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

The southern states are steadily disfranchising the negro by amending their constitutions so that the voter has to have an educational qualification, but the white people avoid this by allowing them to vote if their grandfather was a citizen, supplemented by the fact that the white man conducts the examination as to the fitness for voting. Now this does not seem to attract the attention of Mr. Bryan who does not want the Filipinos governed by Uncle Sam without their consent, but he thinks the whites of the south who have treated the negro so kindly in the past can govern the colored race with exact justice and not allow the latter a word in the execution of the law. The whites of the south are democrats while the whites of the Philippines have no vote.

In order that our readers may know what he is talking about we publish the following prophecy he made in the '96 campaign:

"I here make the following prophecy: If McKinley is elected and put in power for the next four years, wages will decrease, hard times will come upon us, and over the land the price of wheat will go down, the price of gold will go up, mortgages will be foreclosed by the money lenders and sharks, factories and mills shut down; we will import all the goods we use, and there will be want and misery over the land. Remember what I say."

This gives any man confidence in Bryan and makes us all wish that this great man might guide this nation.

The Times-Herald of Chicago is generally regarded as being so close to the administration as to be almost an official organ. Considerable interest is aroused, therefore, by the announcement by the Washington correspondent of that paper to the effect that the president and his cabinet have formulated a plan for the government of Cuba. Briefly stated, the plan as announced is that the Cubans are to have absolute self-government, with the following exceptions:

The foreign relations of Cuba to be managed through the American government at Washington.

Cuba to have no power to declare war without the consent of the United States.

The United States government to have a veto power over legislation increasing the Cuban debt beyond certain limits to be set forth in the new constitution.

The United States to have a certain well-defined supervision over the Cuban treasury.

The United States to retain for a period of years, if not indefinitely, control of the fortifications which command the port of Havana and other important cities of the republic.

Whether this is actually the plan that has been agreed upon or not, it must be adopted by congress before it can go into effect, and, therefore, any detailed discussion at the present time is unnecessary.

DON M. DICKINSON, who was a post master general under Cleveland, is out

against Bryan and in favor of McKinley. Dickinson takes the view of Bryan which is taken by most of the honest money men of the country, democrats as well as republicans. He declares he would not trust Bryan on any sort of a platform. Bryan, he says, would be a repudiator even if he stood on a platform which favored the gold standard and denounced repudiation. Dickinson predicts that "Bryan will not get within 2,000,000 as many votes as he got in 1896." The republicans, however, are not counting on any such drop as this in Bryan's vote. The republicans believe Bryan will be very far in the rear in the voting, but they do not expect to see his canvass entirely collapse. Cleveland, Dickinson, Carlisle, Fairchild, Buckner, Palmer and the great body of the honest money element of the democracy will cast straight republican ballots on November 6.

HISTORY OF OUR MONEY.

The treasury department has prepared a booklet containing information respecting United States bonds, paper currency, coin and all other matters coming under the direction of the department which are of a strictly financial nature. The booklet contains a mass of interesting matter and will be delivered to all inquires. Although it was not so intended, the publication will prove a valuable handbook during the campaign for those who discuss the money question.

The report says that in providing for the coining of the precious metals congress established by the act of April 2, 1792, the standard of value, consisting of certain gold and silver coins, at a ratio of 15 to 1—that is to say, the value of an ounce of fine gold was in effect declared to be equal to the value of 15 ounces of fine silver. A list of the coins authorized by the act of April 2, 1792, with their weights and fineness, will be found in another place. Both gold and silver coins were declared to be standards.

The ratio of 15 to 1 was adopted in pursuance of investigations conducted by Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, who, in his report upon the subject, said that 15 to 1 was a near approximation to the commercial value of the two metals. It was soon discovered, however, that gold at the ratio of 15 to 1 was undervalued and silver become practically the only metallic money available for use in the United States.

In 1834 the ratio was changed to 16,007 to 1, and in 1837 it was changed to 15,988 to 1. That is the present ratio and is commonly called 16 to 1. By this change silver was undervalued and gold came into use in its place.

By the act of February 12, 1873, the coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued and the gold dollar of 25.8 grains of standard gold, 900 fine, was declared to be the unit of value. The subsequent restoration of the coinage of silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, was on government account, and did not restore the silver dollar to its former place as a standard of value.

But while congress provided for the so-called double or bimetallic standard, such double standard has never been effective in this country. From 1792 to 1834 silver was the metal by which all values were measured, and since 1834 gold has been, and still is, the sole actual standard.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coin, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), national bank notes and nickel and bronze coins.

