

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1866

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Prompt attention to hauling to any part of Oregon City.
Moving attended to promptly and carefully.

Special rates given on hauling to and from Gladstone and Park-place.

This Girl...



Has dozens of beaux, the reason whereof we will tell: It is not because of her beautiful clothes—but she has learned how to cook on our stoves. Never buy a stove before you inspect our line—we sell warranted 6 hole steel ranges for \$30.

Bellomy & Busch,
The Housefurnishers.
Opposite Court House.

There's a String to it



We have a string to each shoe, of course. You have a string to your money, for, if the shoe doesn't suit you can return it and have your money back. We put a string to this for we guarantee our shoes to be the best and they are the best. Our line is sure to please you.

Krause Bros....

..A PANTS CHANCE..

If the trousers to your suit have lost shape, or have worn out, this is your opportunity to piece out before buying your spring suit. Here are four lots, and, truly better values never were offered. You'll find them better than you expect. They are going for

ABOUT HALF

Regular \$2.50 trousers... **\$1.50**
Regular \$3.50 trousers... **\$2.00**
Regular \$5.00 trousers... **\$3.50**
Regular \$6.00 trousers... **\$4.00**

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere

Rosenblatt's
KLONDIKE CLOTHING
First and Taylor Streets.
Economy's Road Leads You Here.

THE FIRST OF THE YEAR

Will be a desirable time to enter the

Capital Business College

New classes will be commenced after the holiday vacation. For catalogue, address

W. I. STALEY, Salem, Oregon.

SOMETHING NEW

A SPRING-TOOTH HARROW ON WHEELS.
The driver rides instead of walking.

New Stock of
Canton Clipper Plows
Genuine Chilled Plows
Harrow and Cultivators

Agents for the celebrated Simonds Cross cut Saws.
Also a full line of **HARDWARE,**
Stoves, Granite ware, Tin and Copper ware, Wagon woods, Etc.
Plumbing and general jobbing a specialty.

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Get our Prices on Job Printing.

SPAIN DISAVOWS Rumor That General Lee Has Been Officially Recalled.

**Cannon Aks \$50,000,000 for Defense
—Warships Not to be Purchased
From Bargain Counters.**

WASHINGTON, March 7.—There were no less than five important events today having a bearing more or less direct on the troubled relations between the United States and Spain, viz: The introduction in congress by Cannon of a resolution carrying \$50,000,000 for the public defense; the Spanish government of its intimated objection to the continuance in office of Consul-General Lee; the order of the cruiser Montgomery to proceed to Havana in place of the Fern; the passage through the house of the bill increasing the artillery arm of the army by two regiments, and the institution of negotiations looking to the purchase of warships for our navy. Cannon's resolution probably led all other topics in interest, particularly when it became known that it was the result of a conference between the author, the president, Senator Hale and other leading spirits in congress.

As for General Lee's interests, the news of the satisfactory ending of the incident through the withdrawal of the suggestion by Spain, was expected as soon as it was noted that a loophole had been left open through the failure to make complaint in anything like official shape. Some fear is expressed that the consul-general will not find his post very congenial, now that he knows that he is an unwelcome guest in Havana, but the administration is relying upon his devotion to the welfare of the Americans in Cuba and American interests generally to submit his own personal wishes to restraint, and remain at his post.

Late in the afternoon Senator du Bose, the Spanish charge d'affaires, received a telegram from Madrid from Senor Gullon, saying:

"You can disavow the rumor that any official application has been made for the recall of General Lee."

This confirmed Mr. du Bose's statement that a misapprehension had occurred, and that some intimation concerning General Lee had been construed into a request or demand for his recall, which Mr. du Bose says with positiveness was never intended.

As there has been no explanation so far of the purpose which promoted the introduction of Cannon's resolution, it may be said that money is wanted primarily as an emergency fund. It is said by officials who have disposition of this treasure, that it by no means follows that because congress places such a sum of money in control of the president that he will feel bound to spend all of it.

Those who look for a wholesale purchase of warships from the bargain counters of European builders are likely to be disappointed. The navy department at present is inclined to make but one purchase of this kind at first, at least, in the shape of a substantial ironclad. It does desire to get possession of several of the larger class of torpedo-destroyers, such as the Sekul, of the Russian navy, vessels of 2000 tons, able to keep the sea in bad weather, a weak point with our own boats, and capable of enormous speed such as 32 knots. But such craft are not for sale at all times. They are built to order generally, and could not be procured in this manner in less than six months from the date of contract, even in Europe, unless special prices were paid.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(Later)—The Cannon bill passed the house by a unanimous vote.

