

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY JULY 25, 1902.

ESTABLISHED 1866

GEO. T. HOWARD
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
NOTARY PUBLIC
At Red Front, Court House Block
Oregon City, Oregon

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Justice of the Peace.
Jagger Bldg., Oregon City

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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Loans made. Bills discounted. Makes col-
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Will practice in all courts, make collections
and settlements of Estates.
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Business a Specialty
Will practice in all Courts of the State
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ABSTRACTS OF PROPERTY FURNISHED.
Office next to Oregon City Enterprise.

Machine Shop
Fourth and Water Streets.
Philipp Bucklein, Prop.
NEW MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED
STEAM FITTING
Repairing of all kinds of Mill and Farm Machinery and Engines

SELLING AT COST
FOR 60 DAYS
to make room for new Fall Goods; which will be a larger and
more complete stock than has ever before been carried at the
RACKET STORE
Do not pass us by but come and investigate.
Ladies' Dress Skirts Sunbonnets 20c
" White Skirts Gloves, 20c and up
" Colored Skirts Mitts, 10c, 15c, 20c
" Chemise Ladies' Silk Ties
" Drawers All kinds of Laces
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Children's Hose Table Linen
Corset Covers Napkins, Towels
Corsets Knit Shawls
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Men's Underwear, Socks, Pins, Needles, Sewing Cotton,
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STATE NORMAL
SCHOOL
MONMOUTH, OREGON
Graduates of the school are in constant
demand at salaries ranging from \$40.00 to
\$100.00 per month. Students take the state
examinations during their course in the
school and are prepared to receive State
Certificates on graduation.
Expenses range from \$120.00 to \$175.00 per
year. Strong Normal course and well equipped
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10. For Catalogue containing full information
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E. D. KESLER, President,
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MURROW'S BARRED ROCKS
Are at the top. Have won at two of the largest shows in the
Northwest, 1901-1902, also at the state fairs. Look up their
record. Some fine breeding cockrels from our prize winning
strain \$2.00 and up. Also a few white rock cockrels \$2.00. Eggs
\$2.00 per setting.
J. MURROW & SON,
Oregon City, Ore.

SILETZ TOWNSHIP
IS THROWN OPEN
Settlers Enter Upon 18,880
Acres of Timber Land.
BIG RUSH AT THE LAND OFFICE
Three-Fourths of the Filings Were
Made By Squatters, Who, In Most
Cases, Will Commute.

Last Monday morning was a scene of
unusual bustle and activity around the
United States Land Office in this city
caused by the throwing open for settle-
ment of 23,040 acres in the Siletz reser-
vation, comprising township 8 south,
range 9 west, situated in Lincoln County.
All day Sunday people were coming into
the city and Sunday night many slept in
the corridors of the Land Office building,
being unable to obtain accommodations
in town. The doors of the office were
open at 9 o'clock and the throng rushed
in, but their eagerness availed them
nothing as the filings were made simul-
taneously and no one was given the
choice over another. Though the filings
were made promptly, the work ran far
into the afternoon, and 244 receipts were
issued from the office for 122 filings al-
located. Receiver George W. Bibeau was
busy taking in the money for entry and
during the day received nearly \$2000.
Out of the whole township there were
only 3160 acres not taken, leaving 18,880
acres filed on.
Down in the Lincoln County clerk's
office in Toledo, squatters were filing and
involving themselves in no end of trou-
ble, as every one of the filings made there
will be in conflict with filings allowed by
the land office. In addition to these
conflicts, there were 17 settlers whose
claims conflicted, and all of these must
be settled by contest to determine the
real entrymen, unless they are otherwise
adjusted, which does not seem probable.
The seventeen settlers in conflict are as
follows:
John W. Batgate, William H. Bat-
gate, Bertha Ellis, William R. Ellis, O.
C. Bell, John D. Moyer, Abalom Byer-
ley, Ernest A. O'Neill, Cyrus Todd, Fer-
ris A. Lucas, William J. Southwell, Ben-
jamin R. Johnson, Joseph H. Lukau,
Charles Robertson, Alvin R. Jones, B.
B. Kavanagh, Chas. A. Bigby.

