THE ENTERPRISE.

CHAS. MESERVE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

OREGON CITY, NOVEMBER 20, 1890

THE government has found it necessary in order to insure the safety of the public who travel by water, to maintain a board of inspectors, the duty of the incumbents of which, is to carefully examine and inspect all passenger carrying crafts of the seas, and inland bodies of water. It has been found essential to the safety of human life to create such a board, and it cannot be doubted that its mission has been fulfilled and the government is amply repaid. But while the government has taken such precautions against the dangers of water navigation, it has been equally as negligent in the matter of showing a like precaution against the dangers of travel by rail. To be consistent and impartial, and for the good of the public, a board of railroad inspectors should be established with adequate power to inspect and if necessary condemn any part or equipment used in railway construction, which in anywise affects the safety of travel. Had such a board existed prior to last week, in all probability the Lake Labish disaster would have been unknown, as would a half dozen similar catastrophes which occurred in the East on the Friday following. With such a board in power, it is safe to say that the Lake Labish trestle would have been long since condemned together with a dozen others throughout the state.

When human life is placed at the mercy of careless corporations whose only aim is to declare large dividends, regardless of the human life at stake, it is not surprising that travel is rendered as hazardous as it is and the loss of life as great. It would then be a wholesome and timely act on the part of the government to establish and maintain any bureau which might promote the safety of travelers, and to no longer depend on careless and neglectful corporations.

IT is with censure that the people of the United States views the situation as it exists in Chicago, in the matter of determining a proper site for the World's Fair. The board of commissioners cannot decide upon a plan that meets with the approval of both the local board of directors and the industrial organization throughout the country. As to the local directory it seems evident they are exercising too much authority for either the good of the country or the success of the exposition, as their every action is characteristic of the greed and selfishness of Chicagoans in advancing such ideas as will most benefit Chicago as a city, and showing incarceration to any measure that does not, even if the success of the exposition is to suffer as a result. The stockmen and farmers' associations find abundant reasons for objecting to a double site, as it would lessen the benefits derived from their exhibits, no matter how elaborate they might be. There would be a large per cent of visitors, who would not feel enough interest in rural industry to take unnecessary trouble for the inspection of its representation. With this as the condition of affairs the fact looms up most conspicuous that congress erred in deciding on Chicago as a site for the World's Fair, as that city has proven itself incapable of accommodating an affair of its magnitude and doing it justice. Even at this, the eleventh hour, it might be more profitable to the country for the immediate removal of the location of the fair to, where it would find ample room for a single site and upon which it could be harmoniously located, than to leave it in a city where its success is endangered by the hoggish propensities of selfish citizens, whose chief aim is to fatten their individual coffers, let result what may.

WHEN the Oregon City ENTERPRISE took the liberty of commenting on the annexation trouble of Portland, East Portland and Albina, it was neither with the intention of "currying favor of the Oregonian" or "casting slurs upon Albina's leading citizens and upon the Courier." THE ENTERPRISE saw in the difficulties now pending in those places a presentiment of the trouble which will ultimately befall Oregon City and her suburbs if some action is not taken to prevent it. And with that aim in view laid the case before the citizens for their deliberation, that they might find therein an example worthy of note. Now to have the Albina Courier fling back "it was to curry favor with The Oregonian," or to "cast slurs at Albina's citizens and the Courier," is as preposterous as it is false, and is suggestive of a complicated intellect on the part of its editor. THE ENTERPRISE is abundantly able to look out for itself without "currying favor with the Oregonian," and will continue to thrive without dictations as to the course it shall pursue from such silurians as the editor of the Courier. If the article referred to by that sheet was "too fresh" for the antiquated mossback editor, and if what was said has been construed by him as a shot at his door, then let him juggle the missile as he sees fit. But if it is for passtime that he hedges slurs upon insult, and casts it at THE ENTERPRISE, then he would be accepting wholesome advice by directing his efforts to another course, and we suggest that it be by explaining, if possible, what he "himself don't know about differential calculus."