Objectionable Law Declared Invalid.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Justice Harlan today delivered an opinion in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case. He held the Nebraska law to be contrary to the 14th amendment in that it authorized the taking of property without due process by law and was therefore invalid. Hence the railroad won.

Justice Harlan's opinion affirmed the opinion of the circuit court of appeals of the eighth circuit, which was against the maximum freight rates law and favorable to the railroads.

This case was intited to test the validity of the law passed by the Nebraska legislature in 1893, prescribing the maximum rates for transportation of freights by railroads within the state. The decision sustains the contention of the railroad companies and holds against the validity of the law. The opinion was based largely upon the charge of unreasonableness. Justice Brewer made a computation showing that the reduction effected in the freight rates amounted on an average to 20 3/4 per cent, which he held was too great a change.

The case has been twice argued in the supreme court, Hon. W. J. Bryan appearing as one of the counsel for the state at the last hearing.

Stole His Rocks But Not His Sand.

SEATTLE, March 5.—An extraordinary hold-up occurred here this afternoon on one of the principal streets. Theodore Fordham stopped John Fletcher and J. C. Williams, and held them at the point of a pistol until policemen arrived and took them into custody. Fordham claims that the two men buncoed him out of about \$200 the other day. He says that a third man is implicated, and that he will get him, too. The unusual affair created quite a sensation.

Nicaragua Canal to be Built.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Tribune says: A syndicate to take the concessions granted the Maritime Company by the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the

construction of the canal is in progress of organization by E. F. Cramin, of this city, who is now in New York negotiating the contracts. T. E. Cooley, who has been associated with Mr. Cramin in the enterprise, is also in New York, gathering material for the specifications, which will be within the next 10 days presented to contractors for bids on the different sections of the work.

The new syndicate for the construction of the Nicaragua canal will soon know within a few million dollars just how much it is going to cost, finished and ready for the passage of the first ship. A rough estimate from the data at hand on the return of Mr. Cramin and Mr. Cooley from their trip over the canal a few weeks ago, placed the cost within \$75,000,000. Mr. Cooley was of the opinion that as further data was collected regarding the nature of the excavation over a part of the route, the cost might be cut down to \$65,000,000. This is far inside the estimates which have been presented to congress in the appeals of the Maritime Company for government aid.

Another Hyde.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Adrian Lee Braun, a convict in Sing Sing, murdered his wife who was paying him a visit at the prison this afternoon. Braun is a German, 35 years old, and a cigar-maker. He was sentenced August 13 of last year to serve a two year's sentence for assault in the second degree, and was received at Sing Sing September 12. He was convicted of having beaten his wife. Notwithstanding this, Mrs. Braun forgave him and expressed sorrow because of his imprisonment. After conversing with her 30 minutes today, Braun suddenly drew a knife and plunged it into his wife's neck. She died almost instantly. Braun was disarmed and locked up. He refused to talk of his crime.

NATIONAL PATRIOTISM.

Resolutions in the Interest of The Blue and the Gray.

HEADQUARTERS GEN'L BURNSIDE POST,
No. 28 OAKES, N. D. JANUARY 19, 1898.

At the regular meeting of the General Burnside Post, No. 28, G. A. R. Department of North Dakota, the 19th day of January 1898, the following resolutions were introduced by Comrade E. R. Kennedy of Ludden.

Resolved: First, that we ask as a patriotic measure that the government of the United States invite all soldiers of the War of the Rebellion, both Union and Confederate, to Washington, as guests of the Union for one week, beginning the first of July 1900.

Second, that on the fourth Independence Day of that year, the President, his Cabinet, and the surviving generals of both armies, review the Grand old Armies, as they march down Pennsylvania avenue, each army dressed as near as convenient, in their former colored uniforms, but all under "Old Glory" the flag of our union.

Third, that we urge all G. A. R. Posts and all patriotic citizens to help carry this into effect.

Fourth, that Congress be petitioned and urged by patriotic influences, to appropriate the money necessary to defray all expenses.

The motion being seconded by Comrade J. B. Root was unanimously adopted and a committee was appointed to procure the resolutions printed and circulated.

H. V. HICKS, E. G. BALDWIN,
Adjutant, Post Commander.

Responsibility of American Citizenship.

