese history. The members of the several legations arrived at P'u Hua, or East Flower gate of the forbidden city, at 10 o'clock on that morning in sedan chairs, each escorted by two mounted officers of the Imperial guards. They were there met by the members of the Tsung li Yamen, who conducted them to the Shih Yang Kung, the temple of the great river god, when they were offered tea and sweetmeats. An hour later they were escorted to the Tzu Kuang Ko, or reception hall, a handsome building profusely decorated with gilded coverings and ornamented with gay colors. The hall is approached by eight marble steps, which lead to a broad marble terrace. Around this terrace is a balustrade supported by pillars of marble, pure white and beautifully engraved.

The emperor arrived about the same time in his chair, which was covered outside and in with yellow silk, the official button on top being gold instead of silver and the ends of the bearing poles being elaborately carved and capped with gilded dragons. The dean of the diplomatic corps, escorted by members of the foreign office, was conducted into the hall, the sides of the approach to the steps, the steps themselves and the terrace being crowded with eunuchs employed in the palace and civil and military officers whose rank did not entitle them to enter the presence of the emperor. Each member of the diplomatic corps was given a separate audience by the emperor, who was seated upon a marble throne. As they crossed the threshold they bowed, advanced three or four paces and bowed again, then advanced to a point between the two dragon pillars, where a third step and bow were made. There a foreign carpet covered the floor of the platform, which was about three feet high.

The ambassadors and ministers stepped about 12 feet from the emperor, where they made their speeches, which were translated by an interpreter into Chinese. They then advanced and handed letters of credence to Prince Ching, who had been standing on the left of the emperor. Taking the papers, he ascended the steps, approached the table in front of the emperor and laid them upon it, not kneeling until he had deposited them. The emperor replied to the speeches in the Manchoo dialect after the diplomatists had returned to their places between the dragon pillars, his remarks being translated into Chinese by Prince Ching, sentence by sentence. The exit from the hall was made by walking backward, with bows at three paces.

The sides of the audience hall were covered with inscriptions and rare paintings of enormous size. The ceiling was composed of wooden squares 1 1/2 feet in size, divided by heavy rafters, all gorgeously painted with the dragon figures. The supporting columns were of red lacquer, covered with figures of gold dragons.

On the right of the emperor stood Prince Po, on his left Prince Ko, and near him Prince Ching. The room was lined on either side by two rows of high officers of the Imperial guards and chamberlains, many being princes and dukes of the imperial family. No arms were visible except the swords worn by the emperor and the princes. The imperial escort, bearing long red lacquered spears, with silver points and a long tiger tail, could be seen just outside the doors. They presented a picturesque appearance. On either side of the emperor was a straight stem six feet high, supporting at the top what appeared to be painted imitations of peacock tails spread out, the feathers indicating rank in China.

Lengthy inscriptions in Manchoo were engraved upon a marble plinth back of the throne. Six immense incense bowls of old cloisonne, each guarded by an immense cloisonne dragon of great value, were placed around the platform, while from the ceiling were suspended eight cloisonne lamps made during the Tzu-Kuang dynasty. On the table in front of the emperor, which was covered with yellow satin, embroidered with figures of dragons, was placed the pipe of his majesty, a piece of carved jade and gold, the handle formed by the body and tail of a dragon, its mouth as the tobacco bowl.

Within the pink walls that surrounded the forbidden city are several temples and 40 or more palaces and other buildings which are occupied as residences by the emperor's immediate attendants and officers of the guard. They are all

of one story and of uniform architecture, differing only in dimensions. Their exteriors are painted that peculiar white which Europeans have never been able to imitate and roofed with tiles of imperial yellow. The P'u Hua, or East Flower gate, is reached from the Tartar city by passing over a marble bridge, handsomely decorated and bearing several tablets with inscriptions that are taken long life, prosperity, happiness and other blessings. Immediately before the gates are the western gardens, handsomely laid out in the highest taste and skill in landscape architecture, and surrounding a lake that covers several acres. The nearest temple is dedicated to the great river god, and there the emperor offers sacrifices to appease that disorderly joss, who is responsible for the floods which so frequently devastate the lowlands of northern China.—Chicago Record.

