

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

NO. 48

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1866

Have You Decided What You Would Like For Your New Suit.

No matter what the style, color, shade or pattern you fancy, you can find it here. Ladies tailoring neatly done.

M. GILBERT, The Portland Tailor.
Main Street, Opposite Electric Hotel.

What Everybody Says Must Be So!

They all say that

HARRIS' GROCERY

Headquarters for Hay, Landplaster, Seeds, Etc.

Carries the most complete stock of First-Class Groceries to be found in the City.

INSURANCE

FIRE AND ACCIDENT

Railroad Tickets to all points East at low rates.

F. E. DONALDSON

ELECTRIC HOTEL....

Under new management The Electric Hotel has been thoroughly refitted and in future will be conducted on a strictly first-class plan. First-class table service at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city. Prompt and special attention given to banquets. My many friends and the general public are cordially invited to stop and see me.

JACOB CASSELL, Manager, Oregon City, Oregon.

Imperial Wheels.

1899 MODEL
FOR \$25.00.

We have a few 1899 Model High Grade Imperial Wheels we will close out at \$25.00 rather than carry them over. Come and Examine Them.

POPE & CO., OREGON CITY, OR.
Cor. 4th and Main Sts.

For Perfection In Baking

Use Patent Flour Manufactured by the Portland Flouring Mills Company, Oregon City, Or. All our Flour is Ground From Old Wheat.

IT IS WARRANTED
THE BEST.

WAR IS CERTAIN

Boers Force Issue by Sending Ultimatum.

They Demand the Withdrawal of British Troops From the Border Within Twenty-Four Hours.

London, Oct. 10.—The Transvaal government has sent an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding the withdrawal of British troops from the frontier, and requesting explicit assurance within 24 hours of the withdrawal of all British forces landed in South Africa since the Bloemfontein conference.

The Transvaal ultimatum, which is signed by F. W. Reitz, secretary of state for the South African republic, concluded as follows:

"Her majesty's unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of this republic, in conflict with the London convention of 1884, by the extraordinary strengthening of her troops in the neighborhood of the borders of this republic, has caused an unsettled condition of things to arise, to which this government feels obliged, in the interest of this republic and of South Africa, to make an end as soon as possible, and this government feels itself called upon and obliged to press earnestly and with emphasis for the immediate termination of this state of things, and to request her majesty's government to give assurances upon the following four demands:

"First—That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way that may be agreed upon by this government and her majesty's government.

"Second—That all troops on the borders of this republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

"Third—That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time to be agreed upon with this government; and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this government; that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British government shall be made by this republic during further negotiations within the period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments. And this government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this republic from the borders.

"Fourth—That her majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa."

To these demands is appended the definition of the time limit for reply: "This government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions and earnestly requests her majesty's government to return answer before or upon Wednesday, October 11, 1899, not later than 5 o'clock p. m."

"It desires further to add that in the unexpected event of an answer unsatisfactory being received by it within the interval, it will greatly regret to be compelled to regard the action of her majesty's government as a formal declaration of war and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof; and that, in the event of any further movement of troops occurring within the above mentioned time, in a nearer direction to our borders, this government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war."

The Transvaal's Argument.

Late this afternoon the colonial office gave out the text of the following telegram, transmitted by Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, to the secretary for the colonies, and received at 6:45 a. m. today:

"Sir: The government of the South African republic feels itself compelled to refer the government of her majesty, queen of Great Britain and Ireland, once more to the convention of London of 1884, concluded between this republic and the United Kingdom, and which, in article 14 covers certain specified rights to the white population of this republic, namely, that: (Here follows article 14 of the convention of London, 1884.)

"This government wishes further to observe that the only rights which her majesty's government has reserved in the above convention are with regard to the Uitlander population of this republic and that a violation only of their rights could give that government a right to diplomatic representation or intervention; while, moreover, the regulation of all other questions affecting the position of the rights of the Uitlander population under the above-mentioned convention is handed over to the government and representative people of the South African republic.