Wise and best of all the marks of a true patriot is the possession and the practice of an intelligent interest in the public affairs of his country. Hopeless in the face of the overwhelming majorities of selfish and self-seeking masses of men, blindly following a leader to whom they hand over the exercise of what is supposed to be their will as expressed by votes, too many men of influence and character have withdrawn themselves from all concern in the administration of government. And it is the attitude of cowardice and immorality, conspicuous instances of failure in the attempt to bring about a better condition of political management are no doubt most discouraging; but ultimate and not immediate success is the wise expectation of thoughtful men. And, meanwhile, no forlorn hope was ever led by the kind of man who loses heart in the face or in the fear of failure. And more than that, personal duty is not measured by his rule. A man owes to his country even his life, if the sacrifice is demanded; and he owes the service of his time, his intelligence, his interest, his participation in high public affairs—"Patriotism: Its Defects, Its Dangers and Its Duties," the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, in North American Review for March.

The Coming Woman.

Who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from lame back and Weak Kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and Nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50c. per bottle. For sale by Charman & Co.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fail to cure. 25c.

REQUEST REFUSED

President McKinley Will Not Recall Consul General Lee.

Accused of Bearing Ill-Will Toward Spain—Opinions of Senators Morgan, Cullom and Grosvenor.

MADRID, March 5.—Senor Gullon, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, recently intimated to United States Minister Woodford that the Spanish government desired the recall of Consul-General Lee, and that the American warships which have been designated to carry supplies to the relief of the sufferers in Cuba should be replaced by merchant vessels, in order to deprive the assistance sent to the reconcentrados of an official character.

Minister Woodford cabled the request to Washington, which replied refusing to recall General Lee in the present circumstances or to countermand the orders for the dispatch of the war vessels, making the representation that the war vessels, are not fighting ships.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Spanish situation developed two new phases today, when it became known that the Spanish government had formally requested the recall of Consul-General Lee at Havana, with which request the United States had courteously but firmly refused to comply; also that the Spanish government had suggested the impropriety of sending relief supplies to the Cuban reconcentrados on the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville, to which suggestion the United States had given a like answer in the negative.

The first intimation of these steps came in a brief and explicit cablegram from Madrid. Prior to its receipt, however, the authorities here had been fully conversant with the facts, although no intimation had been allowed to get to the public on either subject.

The disclosures from Madrid left no further ground for reticence in Washington, and after a conference at the White House between the president, Assistant Secretary Day, of the state department, and Secretary Long, of the navy department, the following authorized statement was handed to the Associated Press by Judge Day, comprising everything that was to be said by the administration on the subject:

"The President will not consider the recall of General Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the President's entire satisfaction.

"As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people, all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment from Key West by one of the naval vessels, which ever may be best adapted for the purpose, to Matanzas and Sagua."

The ground on which General Lee's recall was asked was not officially disclosed. It is known however, that the Spanish government has chafed for some time over General Lee's presence in Havana, although this has never taken the form of a definite protest prior to the present time. It began to assume a more serious aspect shortly after the arrival of the Maine at Havana. At that time, General Lee escorted Captain Sigbee on his round of official calls. These were made with due formality, but the Spanish officials took offense when the calls were restricted to General Blanco, Admiral Manterola and the representatives of the military arm of Spain's service, and did not include Premier Galvez and his associates of the autonomist cabinet, who represent the new civil regime which Spain is seeking to enforce. The matter came to the attention of Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, and although there was no protest, the situation doubtless reached the state department, as suitable amends were made by Captain Sigbee calling on Dr. Congosto, the civil secretary-general of Cuba, Premier Galvez and his associates.

There are circumstances which clearly disclose the grounds for the recall, although it is not known that Spain has made any exact specification of complaint. Since the Maine disaster, a report has been circulated that General Lee was of the personal opinion that the explosion was due to external cause. No official report of this character was ever sent to Washington so far as known, but the mere circulation of the report in Madrid, attributing such views to General Lee, has been the source of much feeling in Spanish official circles.

The press dispatches from Madrid also disclose that General Lee is held accountable at the Spanish capital for the project, for the purchase of Cuba by the United States from Spain, as well as for a general sentiment of sympathy toward the insurgents. The suggestion of the Imparcial, the government organ, that the next session of the cortes will consider the case of General Lee shows the strong influences which induced the Sagasta administration to ask his recall.

In this connection, the fact is noted that Senor Dupuy de Lome is due in Spain at this time. His enforced retirement on a demand by the United States is felt to have awakened a counter-sentiment in Madrid which finds expression against Consul-General Lee. There is little doubt, also, that such advice as Senor de Lome would give to the government or to the press and public in Madrid would not be conducive toward the retention of General Lee.

MADRID, March 6.—For several days the newspapers have been violently attacking Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, The Imparcial, after remarking that an American newspaper has insinuated that General Lee

(Continued on Page Six)