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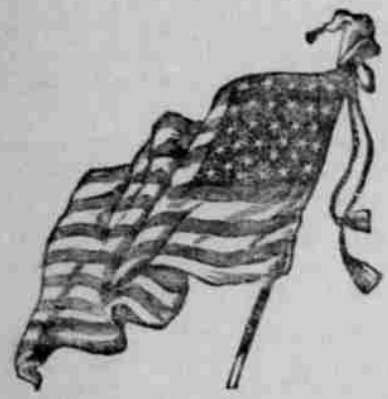
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The way to build up Oregon City is to give Oregon City People your Patronage.



MANY a home in the Northwest is relieved now that the transports have arrived at Manila.

The national bankruptcy bill is now a law. It includes both the voluntary and involuntary features.

WHILE the assessor got his graft they say "there are others" and more Populists flies are buzzing around that same molasses jug.

We can not approve of the action of the county court in allowing the bill of Assessor Stout after he had practically refused this money, saying in substance that he had received sufficient compensation for the service rendered.

THE Justice failed to hold the parties arrested for complicity in the tally sheet case at Salem over the judgeship. It is intimated that this is a whitewashing affair and that the grand jury may look into the matter.

THE Ladrones captured by the Charleston are of very little importance except as a coaling station. The Pelew and Caroline will probably suffer the same fate. These islands all occupy the same corner of the Pacific, and are on the way to Manila.

CEVERA's treatment of Hobson and his gallant dash for escape stamp him as a man of more than ordinary clay. If he were an American the whole country would ring with his praise. He is an honor to the daring list of naval heroes of the world. While belonging to the same nation, he will never be classed with Weyler.

ACCORDING to the best reports obtainable nothing like what was anticipated has been found in the Klondike. A few very rich mines are there but no new ones discovered during the past winter. If these reports are verified when the first vessels come out, there will be suffering in the country next winter as the prospectors will be out of work as well as out of food.

SHAFTER's consideration for the non-combatants in the doomed city is that of the chivalric soldier. The spirit of his messages to Toral transcend the mere formality of notice of bombardment. One loses all regret that the Fourth was not made the occasion for the triumphal entry. How can an American commander better observe Independence day than by showing mercy to the helpless and generously to a prostrate foe.—Oregonian.

POP'S SALARY GRAB.

The expected has happened. The Populists have come out in their true light. The Republicans told you so. The bootlers are after their graft.

One of the last things done by the outgoing county court was to allow a bill for \$540 to Assessor Stout for back pay. The Populists during the campaign made a great cry about the money saved the county by paying deputies out of the salary of the office. That all the salaries were too high and that the assessor should work for a less salary than the law allowed. They wanted a referendum vote on a scale of salaries adopted at their convention which was to be referred, after passage by the legislature, to the school election for ratification and they had more rot of the same kind to catch votes.

The salary they thought best suited to assessor was something like \$2.70 a day and the assessor was evidently of the same opinion as his bills per diem were for about that figure.

This was while the initiative was being cultivated, while the voter was being persuaded and before the referendum had passed on the graft. We also believe that we heard out through the country precincts the cry that "we agreed to cut down the salary of the county officials and our men are keeping their promise."

Later when the ballots had been counted and there was a shortage of the salary graft ballots it became necessary to recoup. The people had rejected the assessor and there was not to be two years more at the public crib. In fact the assessor was tired of being a reformer and a cutter of rates and that \$540 loomed up like a new moon. He said to that same \$540 "come to my jeans" and it came.

There is nothing like having the last referendum in the referendum business. In the light of these things it is well for the Herald and Courier to fill their columns with bond and war tax editorials.

The editorial in the Enterprise of May 27th, reflecting on W. S. U'Ren, and stating in effect by quoting from an affidavit of Mrs. Lewelling's that he had admitted and confessed the truth of grave charges against his integrity as a man and public officer, was written and published by the campaign editor without the knowledge or consent of the proprietor of the Enterprise. It was the intention of the Enterprise only to comment on charges made by Mrs. Lewelling and J. E. Stevens, and if a different impression has been given, the Enterprise wishes to correct the same in justice to Mr. U'Ren. While we differ from Mr. U'Ren in politics, we shall endeavor to do him justice in all matters. Mr. U'Ren has located in our city for the purpose of practicing law. The proprietor of the Enterprise as a brother attorney has nothing but the best wishes for his success and believes that he will get his share of business with the rest of us.

THE battlefield is a great leveler of rank. Much has been said about the rich and influential getting easy berths out of danger. But when we read the account of Roosevelt's Rough Riders we must recognize that these men, dades of New York, met the stern realities of war equal to any class of men that ever faced an enemy. This class of men, notably Fish, rich and surrounded by every luxury, go into the army and share all its hardships, perform every duty, even menial labor, for what? That the flag may still float and look larger, brighter, richer to us on the glorious Fourth. A Fourth that has been celebrated as no other Fourth by the present generation. With such examples we hope we shall hear less about this "class distinction."