HORSE MEAT DEFENDED.

An Authority Claims Prejudice Prohibits Its General Use.

Everybody is aware that the horse is the cleanest of all domestic animals. It will not eat anything but good, healthy food, nor drink any but pure water. A horse would rather starve than swallow the rotten stuff often given to pigs and cattle. It is nothing but prejudice that prevents us from eating horseflesh.

A similar prejudice retarded the introduction of the potato 100 years ago. Today we could not get along without it. Yet the prejudice against potatoes can be explained. The people had been told that this American root caused fever and rendered the ground unfit for all other crops. The exception against horseflesh is not even founded upon any objection to its properties. It is solely due to the influence of the church. The clergy did everything possible to prevent the newly converted Saxons from returning to their heathenish practices and prohibited the use of horseflesh to stop the sacrifices to Odin and Thor. A long time passed before these sacrifices were altogether discontinued.

The nations of Europe have suffered enormous loss by this prohibition of horseflesh. Especially from the humanitarian point of view the results are most deplorable. Millions of people are forced to live on potatoes and similar food wanting in nutritive qualities, while millions of pounds of the very best meat are wasted. Horseflesh is the most nourishing of all meats, and its taste is hardly to be distinguished from that of beef. The flesh of a horse fed on oats has a small similar to gooseflesh. The fat is preferable to lard. Above all, it should be remembered that no flesh is so healthy as that of the horse. Trichinosis and similar diseases are unknown in horses. Tuberculosis, very common in cattle, is very rare in horses.—Frankfurter Zeitung.

From a Great Democrat.

A depreciation of the currency is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in 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 the rapid increase of currency, which, as it appears to make money abundant, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing.—Andrew Jackson, Eighth Annual Message.

Bryan's "Bimetallism."

Mr. Bryan still calls himself a "bimetallist," though he has never even attempted to answer the question: "In the history of this country has there ever been a time when gold and silver circulated upon equal terms as full legal tender money, with the mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both?" There never was such a time. Free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 has never, in any country, at any time, given a bimetallic currency. Mr. Bryan is a silver monometallist in fact, whatever he may think himself to be in theory.

Restore the Zero Freezing Point.

In the haste in which the Democrats at Chicago prepared their platform they forgot to include the plank declaring in favor of restoring the natural freezing point of zero. Mankind has suffered and shivered tremendously because of this inhuman standard of temperature adopted undoubtedly at the instigation of coal barons and quack doctors. Without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation let us proceed to lower the freezing point and to reform our climate in the interests of the masses.

"O to S"—Nothing to Ate.

Pat—How do you stand on the silver question, Mike?

Mike—Me? Sixteen to wan is moi platform.

Pat—"Tis, is it? Well, me laddybuck, if you and the long phiskered cranks 'vin I'm thinking that by next winter ivrybody's platform will be, "Nothing to ate."—Detroit Journal.

If a merchant marks up his prices and people refuse to buy, he still has his goods. If a workingman undertakes to mark up his wages and employers decline to pay, where is he? What intelligent wage earner can vote for the higher prices of cheaper money and trust to look to increase his wages proportionately?

There has been no time since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 when the depositors in savings banks could not get back as good money as they earned and put in. Do they want even to "chance it" on getting 51 cent or even 75 cent silver dollars?

The farmers complain because they cannot find markets for all their products. How would the doubling of prices under free silver enable the workingmen of the cities and factory towns to buy more than they do now?

A NAME.

At first a glimmer, wavering and pale, Pierced here and there a cloud's overarching veil,
 And then at length a great star, full and bright, Broke forth and cast its radiance on the night.—Catherine Young Glen in Century.

CHURCHES OF GRANADA.

They Are at Once Magnificent and Beggarly, Solemn and Gay.