"Among the questions the regulation of which falls exclusively within the competency of this government and of the volksraad are included those of the franchise and the representation of the people in this republic, and although the exclusive right of this government

and of the volksraad for the regulation of the franchise and the representation of the people is indisputable, yet this government has found occasion to discuss in friendly fashion the franchise and representation of the people with her majesty's government without, however, recognizing any right thereto on the part of her majesty's government.

"This government has, also, by the formulation of the now existing franchise law and with regard to the representation, constantly held these friendly discussions before its eyes. On the part of her majesty's government, however, the friendly nature of these discussions has assumed more and more a threatening tone; and the minds of the people of this republic and the whole of South Africa have been excited, and a condition of extreme tension has been created, owing to the fact that her majesty's government could no longer agree to the legislation respecting the franchise and the resolution respecting the representation in this respect, and finally by your note of September 25, 1899, which broke off all friendly correspondence on the subject and intimated that her majesty's government must now proceed to formulate their own proposals for the final settlement.

"This government can only see in the above intimation from her majesty's government a new violation of the convention of London, 1884, which does not reserve to her majesty's government the right to a unilateral settlement of a question which is exclusively a domestic one for this government, and which has already been regulated by this government.

"On account of the strained situation and the consequent serious loss in and interruption of the trade in general which the correspondence respecting the franchise and the representation of the people of the republic has carried in its train, her majesty's government has recently pressed for an early settlement and finally pressed, by your intervention, for an answer within 42 hours, a demand subsequently modified to your note of September 12, replied to by the note of this government of September 15, and to your note of September 25, 1899, and thereafter further friendly negotiations were broken off, this government received an intimation that a proposal for a final settlement would shortly be made. Although this promise was once more repeated, the proposal up to noon has not reached this government. Even while this friendly correspondence was still going on, the increase of troops on a large scale was introduced by her majesty's government, the troops being stationed in the neighborhood of the borders of the republic.

"Having referred to recurrences in the history of this republic, which it is unnecessary here to call to mind, this republic felt obliged to regard this military force in the neighborhood of its borders as a threat against the independence of the South African republic, since it was aware of no circumstances which would justify the presence of such a military force in South Africa, the neighborhood of its borders.

"In answer to an inquiry with respect thereto, an address to his excellency, the high commissioner, this government, to its great astonishment, in answer a veiled insinuation that from the side of the republic an attack was being made on her majesty's colonies, and at the same time mysterious reference to possibilities, whereby this government was strengthened in its suspicion that the independence of this republic was being threatened. As a defensive measure, this government was, therefore, obliged to send a portion of the burghers of the republic in order to offer requisite resistance to possibilities."

LONDON, Oct. 11.—If the latest reports from South Africa are true, the Boers have not waited for the expiration of the time limit, but have already crossed the border, as they would be entitled to do, both by virtue of the notification contained in the last paragraph of the ultimatum and also of the British acknowledgment, which reached Pretoria so speedily as to justify a belief, amounting almost to certainty, that the war party in Great Britain is in reality delighted that diplomatically has said its last word and that action can now proceed.

All indications go to show that Great Britain is so unprepared as to be compelled to remain on the defensive for some weeks. All aggressiveness must come from the Boers.

It seems highly probable that the tongue of Natal, as far as Newcastle, will be in the hands of Boers before many hours. From that point, however, in the event of a further advance, they would probably find the British forces at Ladysmith and Dundee capable of repelling their attacks.

At Ladysmith the garrison, which has to guard against attack from the Orange Free State, was reinforced today by the Gordon Highlanders and a strong contingent of the Indian troops, and the authorities are now confident of their ability to deal out an unpleasant surprise

to the Boers in the event of an attempt to rush the position.

At Dundee there are about 6000 men. This force ought to be sufficient to stem a Boer advance by way of Zululand and to maintain the line of communication, with the base at Pietermaritzburg, the headquarters of General Sir George Stewart White.

On the Bechuanaland border, the situation seems to give the Boers a temporary advantage. There is considerable anxiety in the district of Vryburg and Mafeking, although it is hoped the reinforcements recently dispatched there will be sufficient to protect the rich town of Kimberley.