"We hear a good deal about the suffering of the non-combatants in Santiago. And siege as history tells us, has its horrors. But keener suffering and more poignant misery is that of which we do not hear—the thirst and pain of hundreds of our wounded lying out in the blazing tropic sun or drenched with the falling rain. The agonies of the battlefield after the day is done have made men sick of war who stood the carnage without flinching. The seamy side of war is not all with the vanquished."—Oregonian.

A week ago a populist paper said: "Joe Leiter has gained \$5,000,000, within the last few months; who has paid it?" Within the last few days Joe Leiter has lost everything he gained and probably \$3,000,000 besides; who got it?—Astorian.

LATE WAR NEWS

The Rough Riders Get a Taste of Battle.

SANTIAGO WILL SOON BE OURS

General Shafter is at the Gates of the City, and Will Bombard and Take It at His Pleasure.

AT GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, Friday, July 1, 6 P. M., via Kingston, July 2, 11:30 P. M.—General Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire. With desperate courage and mad dash of the veterans, it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and his force is driving the enemy into the streets of the city. The victory was won at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the losses at this writing, but it is believed they approximate 500.

The Spanish loss must have been heavy. The Spaniards opposing General Lawton's division, lost in killed and wounded, or prisoners, 2,000 men, and the loss on the center and left must have been double that number. Most of our troops took possession during the night, although General Bates' reserves did not come up till morning. General Lawton's division, on the extreme right, supported by Captain Capron's battery; General Kent's division, on the left, supported by Grimes' battery planted on the hill, formed a line which stretched across the whole width of the basin in which Santiago lies, a distance of fully five miles. Immediately in front of Lawton lay Caney, surrounded by block-houses and entrenchments, and against this position were the opposition's efforts directed.

The Americans had the advantage of the sun in the morning, which shone in the enemy's face. The engagement opened when the fleet, lying outside the entrance to the harbor, began dropping shells into the Spanish earthworks.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock Captain Grimes opened with his battery on the heights to the right of the main redoubt, situated on the center of the Spanish line of entrenchments, directly before the city. The Spanish reply was immediate and wonderfully accurate. The second or third of their shells broke over one of Captain Grimes' guns, killing two men and wounding four. Both Spanish and American batteries used grape. The next Spanish shell burst just beyond the battery and riddled the sugar house behind which Colonel Wood's rough riders were waiting for a forward movement. It was from this elevation that the English, German and Japanese military attaches viewed the engagement.

Captain Grimes shells set for a range of 2800 yards, slightly over-shot the mark. It was difficult to locate the Spanish guns as they used smokeless powder and in this our first artillery duel had the worst of it. Up to this time there has been no infantry fire except on the extreme right where the Spaniards were being hard pressed by General Chaffee and General Lawton.

About 8:30 o'clock the balloon was sent up in front of the cavalry division. This drew the first volley from the Spanish entrenchments. Though volley followed volley, the daring officer made his reconnaissance and got down safely, having obtained complete details of the disposition of the enemy.

The advance of the cavalry and General Kent's division immediately began along the line of the main road to Santiago. It was about two hours later before our advance began breaking through the covering of the Spanish trenches. They met with a hail from the Mauser rifles which temporarily stayed the forward movement. The Spaniards had their range so close that the opposing lines could see the whites of each others eyes. Captain Grimes then reopened with his battery and in the second duel with the Spanish artillery, did much better execution, planting shell after shell in the first main redoubts and silencing two Spanish guns. The Spanish gunners then turned their attention to our infantry and began dropping shells into the advance guard.

A few minutes after Clark's brigade and the right of Kent's division made a gallant charge to the north of the extreme left of the Spanish line and took possession of a hacienda in the shelter of an orange grove. This marked the beginning of a magnificent charge through the first line of entrenchments. The cavalry division and General Hawkins' brigade charged up the slope against a storm of death. It was in this awful charge that our men were so badly cut up and they started on a double quick, but no troops could face such a terrible fire without annihilation. Our men staggered, throwing themselves on the ground. Again they started, again they prostrated themselves but out and up they went until, with a cheer, they sprang over the trenches dividing the sides of the hill checkered with their fallen comrades. There was hand to hand fighting here, in which an officer of the Twenty-fourth was mached, but the Spaniards could not resist the onset of our troops and they scrambled out of the trenches and broke over the line of a knoll on which they were situated. Hundreds of the enemy lay dead or

wounded in the trenches. The main redoubt was then carried with a rush, and two remaining batteries were then ordered up, and with a rattle and clash Captain Bates' battery went tearing up the road, cumbered as it was with a stream of wounded going to the rear.

The battery got in position to the right of the main Spanish redoubt at 3 o'clock, and at 3:30 Captain Bates sent the first shell whizzing down the line of the entrenchments of the enemy. The American advance line remained behind the crest of the hill, until Captain Bates had driven terror into the already beaten and discouraged enemy. At this time our fleet was also at work. Shortly before this dispatch was written our line again moved forward, and the Spanish began to retreat into the town. The retreat soon became a rout, and at 5 o'clock an officer, just from the front, said that the enemy was hopelessly beaten.