It was in its churches that I thought Granada at once most magnificent and beggarly, most solemn and gay. I know nothing in France or Italy to compare with the effect of the cathedral when the sun steeped streets were left, the leather curtain was lifted and we were suddenly in darkness as of night, a great altar looming dimly in far shadows, vague, motionless figures prostrate before it. Their silent fervor in the strange, scented dusk gave a clew to the ecstasy of a Theresa, of an Ignatia. But it was well to turn back quickly into matter of fact daylight. To linger was to be reminded that mystery has its price, solemnity its tawdriness. In cathedral and capilla real if we ventured to look at the royal tombs at the grille—which even in Spain is without equal—at the retablos, with their wealth of ornament, one sacristan after another kept close at our heels, impudently expectant.

If in unknown little church our eyes grew accustomed to darkness, it was that they might be offended with Virgins gleaming in silks and jewels, with Christs clothed in petticoats. And if we did once visit the Cartuja it satisfied our curiosity where other show churches were concerned. The word Cartuja hung upon the lips of every visitor at the Hotel Roma. Foreigners wrestled hopelessly with it. Spaniards repeated it tenderly, as if in love with its gasping gutturals. We never sat down to a meal that some one did not urge us to the enjoyment of its wonders. At last in self defense we went. The Cartuja's architecture struck us as elaborate, its decoration as abandoned as the gush that had sent us to it. It had not even the amusing gaiety of Bohemia's rococo, but was pretentious and florid in a dull, vulgar way, more in keeping with gilded cafe or popular restaurant. But to this visit my record owes a place, since it was our one concession to the guide-book's commands. It pleased us better to forget the exaggerated, tortured flamboyance in the kindly twilight of churches the names of which we never troubled to ask.—Elizabeth R. Pennell in Century.

Where the Waiters Ask No Odds.

Common as the practice of tipping is becoming in this city, there must still be restaurants in which tips are neither given nor expected, and among these must be some, at least, of the beef and bean places in the neighborhood of Park row. I have not been so familiar with these places in recent years as I used to be years ago, before they had grown so large and when coffee and cakes furnished the chief staple of the food provided. In those days I am quite sure that nobody ever thought of tipping the waiters, and I believe that the same practice prevails in them now. It might be that a waiter would take a tip from some old customer with whom he was on friendly terms, but I doubt if he would take one from a casual guest. I think if such a guest should put a tip on the table the waiter would wipe it off on the floor with the cloth with which he swabs the table.

The beef and bean places are refreshing, not only in the food they furnish, but in the spirit of self-reliant independence that pervades them.—Cor. New York Sun.

Charging a Bear With Bayonets.

Russian soldiers in Siberia are not only encouraged to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are actually led out in squads to take part in the hunt. On a recent occasion a local police inspector joined in the hunt and got two of the soldier beaters to act as his bodyguard. When the bear came merrily romping toward him over the snow, the inspector got flurried, missed both barrels, flung down his gun and buried his head in the snow, seeking to burrow out of sight. The bear came on in a great fury. Two of the soldiers waited till he came to close quarters and turned him back with a volley. They then charged with fixed bayonets and finished him off in true military style. They have been rewarded for their presence of mind in saving the life of the guardian of the peace by having their photographs hung in their headquarters and being each presented with one rouble.—London Globe.

Who Steals the Bibles?

Although nearly all the passenger cars running out of Chicago have little overhead racks marked "Read and Return," few of these racks contain Bibles, as they used to. The explanation is that the American Bible society discontinued furnishing them, believing that they could employ their money in fields in which it would be more appreciated. The suggestion has been made that the Bibles be attached to the car with chains, as city directories are in drug stores and hotels, but the idea of chaining down a Bible is so incongruous that it has met with little favor.—Chicago Tribune.

Why?

"Why does that Blodgett girl wear such a thick veil?"
 "She thinks it increases her beauty."
 "Then why doesn't she get behind a screen door?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I learn several great truths—as that it is impossible to see into the ways of futurity; that punishment always attends the villain; that love is the fond smith of the human breast.—Goldsmith.

It is said that the first English duke was Edward the Black Prince, who, by his father, Edward III, was created Duke of Cornwall in 1337.

Best and Cheapest Insurance.

Save money on your insurance by calling on E. E. Martin, who represents the only Mutual doing business in Oregon City. You cannot afford to keep on throwing your money into policies and pay from 3 to 5 years premiums in advance and then have the company fail. The Oregon Fire Relief association will stand the closest investigation.