Dispatches from Cape Town say the cabinet will resign, while there are persistent reports in London that Sir Alfred Milner has already dismissed William P. Shreiner and his colleagues. It is evident that one or the other of these contingencies must occur, as the governor and commander-in-chief must be in position to carry out defensive measures without regard to possible obstruction on the part of a sympathetic cabinet.

So far as a declaration of war is concerned, the feeling in London is that the Transvaal government will merely invite the British diplomatic agent, Conyngham Greene, to leave Pretoria on the expiration of the time limit of the ultimatum. Certainly Great Britain will not declare war against what she considers a dependent state. Active hostilities are expected to take the place of a formal declaration.

There was a great scene on the floor of the stock exchange at 3:10 p. m., the time of the expiration of the period fixed in the Boer ultimatum. The brokers began singing "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." A large crowd outside took up the strains, and singing and cheering spread in the neighborhood until the whole district was alive with enthusiasm.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of the Regular October Session of Board.

S. F. Marks, chairman; R. S. Scott, and R. Morton, commissioners.

Be it remembered that a regular session of the board of county commissioners for the county of Clackamas, state of Oregon, begun and held in the court house in said county and state on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, 1899, the same being the regular time fixed by said board for holding a regular session of said board for the transaction of county business. Present, Commissioners S. F. Marks, J. R. Morton, R. S. Scott, Elmer Dixon, clerk; J. J. Cooke, sheriff.

When the following proceedings were had to-wit:

In the matter of the reports of road supervisors for the month of September, 1899. The board having examined said reports and being fully satisfied it is ordered that it may be, and the same are hereby approved, and the expense accounts of the several districts are hereby allowed and ordered paid, and the clerk is instructed to draw warrants on the road fund and on the general fund for the several amounts and in favor of the persons named in said road reports:

Road district No 1—
For labor on the Milwaukie and Baker's Ferry road.

F Mathews, road fund.....	\$ 26 25
Jesse Coates " ".....	24 75
R Scott's team " ".....	24 00
L Hanson " ".....	19 50
Geo Miller " ".....	19 50
B F Buck " ".....	19 50
Geo Lakins " ".....	12 00
Frank Mullin " ".....	9 00
John Stuckey " ".....	6 00
Henry Stuckey " ".....	18 00
Frank Atwood " ".....	21 00
John Pollock " ".....	18 00
Chas Counsell " ".....	39 00
E Lyons " ".....	39 00
Wilson & Cooke, hd'w'gen'l fund	9 10

Total.....\$304 60

Road district No 2—
For labor on Clackamas bottom and Oregon City road.

Geo B Rate & Co, p'dwr, gn'l fund	9 25
Walter Wilson, team, road fund.....	9 00
Willis Johnson " ".....	33 75
John Burnett " ".....	5 25
Rollie Holcomb " ".....	5 25
Ouvon Hanson " ".....	13 87
Harrison Imel " ".....	15 37
W Danforth " ".....	9 37
Max Webster " ".....	4 50
Frank Talber " ".....	1 87 1/2
U S Blakney " ".....	19 12 1/2
U S Blakney " ".....	31 00

Total.....\$154 71

Road district No 3—
Labor on Baker's bridge and Fagalde Mill road.

California Powder Works, powder, general fund.....	50 48
C Wohlgagen " ".....	55
A Hall " ".....	1 50
Aug Bock " ".....	3 00
Henry Bock " ".....	7 50
Henry Greenwell " ".....	10 50
John Greenwell " ".....	10 50
Warren Greenwell " ".....	5 25
Warren Greenwell " ".....	10 50
Geo Greenwell " ".....	2 50
Frank Grim " ".....	1 50
Fred Zuhl " ".....	2 25
Fred Zuhl " ".....	2 00
Fred Zuhl " ".....	1 50
W W Cooke " ".....	18 00
A W Cooke " ".....	12 00
Labor on road at Rock Creek bridge—	
A W Cooke, labor road fund.....	8 50

[Continued from page 5.]