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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office opposite Huntley's Drug Store,
Oregon City, Oregon.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over McKittick's Shoe Store, near
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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Loans made. Bills discounted. Makes col-
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- DENTIST -
Graduate of the Northwestern Univer-
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Also American College of Dental Surgery,
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BANK OF OREGON CITY,
Oldest Banking House in the City.
Paid up Capital, \$50,000.
Surplus, \$20,000.
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A general banking business transacted.
Deposits received subject to check.
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County and city warrants bought.
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Exchange bought and sold.
Collections made promptly.
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PIONEER
Transfer and Express,
Freight and parcels delivered
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With every pair of pants from \$2.00 and up, a fine
pair of suspenders.
With every suit of clothes, a pair suspenders
and a nice hat latest shapes.
With every pair shoes, a pair socks.
When you see it in our ad it is so.

The Star Clothing House.

The Leader in Low Prices.

Harding Block, opposite
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Produce and Commission Merchants.

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Real Estate and
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Highest market price paid for Wheat, Oats, Hops,
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Call on or write

W. S. HURST, Aurora, Or.
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Railroad Tickets to all points East at low rates.

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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 reason-
able 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.

Pope & Co.

—Headquarters for—

Hardware, Warranted Sledges
Wood Choppers and Wedges, Steel
Supplies, Ranges, Air-
Simonds Saws. Tight Heaters

We have just received samples of our Syracuse
Chilled and Steel Plows for next spring trade. They
are the finest thing out; every plow fully guaranteed.
Don't fail to see them before you buy.

Plumbing and Jobbing a Specialty....

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OLD WHEAT FLOUR.

Made by the PATENT PROCESS is a
PERFECT FLOUR. Wheat that is not
seasoned can not make a strong
flour. The wheat from which our
PATENT flour is made, is all old stock.
Ask your grocer for PATENT, and
refuse to accept any "just as good,"
as there is none.

Portland Flouring Mills Co.

Oregon City, Oregon.

FIGHTING IN LUZON

American Forces Still Have Their Hands
Full in Fighting Insurgents.

NO DEFINITE NEWS FROM AFRICA.

Dispatches Indicate that Buller Will
Remobilize Before Attempting
Another Advance.

MANILA, December 27, 10:15 p. m.—
Colonel Lockett, with a force of 2500, in-
cluding artillery, attacked this morning
a strong force of insurgents entrenched
in the mountains near Montalban, about
five miles northeast of San Mateo. The
enemy were completely routed, the
Americans pursuing them through the
hills, where they fled in every direction.
Four Americans were wounded. The
Filipino loss was large, resulting from a
heavy infantry and artillery fire for
three hours into the trenches.

It is supposed the insurgents were
those who were driven out of San Mateo
the day General Lawton was killed.
They numbered probably 1000.

A dozen lines of insurgent trenches
covered the steep trail through the hills
and likewise the valley below, along
which the Americans passed. The
Main attacking party consisted of the
Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, a troop
of cavalry and artillery, Colonel Lockett
commanding in person.

The rest of the command operated from
remote points in an endeavor to carry
out Colonel Lockett's plan of throwing
his lines around the enemy, and thus
cutting off their retreat. The nature of
the mountainous country made it im-
practicable to execute this movement
successfully. After the insurgents began
to run there was a vain attempt to use
artillery.

It now appears that one American was
killed in the attack upon the Subig garri-
son yesterday by General Santa Ana.

The insurgent organ Independence,
which was suppressed by the Americans,
resumed publication November 21, in
Balacan province.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 4:30 a. m.—Winston
Churchill's arrival at Cheveley camp is
perhaps responsible for some overcolor-
ing of the gravity of the situation, but all
today's news conveys the impression
that Buller may be intending another
attack upon the Boer position.

Certainly, the Boers are not inactive.
At both Modder River and the Tugela
they are said to be strengthening their
forces and extending defense works,
which in both cases are seemingly al-
most impregnable.