Over three-fourths of the filings made
Monday were by squatters, some of whom
have been living on the land for several
years. A large majority of the squatters
will take advantage of the commutation
law, and after a residence of 14 months
upon the land, will make final proof by
paying \$1.50 an acre. This price is 25
cents an acre more than is usually
charged for commuted homesteads. But
the land embraced in the Siletz reser-
vation, while taken as homestead land, is
really timber land, but the timber laws
do not apply to land in the reservation.
One settler stated Monday that some of
the claims were so valuable and the tim-
ber on them so extensive that it would
cut fully 12,000,000 feet. The east bound-
ary of the township is also the east
boundary of the Siletz reservation.
Squatters have a three months prefer-
ence right on the land after Monday.
The sections in conflict are 3, 14, 22, 28,
29 and 31.
The following were allowed entries:
Frank A. Lukau, Abe Boutin, Neil H.
Britts, Robert E. McRea, Peter A. Mc-
Neil, Joseph W. Dernback, Lewis Jones,
Dee W. Dunn, John Marchel, John L.
Dernback, Alpheus W. Dunn, Quintman
B. Smith, Joseph Marchel, Taylor A.
Dunn, Christian F. Smith, Joseph
Mossi, Theodore Mossi, William J.
Payne, Newell D. Markee, Eva C.
Smith, Leo Smith, Joseph Sanke, An-
drew Jagomski, Joseph Crowther, Henry
Myers, Oscar L. Pierpont, Curtis O.
Tennis, Wallace E. Lacey, John D. Mc-
Donald, Frederick H. Ronkel, Edward
J. Luther, Arthur J. Payne, George
Cochran, John Larson, Alexander
Holmes, Frank M. Waizer, Sherman F.
Holmes, Elsworth W. Fuller, Henry W.
Clifford, George C. Whitehorn, Peter A.
Finest, Charles E. Kuhn, Ernest Pren-
zel, Owen Jones, William D. Coates,
John A. Acteson, Charles H. McMannus,
Otto Byerley, Milton B. Grant, Walter
V. Fuller, Edward Bell, Olive May Bell,
George P. Reynolds, Albert W. Brown,
William Campbell, James H. Dunn,
Richard M. Kramer, Geo. R. Lowe, Joe.
C. Miller, Ira B. Lowe, Geo. A. Hun-
ziker, Dillard A. Elkins, Ernest Cornell,
John H. Vernon, David Edgar, William
D. Bales, Frank Hutzicker, Ole Elle,
Conrad Elle, Orvil L. Francis, Charles
S. Palmer, John Paul, Ed E. Coad, Wil-
liam A. May, Wesley J. Atchison, Allen
J. Goodman, Catherine McHardy, Min-
nie A. Telford, Peter Linner, Michael
Hogan, Elias L. Messenger, Ray Good-
rich, Lincoln D. Daniel, James B. Friar,
Arden Come, Fred Ley, Jacob L. Condon,
John Loy, John D. Murphy, Clyde C.
Snyder, Ernest V. Linke, Manuel A.
Ward, Thomas Thomas, Willard B. Mc-
Kown, Isabelle Ridell, Christopher J.
Franklin, Charles J. E. Wellwood,
Arthur R. Lawton, Chester V. Hare,
Nathan A. Emmitt, Thomas H. Guy,
Samuel R. Willis, George D. Willis, Al-
fred M. Stump, Edward Wellwood, Wil-
liam McHardy, John B. Erikson, John
H. Holman, William P. Holman, Leon-
ard C. Mowrey, John D. Hogan, Joshua
W. Telford, Thomas C. Stockwell, Isaac
O. Castle, Fred A. Dooty, William L.
Wells, Carl Hocum, Leroy S. Gorham,
Peter W. Britts, Lewis Mattson.

Register Moore's Tuesday decided the
conflicts which were involved Monday in
the filings on township eight south,
range nine west, in the Siletz reser-
vation. The rejected applicants have 90
days in which to appeal and are: Joseph
H. Lukau, in conflict with Ernest A.
O'Neill, who made simultaneous entry,
but who alleged settlement since October
4, 1900, while Lukau made settlement
July 2, 1902; Bert B. Kavanagh, in con-
flict with simultaneous entries of William
H. Batgate, who alleged settlement

since August, 1900, and of Abalom By-
erley, who made no allegation of settle-
ment; Ole C. Bell, in conflict with John
W. Batgate, who made simultaneous
entry, but who alleged settlement since
September 1, 1900, while the rejected
applicant made settlement since Febru-
ary 10, 1902; Abalom Byerley, in con-
flict with simultaneous entries of Wil-
liam H. Batgate, who alleged settle-
ment since August, 1900, and of Bert B.
Kavanagh, who alleged settlement since
May 23, 1902, while the first applicant
made no allegation of settlement; Ben-
jamin R. Johnson, in conflict with Wil-
liam R. Ellis, whose entry was simultane-
ous, but who alleged settlement since May
23, 1902, while Johnson made settlement
May 28, 1902; Charles A. Bigby, in con-
flict with Bertha Ellis, who made simul-
taneous entry, but who alleged settle-
ment since May 23, 1902, while Bigby
made settlement since May 28, 1902;
Ferris A. Lucas, in conflict with Alvin R.
Jones, who made simultaneous entry,
but who alleged settlement since May 5,
1900, while Lucas made settlement since
February 7, 1901; Cyrus Todd, in con-
flict with John D. Moyer, who made
simultaneous entry, but who alleged set-
tlement since September 16, 1901, while
Todd settled since September 21, 1901;
William J. Southwell, in conflict with
Charles A. Robertson, who made simul-
taneous entry, but who alleged settle-
ment since May 5, 1900, while Southwell
made settlement since February 1, 1901.
This list covers all of the claims which
were in conflict Monday.