These forms of money are all available as circulation. While they do not all possess the full legal tender quality, each kind has such attributes as to give it currency. The status of each kind is as follows:

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by the law, and when below such standard and limit of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for

amounts not exceeding \$10 in any one payment.

Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on public debts.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The first paper money ever issued by the government of the United States was authorized by the acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861. The notes issued were called "demand notes," because they were payable on demand at certain designated subtreasuries. They were receivable for all public dues, and the secretary was authorized to reissue when received, but the time within which such reissues might be made was limited to December 31, 1862. The amount authorized by these acts was \$50,000,000.

An additional issue of \$10,000,000 was authorized by the act of February 12, 1862, and there were reissues amounting to \$3,000,000. The demand notes were paid in gold when presented for redemption and they were received for all public dues, and these two qualities prevented their depreciation. All other United States notes were depreciated in value from 1862 until the resumption of specie payments. The act of February 25, 1862, provided for the substitution of United States notes in place of the demand notes, and the latter were, therefore, canceled when received. By July 1, 1863, all except \$3,770,000 had been retired, and nearly \$3,000,000 of this small remainder were canceled during the next fiscal year. These notes were not legal tender when first issued, but they were afterward made so by the act of March 17, 1862.

When specie payments were suspended, about January 1, 1862, both gold and silver coins disappeared from circulation. The place of the subsidiary silver coins was for a time supplied by the use of tickets, due bills and other forms of private obligations, which were issued by merchants, manufacturers and others whose business required them to "make change." Congress soon interfered and authorized, first, the use of postage stamps for change, second, a modified form of postage stamp, called postal currency, and finally fractional paper currency in denominations corresponding to the subsidiary silver coins. The highest amount authorized was \$50,000,000. The highest amount outstanding at any time was \$40,102,660.27, and the amount still outstanding, though not in use as money, is \$15,254,954.41, of which \$8,375,934 is officially estimated to have been destroyed.

The publication also contains an elaborate summary of all the monetary events since 1792.

A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR.

Far be it from us to intimate that any American citizen worthy of the name holds the crime of Bressi in anything but utter abhorrence. Far be it from us even to suggest that for this crime there is any political responsibility in this country; but we do invite our readers to consider in this connection the fact that a contributing factor to the forces of anarchy are the politicians who preach the gospel of discontent. The man who travels about the land stirring up a feeling of unrest among the people contributes in some proportion, slight or considerable, to the anarchistic cause. He may not mean to do so, but that he does so is as clear to the logical mind as that two and two make four. The anarchist has no use for law, and he hates those who administer it. His constant effort is to discredit those who protect society against his infractions of the principles by which all civilized communities must be governed. A court of justice in his mind is the outward and visible sign of tyranny which he claims to exist; he objects to the interference of the judiciary between the rights of his fellow-citizens and his own designs upon them. He

will prate of government by injunction as glibly as though he were a populist and not an anarchist; you will find him always arrayed against the properly constituted authorities, and his constant effort is directed toward the tearing down of the social and political structure which for thousands of years has been building up, and to substitute therefor that absolute individual liberty which is identical with chaos. There is a political party in this country which, without realizing it perhaps, contributes to this cause with absolute directness. It fosters heresies. It preaches unrest. It is striving to secure control of the machinery of government for its own aggrandizement.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is the leader of that party.

Mr. Richard Croker, of New York, is its ally.

Governor Stephens of Missouri, in which civilized state, for the crime of riding on trolley-cars, women have been stripped of their clothes on the public highway by riotous mobs without interference from the authorities, is an advocate of the principles of that party.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who once suggested the pitchforking of a president of United States, is one of its ardent members.

Mr. Altgeld, of Illinois, who, as governor of that state, pardoned and set loose upon society, from which they had been sequestered, a gang of murderers who should have been hanged for a heinous crime, is one of its mainstays.

We trust that the day will never dawn when the doctrines emanating from the perversities of Paterson, New Jersey, and resulting in the assassination of a high-minded ruler of a noble people, will even in their most diluted form be preached from the capitol at Washington.—Harper's Weekly

Working Night and Day.

The busiest night little thing that was ever made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Geo. A. Harding.

City Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there are sufficient funds on hand in the general fund of Oregon City to pay all outstanding warrants endorsed prior to Sept. 1, 1898, also all road warrants endorsed prior to Aug. 7, 1900. Interest ceases with date of this notice.
Aug. 16, 1900.

LINN E. JONES,
City Treasurer.

County Treasurer's Notice.