As showing the difficulty of obtaining
accurate information, a correspondent of
the Daily News at Cape Town, under
date of December 21, announcing that
General Buller is coming to Cape Town
to meet Sir Charles Warren, and then
both will go to Modder River. As five
battalions of General Warren's Fifth
division are said to have gone to Natal,
his arrival at Pietermaritzburg seemed
natural.

Dispatches from Cheveley indicate
that General Buller's forces will remobil-
ize at Frere before attempting another
advance. Doubtless he would be glad
to retrieve the Colenso reverse before
the arrival of Lord Roberts, yet he is
hardly likely to attempt another frontal
attack. It is more likely that he is pre-
paring to strike should the Boers make
any offensive movement.

Situation at Ladysmith.

Mr. Churchill's reference to Ladys-
smith may imply that the situation of
the garrison is more desperate than had
been supposed. The Boers continue
fortifying the hills commanding the
town. General White, however, helio-
graphed that all was well at Ladysmith,
December 26.

Competent military critics in London
regard the campaign as a complete dead-
lock for the present, owing to the disper-
sal of the British forces and the lack of
adequate transport.

It will be many weeks before Lord
Roberts is able to reorganize and make
an effective movement.

The war office has received the follow-
ing dispatch from Cape Town, dated De-
cember 26.

"There is no change in the situation
Methuen reports that the enemy's force
has increased, and is now engaged in
intrenching 3½ miles from his outlying
pickets. Methuen reconnoitered with
two squadrons and mounted infantry
for two miles along the line, and drew
the fire of four guns and two Vicker's
machine guns. Four horses were hit.

"The queen's Christmas message was
received with enthusiasm. Gatacre is
endeavoring to reopen communication
with the Indwe colliers."

The Boer trench work is so good that it
enables the enemy to hold a long line
with very few men, and to travel great
distances under perfect cover so as rapidly
to reinforce any point attacked.

The Times, which comments editorially
upon the severe strain, says: "It is
difficult to avoid the conclusion that our
troubles are due to the unreality of the

presumably practical lessons given in the
manoeuvres at Aldershot."

A Few Questions Which They Will Do Well to Answer.

In a communication to the editor of
the New York Times, Thomas G. Shear-
man, of that city, propounds several
questions for Boer sympathizers. The
communication is as follows:

Senator Mason, of Illinois, has intro-
duced resolutions expressive of the warm
sympathy of the United States senate
with the Boers in the war which they
are now making, avowedly for the an-
nexation of Cape Colony. It is to be
presumed that he will be seconded by
Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who, about
three years ago, offered a resolution in
the senate congratulating our sister re-
public of France on having seized Madag-
ascar, deprived its people of self-gov-
ernment, annexed it to France, and, as
the French always do, forthwith ex-
cluded all American ships and American
commerce from the islands.

Many Americans are expressing sym-
pathy for the Transvaal and denouncing
Great Britain for defending her own colonies
against Boer invasion. For a long
time, in private conversation, I have been
endeavoring to get these Boer sym-
patizers to answer a few plain questions;
but as they always avoid doing so, will
you be kind enough to put the following
questions to all Boer sympathizers in the
columns of the Times?

First—If 150,000 Americans were in-
vited by 60,000 men of any other race to
settle in this country (for example Lower
California), and did so, buying up all the
valuable land, at enormous prices,
carrying on the entire productive indus-
try of that country, and paying substan-
tially all the taxes, to an amount suffi-
cient to support the entire 60,000 natives
in comfort, would these 150,000 Ameri-
cans submit to the following conditions?

1. To live in cities built by the Ameri-
cans, but denied any municipal govern-
ment whatever.

2. To have these cities so deprived of
sanitary privileges that the death rate is
more than three times as large as it is in
New York city or in any neighboring
city under good government.

3. To be denied the right to carry
any arms whatever, while every man
and boy among the 60,000 natives is
heavily armed and drilled at the expense
of the Americans.

4. To be deprived of the right to hold
any public meetings, to publish any
newspaper, to criticize the native govern-
ment, or even to petition for redress.

5. To have no right to vote for the
smallest office, except upon condition of
renouncing all protection from America
for 14 years, during which time they
must serve in the native army whenever
called upon, and, at the end of that time
not be allowed to vote unless approved
by two-thirds of the native neighbors
and a native military officer.