Shafter's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The war department has received the following from General Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"We have had an engagement today, which lasted from 8 a. m. until sundown. We have carried their outworks, and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning the troops will be entrenched, and a considerable augmentation of forces will be there—General Lawton's division and General Bates' brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished. At 4 p. m. we were well in line, and will be in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many were killed. (signed) Shafter"

A General Assault.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago, July 1.—A general assault on Santiago, by the land and sea forces of the United States, began at dawn this morning. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

American Success.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO Bay, July 1 (evening)—The fighting continued until dark. Our forces carried the enemy's outer works and have occupied them this evening. The battle will probably be resumed at daylight. The American loss is heavy. Some estimates place it at 500 killed and wounded.

Secretary Alger received the following dispatch from Shafter, dated 9:45 this morning.

"Camp at Seville, Cuba—Action now going on, but firing light and desultory; began on right near Caney, Lawton's division. He will move on the north-east part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you fully advised of progress."

Secretary Alger expressed confidence in our forces, which are well armed and in a position to give a good account of themselves. Shafter has his artillery well placed.

Superior American Gunnery.

SIBONEY, July 2, 2 p. m., via Playa del Este, and Guantanamo—The bombardment of the forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor was resumed early in the morning and lasted over an hour; the east corner of Morro castle was knocked to pieces and the flag was shot down. The shore batteries to the west of the entrance and to the east of Morro castle were also damaged. The return fire was light, except from Cayo Smith, inside the harbor. No damage was done to the ships. The batteries fired at the ships as they retired.

For Young Men and Young Women.

There is nothing that will arouse the ire of a young man or woman so quick as to have inferior laundry work put off on them. They may dress ever so well, but if their shirt front or shirt waist is messy their neat appearance is spoiled. The Troy laundry makes a specialty of ladies' and gentlemen's fine work. There can be no better work than is done at the Troy. Leave your orders at Johnson's barber shop.

Hawaii is Now Ours.

The senate has passed the house resolution annexing Hawaii by a vote of 42 to 21. The resolution will probably be signed by the president at once. Morrill was the only Republican voting against the resolution although several were paired on the question. The annexation of the islands will be very welcome to this coast outside of some of the sugar trust and tropical fruit interests of California. The annexation will result in boom days for Hawaii. A great influx of Americans will take place and the islands will receive great benefit from becoming a part of the United States.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon City Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the company, in Oregon City, on Saturday, July 9, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day for the purpose of electing directors of the corporation to serve for the ensuing year and transacting such business as may properly come before the stockholders' meeting.

C. G. JACOBS,
 6-3-7-1 Secretary,
 Oregon City, June 1, 1898.

Threshing Machine for Sale.

A ten horse traction engine and separator for sale. This property is in good order and will be sold cheap.

W. H. BOSNEY, Redland, Oregon.

Acker's English Remedy will stop a Cough at any time, and will cure the worst cold in twelve hours, or money refunded. 25c. and 50c.

Highest cash price paid for second hand household goods at Bellomy & Busch.

Hood's Sarsaparilla only 64 cents at Charman's, the Cut Rate Druggists.

Hungry Hair

is the beginning of

Baldness.

Protracted hunger means starvation, and starvation means death. When the scalp is starved the hair dies at the roots. What's the matter with your hair? It gets dry, harsh, brittle, dull of color, the ends split. You wash it and brush it, but it still comes out. It's hungry! If washing and brushing would stop starvation, then all the expense of a horse's keep would be a sponge and a currycomb. Hunger needs bread, not a bath. That is why

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prevents Baldness.

It supplies the requisite nourishment for the hair, and the hair grows. It restores the tone of the scalp and so induces the secretions of the follicles that the coloring matter is renewed and fading hair regains its natural color, dandruff disappears, and the hair becomes thick and glossy. Men and women whose abundant hair is the envy and admiration of friends, admit that they owe it to Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Last winter I discovered a bald spot on my head as large as a silver dollar. A few applications of Ayer's Hair Vigor started a healthy growth of hair, and in a short time the disappearance of the bald spot was a subject of wonderment to my friends and pleasure to myself."
A. M. ALLEN, No. 3116 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Hair Vigor for a great many years and know of nothing equal to it as a hair dressing and restorer. It has given satisfaction among my customers who speak highly in its praise."
A. E. FIELDS, Barber, No. 45 Princess St., Kingston, O.

"I am sixty-nine years old and have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for fifteen years to prevent my hair from turning gray. It is an excellent preparation for that purpose, and I shall always use it."
JOHN RECHTMAN, Osseo, Minn.

"I find Ayer's Hair Vigor to be indispensable. My hair fell out for five years, but a few applications of the Vigor stopped it. It gave the hair a beautiful glossy appearance, and I also found that it did not affect curling or crimping."
M. E. SNYDER, Brantford, Ont.