BUSINESS men of Oregon City are oftentimes too indifferent in the matter of patronizing and co-operating with each other. The benefits which ultimately result from strict and unanimous co-operation cannot be at first imagined, yet it is, nevertheless, great. To give a fellow-citizen patronage which he deserves, and receive in return the benefits of his trade, means the rapid building up of a live and thriving trade center which no other course can bring about. It is to the interest of every citizen that the home institutions receive all the support possible, as by receiving the same it will have an opportunity of becoming fixed upon a substantial business basis that means prosperity in its fullest sense, and the rapid building up of a flourishing industry to the city's credit. In sending money to Portland houses for work or goods which can be obtained at home is folly on the part of any business man, who has the welfare of the city or its business industries at heart, as it would only be throwing his support where he cannot expect its value in return. In speaking of this we do not refer to anyone in particular, but the business houses in general, and it is hoped those who will persist in giving their support to foreign institutions, will divert from the practice, and act in conjunction with the interests of their fellow citizens.

REGINALD BIRCHELL, the perpetrator of one of the most dastardly crimes in the annals of American history, the murder of J. C. Benwell, at Woodstock, Ontario, on February last, paid the penalty of his horrible deed on the 13th of this month on the gallows. Birchell, to the very last was firm in his adherence to innocence, yet circumstances have proven beyond question of doubt that he murdered in cold blood, apparently without the slightest cause or provocation, Benwell, whom he had induced to come from England to this country through the grossest misrepresentations. The enormity of the crime has left Birchell with but few sympathizers in this world, and it is generally believed that he only received his just dues at the hands of the law.

WASHINGTON has given the Australian Ballot system of voting a square and fair trial at the late election, and it has proven itself to be a grand improvement over the old style method of casting ballots. It leaves no room for fraud or humbuggery, and instead gives every man a chance to poll the vote, of his choice without interception from ring politicians, and leaves no chance for bribery on the part of hoodoo campaigners. It is the proper way to fill public offices with good, reliable and painstaking officials, who are able managers of public affairs, and who are not machines in the hands of scheming corporations and party factions or rings. Oregon is in need of a more wholesome ballot system, which will give its voters the liberties necessary for the casting of an honest, straightforward and consistent ticket, undaunted by the expostulations of hypocritical and tryannious party fakirs who are ever conspicuous at the polls. The Australian system has proven itself equal to such emergencies, and it is the prayer of the people that the next legislature adopt it.

No matter how firm the railroad company may be in their effort to lay the cause of the Lake Labish disaster at other doors than their own, it is becoming each day more apparent that had the trestle been in proper condition the accident would not have happened. When they claim the calamity to have been the work of fiends they are claiming what has not nor cannot be substantiated; and as the clouds of the affair have passed away so has the fact become more evident that it was, as the Salem jury ruled, through criminal negligence on the part of the company.

NOT to be outdone in any thing, Seattle comes to the front with the biggest fools on record. Last week at that place two painters emptied the coffee out of a fellow workman's dinner pail, placing turpentine in its stead. The unsuspecting workman took a large swallow of the fluid and would have died had not medical aid been summoned. Where the fun of such work comes in cannot be readily conceived by people of intelligence; and probably even the two Seattleites were a trifle disappointed after paying $50 for it.

THE culture of corn is rapidly growing into prominence among the leading agricultural pursuits of Clackamas county. If planted on rich, dry soil, and properly taken care of, our farmers have found it to yield abundantly. Five and ten-acre cornfields are becoming common of late years, and many express their intention of increasing that acreage. Old Clackamas is rapidly approaching a front position in the ranks of Oregon's most productive counties, and in time its reputation as such will be unsurpassed.

THE Indians of the Dakotas are causing the settlers not a little uneasiness by their strange hallucinations over what they term the advent of the new Messiah. It is feared an outbreak will take place unless intercepted by government forces.

PARNELL, the great Irish leader, has brought an everlasting curse upon his name, which will eventually result in his overthrow. The O'Shea scandal has not yet been denied by Parnell or the Madame, and the resignation of the leader is looked for.

THERE is a striking contrast between basking in the bright November sun of Oregon, and digging one's way through an Eastern blizzard. Yet such is the way the Almighty has commanded, and so must it be.

THE Seattle Morning Journal, after lingering in the agonies of death for several months, has succumbed to the inevitable, and been sold to the Morning Telegraph.

THE Farmers' Institute of the agricultural college held an interesting, successful and beneficial session of two days' duration at The Dalles, November 13th and 14th.

THE sound cities, if gaining nativity no other way, are certainly becoming conspicuous for their robbers and cutthroats.

INDIANS are said to be on the war-path in Southern California, and several people have been killed.