BUCKNER WAS TREACHEROUS.
But He Worked His Game and Success-
fully Contested a Claim.

A decision was handed down Wednes-
day from the General Land Office over-
ruling the local office in the contest of
W. L. Buckner vs. John J. Galvin and
Joseph Miller.

On September 27, 1900, Galvin filed a
homestead entry on 160 acres of land
near Goble, Oregon. In March of
the following year he filed his relinquish-
ment of the entry and Miller filed an en-
try upon the land. Fifteen days prior to
the relinquishment Buckner filed a con-
test, alleging that Galvin took the claim
on speculation and that he did not in-
tend to make it a home; that it was more
valuable for timber than for agricultural
purposes; that Galvin offered his relin-
quishment for sale for \$1500 and later of-
fered it for \$500; that he took it to sell
it for its timber and not to make it a
home. The Register and Receiver sus-
tained the entrymen and dismissed the
contest and in their decision said:

It is not charged and not shown in the
testimony that as to residence and culti-
vation the requirements of the home-
stead law have not been met by the con-
tестe. While there is considerable tes-
timony to the effect that the entryman,
after having made his entry, became
convinced that the land was more valu-
able for its timber than for agricultural
purposes and that in trying to dispose of
his interest in his claim he laid special
stress upon the value of the timber upon
it, there is not a particle of testimony to
show that the entry, at its initiation,
was speculative or that the claim was
made originally as a homestead in
good faith.
The suggestion that the claim was origi-
nally entered solely for its timber is a
mere inference based upon something
which happened long after the entry was
made. The testimony shows that the
land has value for agricultural purposes,
and that it might have been filed upon
originally, as a homestead, in good faith.
In the absence of positive proof we can-
not assume that the entry was specula-
tive.

Commission Hermann, of the General
Land Office, was appealed to, and in his
reversal of the decision of the Register
and Receiver, says:

The evidence shows that at the time of
entry Galvin was living at Washougal,
where he owned a farm of about 100
acres, which was mortgaged to the
amount of \$600. His stock, after entry,
was placed in the care of a neighbor,
with the understanding that he was to
keep it for 14 months, the time he would
have to remain on the land before he
could commute his entry, when he would
be able to make other arrangements.
On March 3, 1901, the following adver-
tisement appeared in the Sunday Oregon-
ian: "For sale or trade—Homestead
Improvements, about 10,000,000 feet of
timber on it." Galvin admitted that he
had inserted this for publication. Buck-
ner's brother wanted a homestead and
had several interviews with Galvin, who
told him that he was negotiating with
other parties, and their conference came
to nothing.
It is found, notwithstanding that Gal-
vin had complied with the law as to res-
idence and cultivation, it appearing that
his intention and purpose at the time he
made his entry was to live on the land
only 14 months and commute his entry.
It must therefore be held that his entry
was speculative and that the contestant
has established the truth of his charge.
Miller's entry is therefore held for can-
cellation. It is quite proper to note that
the deceit and treachery of the con-
tестant, in his dealings with Galvin, is quite
apparent. It was an error to allow Mil-
ler to enter the land pending Buckner's
contest. But this does not affect the
case on its merits, nor can it cause any
real trouble. Miller having been made
a party to the contest, his entry can be
as easily cancelled as Galvin's, if it now
covered the land.

Poisoning the System.
It is through the bowels the body is
cleansed of impurities. Constipation
keeps these poisons in the system, can-
causing headache, dullness and melancholia
at first, then unsightly eruptions and
finally serious illness unless a remedy is
applied. DeWitt's Little Early Risers
prevent this trouble by stimulating the
liver and promote easy, healthy action
of the bowels. These little pills do not
act violently but by strengthening the
bowels enable them to perform their
own work. Never gripe or distress.
Geo. Harding.

SETTLEMENT OF
P. C. & O. STRIKE

Committees Make a Statement
To the Public.

NATURE OF TERMS AGREED UPON
Road Is Now In Harmonious Operation
and No Friction Exists Between
Company and Employees.