E. E. MARTIN, Agt.
 Commercial Bank Block.

Cures Croup.

"My three children are all subject to croup; I telegraphed to San Francisco, got a half a dozen bottles of S. B. Cough Cure. It is a perfect remedy. God bless you for it. Yours, etc., J. H. CROZIER, Grants Pass, Or." For sale by C. G. Huntley, druggist.

Books Cheap.

Everything required in the school room, books, slates, tablets, sponges, ink, pens, pencils, etc. at Daniel Williams, corner Seventh and Center streets. Full stock of nuts, candies, notions etc., fresh and of good quality. Sold at reasonable prices.

Houses Made Bright.

Murrow, the painter, has removed his shop to Seventh street, near the depot where orders can be left for painting, paper-hanging and calceining. Prices to suit the times and all work honestly and efficiently done.

New Undertaking Room.

County Coroner, W. N. Godfrey has opened an undertaking room on Main street near Tenth street, where he will keep in stock a full line of coffins, caskets and burial robes. His prices will be found reasonable.

Undertaker and Embalmer.

R. L. Holman undertaker and embalmer. Graduate of Embalming college. Full stock of caskets and coffins at prices to suit. Undertaking parlor in Wineland block opposite courthouse.

For Sale.

Thoroughbred Poland China pigs and thoroughbred Cuttawold bucks and ewes Also a fine thoroughbred short horn bull 4 years old and in fine condition. Inquire of J. M. Tracy, Logan, Clackamas county, Oregon.

Spring Wagon Wanted.

A second-hand spring wagon wanted, cash or trade. Address "Wagon" care of the ENTERPRISE, giving price and descriptive of vehicle.

Sunday Time Table.

Until further notice the steamer Altona will leave Oregon City at 10:30 a. m., 2 and 5:30; leave Portland 9 and 11:45 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Round trip 25 cents.

Sixteen to One

That you can't get a better shave in the city or a neater hair cut than you can at Rogers'. 15 cents a shave, Sundays and the holidays included.

For Sale.

Four A 1 fresh milk cows, part Jersey. Enquire of J. M. Tracy, Logan, Clackamas county, Oregon.

Wanted.

75 Wood choppers at Battorf Bros.' wood camp, Oregon City.

Consumption AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,
 T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.
 P. S.—The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CENTS.
 GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1895.
 Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Gentlemen—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three more already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
 ABSEY, CARR & CO.
 For sale by C. G. Huntley.

RIPANS TABULES

are good for headache, heartburn, sour stomach, belching biliousness, torpid liver, drowsiness, lassitude, foul taste in the mouth, bad breath, constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia.

The formula by which they are made is in use in the greatest hospitals in the world and is prescribed daily by nine doctors out of ten. Three times in five when a physician is called he will write a prescription the items in which will almost exactly correspond with those of the Ripans Tabules formula.

Your druggist can supply Ripans Tabules in little vials for 15 cents or in a box containing six of these vials for 50 cents. If he will not get them for you, address, with the price,

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

POPULAR SCIENCE

News Nature, Invention, Botany, Electricity, Chemistry, Medicine, Hygiene, Health.

Formerly BOSTON JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Contains a large number of Short, Easy, Practical, Interesting and Popular Scientific articles, that can be appreciated and enjoyed by any intelligent reader, even though he knew little or nothing of Science.

Profusely Illustrated and Free from Technicalities.

Newdealers, 10 cents. \$1.00 per year. Mention this paper for a sample copy.

Largest Circulation of any Scientific Paper in the World

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY BENJ. LILLARD, New York.



The Queen of Fashion

THE FASHION PAPER OF THE DAY. Superb, Strictly Up-to-Date Designs, Illustrations and Fashion Notes.

Reliable, Bright and Clean. A year's subscription for Only 50 Cents,

including, free, your choice of any one of the Celebrated McCall Bazar Patterns, and all patterns to subscribers

Only 10 or 15 Cents. Send a 2-cent stamp for a sample copy to THE McCALL COMPANY, 46 East 14th St., New York

Webster's International Dictionary

The One Great Standard Authority. So writes Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court. Send a Postal for Specimen Pages, etc.



THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY BECAUSE It is easy to find the word wanted. It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation. It is easy to trace the growth of a word. It is easy to learn what a word means.

The Chicago Times Herald says: "Webster's International Dictionary is the present work of authority on everything pertaining to the English language. It is the only dictionary that is up-to-date, and contains more than 100,000 words. It is the only dictionary that is so complete and so accurate as to be a standard authority on the English language." G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

New York Tribune.

Leader of the Republican Party.

1896.

Are You Willing to Listen to a Suggestion?

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S broad columns and large print make it the easiest paper in the country to read, either on the cars or at home.

Henry Romeike, proprietor of the largest Newspaper Clipping Agency in the world, testifies in a published card, that his clippings for over 4,000 clients shows that THE TRIBUNE contains, "day by day and week by week, for more original matter than any daily newspaper in New York City." He proves the fact by figures. THE WEEKLY ranks the same. Business men find the market report of THE TRIBUNE absolutely without an equal. THE TRIBUNE is the only newspaper in New York City whose reporters actually visit all the different markets in person.

THE TRIBUNE now prints the best and freshest humorous pictures of the day from the comic press of two continents, and supplies plenty of other entertainment.

By its special telegrams and correspondence, its able editorials and high literary character, THE TRIBUNE maintains a splendid position in the regard of Republicans and lovers of music, art, and good books.

THE TRIBUNE'S society news is known everywhere for excellence. Its fashions have always been of special value, and changes of style are, as a rule, foretold in THE TRIBUNE sooner than in other newspapers.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE is recognized, officially, as the leading newspaper of the Republican party.

As for Farming and Labor, THE TRIBUNE has for 50 years demanded, and yet demands that very possible dollar's worth of food and commodities, consumed by the American people, shall be produced by the American people. For this cause THE TRIBUNE labors in its various additions 365 days in every year.

A man is judged by the newspaper he takes. He who reads THE TRIBUNE is wide awake, progressive, respectable and capable, worthy of the confidence of business and social friends. If you are a young man you will live in a rut all your life (except by catering to that which is base) if you feed your mind upon newspapers, full of scandal, vulgarity and inanity. Think for a moment of the people who read newspaper of that class. On the other hand, THE TRIBUNE has probably the largest clientele of the very people who can help to improve a young man's position, of any newspaper in the United States. Associate yourself with them.

Mr. Horr continues to write for THE TRIBUNE.

Sample copies free. DAILY, \$10 a year. SUNDAY separately, \$2. SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2. WEEKLY, \$1. TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1896, 50 cents.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

THE INDEPENDENT.

NEW YORK.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Undenominational, unbiased and impartial. A paper for clergyman, scholars, teachers, business men and families. It discusses every topic of the day—religious, theological, political, literary, social, artistic and scientific. Its contributed articles are by the most eminent writers of the English language.

It employs specialities and distinguished writers as editors of its TWENTY-ONE DEPARTMENTS.

A paper particularly fitted for lawyers, doctors, clergymen, those engaged in business, young people of both sexes—men and women who read and think for themselves.

A paper especially valuable for those interested in FINE ARTS, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

A paper giving valuable information upon FINANCE, LIFE INSURANCE, COMMERCE.

A paper for SUNDAY SCHOOLWORKERS, those who have a FARM, GARDEN or HOUSE PLANTS. A paper for the family, old and young.

IMPORTANT.

THE INDEPENDENT announces to its subscribers, and to any who may become so that it is prepared to furnish any papers and magazines published in this country, England, France and Germany, at a very large reduction from publishers' rates. This opportunity is open only to subscribers of THE INDEPENDENT. Upon receiving list of papers or magazines from individuals or reading rooms an estimate will be given by return mail.

Its yearly subscription is \$3.00, or at that rate for any part of a year. Clubs of five, \$2.00 each.

TRIAL TRIP ONE MONTH, 25 CENTS.

Specimen Copies Free.

THE INDEPENDENT.

P. O. Box 2787, 130 Fulton Street, New York.