I now have funds to pay county warrants endorsed prior to October 11th. Interest will cease on the warrants included in this call on the date of this notice.
Oregon City, August 17, 1900.

A. LUELLING,
Treasurer Clackamas County, Oregon.

WANTED—Solicitors, on commission or salary, to take orders for "Britain and Boer in South Africa," "Great Issues and National Leaders," "Life and Speeches of Bryan, by his wife," "Six Thousand Years of History" and several other new, live books. Write to A. C. SANFORD, box 339, Portland, Or.

The Enterprise and Oregonian for \$2.50 a year.

In India, the land of famine, thousands die because they cannot obtain food. In America, the land of plenty, many suffer and die because they cannot digest the food they eat. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures all stomach troubles. Geo. A. Harding.

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.

Persons desiring announcements of parties, socials, etc., must send them to this office.

For Sale.

\$650—45 acres timber land, 3 1/2 miles out
\$1500—30 acres, all cleared, bottom land
\$600—160 acres good land
\$480—80 acres partly improved
\$3000—109 acres; front on river; boat landing on place; three kinds of soil; large house
\$2800—160 acres; 80 improved; large house and barn
\$1500—212 acres, 35 improved; house and barn; stock ranch
\$800—10 acres near town; well improved
\$1000—2 acres on plank road, close in
64 acres rich timber land, cheap.
Several houses and lots on installment.
J. A. THAYER, Box 323.



Like a flash of lightning, sudden and startling, disease strikes down many a man. Yet there have been warnings upon warnings, unheeded. Food has lain like a heavy weight in the stomach, bitter ridings in the month, nervousness, sleeplessness and growing irritability. Instead of listening to these warnings, recourse has been had to some of the nerve numbing palliatives that cover but never cure disease. Many serious diseases begin in a diseased condition of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. For such diseases there is one medicine which rarely fails to effect a complete cure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures ninety-eight per cent. of all who give it a fair and faithful trial. It is a temperance medicine and contains no alcohol.

"I was afflicted with what the doctors called nervous indigestion," writes Mr. Theo. G. Lever, of Lever, Richard Co., S. C. "I took medicine from my family physician to no avail. In looking over one of Dr. Pierce's Medical Discoveries, I found my case described exactly. I wrote to you and made a statement. You sent me a descriptive list of questions and some hygienic rules. I carried those out as best I could, but thought myself incurable as I suffered so much with pain under my ribs and an empty feeling in my stomach. At night would have cold or hot feet and hands alternately. I was getting nervous and suffered a great deal mentally, thinking that death would soon claim me. Always expected something unusual to take place; was irritable and impatient, and greatly reduced in flesh. I could scarcely eat any thing that would produce a bad feeling in my stomach. After some hesitation, going to my prejudices against patent medicine, I decided to try a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'patience.' After taking several bottles of each, found I was improving. I continued for six months or more, off and on until I was cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a positive cure for constipation.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobacco, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Chinese are dangerous enemies, for they are treacherous. That's why all counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are dangerous. They look like DeWitt's, but instead of the all-healing witch hazel, they all contain ingredients liable to irritate the skin and cause blood poisoning. For piles, injuries and skin diseases, use the original and genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

Geo. A. Harding.

We are the printers for the people and you are the people for the printers. Look over your supplies and see if you are not in need of some more letter heads, envelopes, circulars, cards, etc. Then place your order with the Enterprise office, where you get good, clean printing.

Wedding stationery, the latest styles and finest assortment ever brought to Oregon City at the ENTERPRISE.

HOW IS YOUR WIFE?

Has she lost her beauty? If so, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache are the principal causes. Karl's Clover Root Tea has cured these ills for half a century. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. C. G. Huntley, Druggist.

Wanted—One young man from Clackamas county, Oregon, to prepare for the coming Railway Mail Service examination. We furnish everything, including books and maps. Address, enclosing stamp, Inter-State Correspondence Institute, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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Job Printing

At Lowest Rates.

CALL AT THE ENTERPRISE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS



It is easy to obtain a good one. Where no local dealer sells them, we will send a piano or organ for a small cash payment, balance in monthly payments. Two years' time to finish purchase if desired. We would like to explain our method. We will send an instrument guaranteeing satisfaction, or the piano may be returned to us at our expense. Catalogues free for the asking tell all about them. Special prices and full information if you write.



In New Music Building,
351 Washington St., Portland, Or.

The home of Chickering Pianos, Kimball Pianos, Weber Pianos, Kimball, Crown, Needham and Great Western Organs