People in this city and along the route
of the Oregon Water Power & Railway
Company's electric line have been clamor-
ing for the facts concerning the terms
of settlement of the strike against the
Portland City & Oregon Railway Com-
pany, which was brought to a close two
weeks ago through the agency and good
offices of committees from Oregon City
and Milwaukie. The committees have
accordingly made a clear and concise
statement regarding the conditions of
settlement. The road is being operated
harmoniously and no friction now exists
between the officers and employees. A
better feeling now prevails than has ex-
isted since the old East Side Railway
was taken from Receiver Maxwell's
hands.

The statement to the public is as
follows:
The result of the strike was not a
victory for either side, concessions being
made by both parties. Mr. Morris, the
corporation treasurer, took the com-
pany's side of the case in his own hands,
holding the just and common sense view
that his company was not seeking to win
a battle or gain a victory, but simply to
do right, and that any just cause of the
officers would be removed if possible. Mr.
Morris stated that his office was always
open and that he was always ready to
hear and redress any just complaint on
the part of employees, whether officers
or workmen, and whether presented by
individuals or committees, and further,
that no discrimination would ever be
made against such work in his employ.

Messrs. Dimick, Workman, West, Neu-
del and Roberts, of the union committee,
were equally reasonable on behalf of the
employees. Some said that if Mr. Mor-
ris' views had been understood in the
beginning and they had dealt directly
with him, they thought there would have
been no strike.
It was finally agreed that no one should
be refused employment on account of the
strike or the grievance, or its presenta-
tion by the committee. There was objec-
tion to not exceeding five men, but on
account of their part in the strike or
committee or union work. These men
were not named publicly, but every man
at the meeting of the union said that if
he was one of the five he would not stand
in the way of settlement, but would take
his clearance card, which would be freely
given by the company. Mr. Morris said
the train dispatcher had resigned some
time ago, which they agreed removed
that question from consideration. The
men agreed not to press their complaint
against the superintendent. The only
question remaining was the relative
ranking of the old motorman and con-
ductors with those who were not mem-
bers of the union and did not go out,
and the new men. This was comparatively
small matter and it was agreed that with
Mr. Morris' influence, it should be so ar-
ranged that the old employees should
have practically the same numbers as at
the beginning of the trouble. All parties
present seemed to be very much pleased
with the settlement and our committee
trusts that the spirit of fairness shown by
Mr. Morris will aid in making a friendly
feeling between the corporation and its
patrons.

In conclusion we suggest to organized
labor and organized employers that if
they will respectfully ask for a confer-
ence and investigation of their demands
when there is a difference, before pre-
sents an ultimatum, they may often
reach a peaceable settlement that is just
to both parties; but where notice is just-
ified certain demands must be complied
with before a fixed date, it shouid of any
chance of investigation or agreement,
and leaves no room for anything but in-
dustrial war.

We also suggest that if the aggrieved
party presenting the claim will employ
counsel before the difficulty reaches an
acute stage, as they would in other busi-
ness of equal importance, instead of wait-
ing until both sides are weary of contest,
it might often help to avoid trouble, as
well as great loss and inconvenience to
the public. Respectfully yours,
W. S. U'Ren,
G. B. Dimick,
M. MICHAEL,
W. M. ANDRESEN,
CHAS. ALBERTSON,
Geo. A. HARRISON,
Oregon City Citizens' Committee.
Jno. H. Gibson,
J. A. DOWLING,
C. K. BALLARD,
Milwaukie Citizens' Committee.

Letter List.
The following is the list of letters re-
maining in the postoffice at Oregon City,
Ore., on July 24th, 1902:
WOMEN'S LIST.
Burgess P Mrs Carrin M J Mrs
Gilbert O Mrs
MEN'S LIST
Abbey Harry F Morris R N
Adams Geo W Mattson Frank
Cross E H Madison Peter
DeHaven Elmer Riched Theodore
Fuller Del Ray Rawson G W & Co
Gaultner B F Phillips Ben
Gard Roscoe Shannon Frank
Jones J L Shuck Linus W
Lewis John Twist William
Lewis E B Thurlough Mr
Montgomery Weldon W
Geo. F. Horton, P. M.

LAST DAY
Sat. Aug. 2
FACTORY SALE OF SHOES

Will positively close on Saturday, August 2. Every pair of shoes con-
tained in the store must and will be sold before that time, as no shoes
will be removed from this city, if they can be given away

Men's Vici Kid Shoes.....	worth \$4.00 for \$1.85	Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes.....	worth \$2.50 for 95c
Men's Calf Shoes.....	2.50 " 1.15	Boys' Calf School Shoes.....	1.75 " 75c
Ladies' Hand Turned Shoes.....	3.50 " 1.65	Children's Shoes for almost nothing.	

Now is your time to get shod at the
Factory Sale of Shoes
That will be no more after Saturday, August 2.
Three doors north of Electric Hotel
Where the red flag hangs.
J. MORRIS, Manager.