Second—If the leading men among the
150,000 Americans conspired to revolt
against these conditions, and then, be-
fore committing any overt act, were ar-
rested, sentenced to death, and only re-
leased upon paying fines varying from
\$25,000 to \$100,000 each, what would the
American people say about it?

Third—Supposing this state of things
existed in some territory immediately
adjoining the United States—for exam-
ple, in Northern Mexico—how long
would it be before the American govern-
ment interfered and demanded redress?

Fourth—If such redress were refused
or evaded, and the Mexican government
raised a powerful army and built enor-
mous fortifications, with the guns all
turned on the 150,000 Americans, ready
to blow them off the earth in case of at-
tempted revolt, would not the American
people insist upon at least 10,000 Ameri-
can troops being sent down to the bor-
der of Mexico?

Fifth—If, upon these 10,000 troops be-
ing sent down, the Mexican government
sent a peremptory message to Washing-

ton, demanding that the 10,000 troops
should all be removed to a distance of
several hundred miles, that no more
troops should be sent into California
and that, if these terms were not com-
plied with in 48 hours, Mexico would be-
gin war, what would the people of the
United States say about it?

Sixth—If, after all this, the govern-
ment of the United States simply said
nothing, and thereupon Mexico had
poured 50,000 soldiers into California,
captured San Diego, and besieged San
Francisco, what would the American
government and people do?

Some wise men are anxiously inquir-
ing whether if we do not join Continental
Europe in sympathizing with the Boers
we shall not incur the hatred of Europe
to the same extent as the British have.
The fact is, as anybody knows who has
traveled in Europe with his eyes open
and read many European newspapers,
the American people, as a whole, are
hated quite as much all over the contin-
ent of Europe as the British people are.
It is quite true that many individual
Americans are liked and are very courte-
ously treated. But this is equally as
true about individual Englishmen.
Taken collectively, however, public opin-
ion all over the Continent is just as hos-
tile to the American nation as it is to the
British nation. If any one can name a
single German or French newspaper
which has ever maintained a friendly
tone toward the United States for 12
months together, I should be very glad
to learn the name of that paper. One
or two newspapers in Switzerland have
been moderately friendly, and several
French newspapers never say anything
about us at all; but the great mass of
newspapers in France, Germany and
Austria, so far as I can learn, take de-
light in publishing everything bad about
America which they can learn or invent,
and carefully suppress every piece of
news which reflects credit upon the
United States.

The fact is that Continental nations
hate every one who speaks the English
language, and so do the Boers. If the
Boers were successful in their present
war, they would shut Americans out of
their country just as rigidly as they
would Englishmen.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie
E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Phila-
delphia, Pa., when she found that Dr.
King's New Discovery for Consumption
had completely cured her of a hacking
cough that for many years had made
life a burden. All other remedies and
doctors could give her no help but she
says of this Royal Cure—"It soon re-
moved the pain in my chest and I can
now sleep soundly, something I can
scarcely remember doing before. I feel
like sounding its praises throughout the
Universe." So will every one who tries
Dr. King's New Discovery for any trou-
ble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price
50c. and \$1.00 Trial bottles free at
Geo. A. Harding's Drug Store; every
bottle guaranteed

Plating.

Notice is hereby given that A. Bau-
man has purchased an Electro Plater
and is now prepared to do all kind of
plating, gold, silver, nickel, copper and
Royal silver jewelry as well as table
ware. Good work guaranteed. Orders
received by Mr. Younger, opposite
Huntley's Drug Store, Oregon City, Or.
where samples and prices can be seen.
Bring your orders now.

Mr. J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., saved his
child's life by One Minute Cough Cure.
Doctors had given her up to die with
croup. Its an infallible cure for coughs,
colds, grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis and
throat and lung troubles. Relieves
at once.
Geo. A. HARDING.

Fresh sweet Kentucky cider at Bar-
low, the Grocer's. You'll like it.

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The Absolutely Pure BAKING-POWDER

Made from Grape
Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other
harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but
inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.