THE Tacoma Globe is now owned by a stock company with a capital of $100,000.

THE net receipts of the Oregon State Fair for this year are $3,050.48.

FORT PICKENS.

On the cost of Florida, southward of Pensacola, lies a narrow sandy island called Santa Rosa, near the western extremity of which stands Fort Pickens. In the summer of 1861 a New York Zouave regiment, reduced to 200 men, was landed here and ordered to encamp about a mile east of the fort. This regiment was of an unruly disposition, and was thus isolated that its disobedient spirit might be broken, and also to give it less opportunity to bring trouble to others. But the object was not attained, and because of some of its misdemeanors Colonel Anderson, in command of the Confederate troops at Pensacola determined to destroy it.

During the night of October 8, between 12 and 1 o'clock, he successfully landed at Four Mile Point, directly opposite Pensacola, and near the old Spanish fort, about 1300 men. As soon as landed he formed them into three columns, advanced in silence, captured the outposts of the camp, and at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 9th, the flames rising among the tents and rapidly spreading, only served to increase the disorder occasioned by the surprise.

About 12 o'clock midnight of the 8th, a private of Battery L, First United States Artillery, stationed at Pickens, being on picket duty at that time, had a presentiment that all was not right about the island. So strongly did the feeling take possession of him, that he called the sergeant of the guard, reported his fears to him, and asked that the garrison of Pickens be aroused. The sergeant refused to comply, and stated that did he do so, and the alarm proved false, he would be severely punished. "Very well," said the picket, "if you refuse, I will do so myself." The sentry then reported to the officer of the guard that he was satisfied some of the enemy were upon the island, and that they meant mischief. He could give no grounds for this opinion, only that he felt that they were there, and he earnestly urged that the men be called out, expressing his willingness to suffer if nothing transpired to vouch for his assertion. The long roll was sounded, the men fell into line, and were patrolled eastward on the island, beyond Wilson's camp. None of the enemy being visible they returned to their quarters.

An hour after, when the flames were discovered, and the discharge of fire arms warned the garrison that the rebels were at work, all was again confusion. Men hastily armed themselves and rushed to the parade. Parts of E and C companies, Third Infantry, and about twenty men of Battery A, First United States Artillery, in all eighty-nine men, were all that effected a passage to the outside, when Colonel Brown, in command of Pickens, fearing that the attack on Wilson's camp was a feint to draw off the strength of the garrison, that another and principal charge from the direction of McRea might prove effective in wresting this important point from federal authority, ordered that the gates be closed and detachments "told off" to man the guns.

In the meantime those who had hastened eastward toward the scene of the conflict, deployed and advanced upon the flank of their assailants, who had forced the Zouaves to the sea. The federals charged upon the enemy and threw their ranks into confusion, but in executing this movement allowed their retreat to be cut off.

Daylight was now breaking, and Colonel Brown being satisfied that no attack was intended from the direction of McRea, sent off reinforcements under Captain Hill, Third Infantry, who completed the rout of the Confederates and drove them to the sea. The tide had ebbed and left some of their boats stranded. It was while endeavoring to launch these that they suffered their heaviest losses. The Federals lost thirty four men, killed and wounded, while the loss of the Confederates, in killed, wounded and missing, exceeded 300 men.

It has been a subject of wonder with me by what means the picket guard, whose "beat" extended from the wharf below Pickens to the extreme western point of the island, had been apprised of the proximity of the Confederates. Santa Rosa island describes the arc of a circle northward, and the sand hills intervening between the enemy and Four Mile Point, even had it been daylight, precluded all possibility of seeing them land. Furthermore, he denied either having seen or heard them and could only say he FELT they were there. Is this another instance where the guardian spirits have interfered in the cause of right against wrong, and by their subtile influence laid bare the most hidden secrets of the human heart?—G

THE YOUNG MAN; WHAT HE HAS DONE; WHAT HE MAY DO.

Rev. C. C. Bateman's Third Sermon To Young Men.

TEXT: "I HAVE WRITTEN UNTO YOU YOUNG MEN, BECAUSE YE ARE STRONG." 1 JOHN, II—14.

Goethe, the great German author, wrote many kind words to young men. Among other fine sentiments this is attributed to him: "Young men are the real monarchs of this world after all." To them does the world approve in prosecuting the art of war or peace. Their hold great destinies in their hands. In the unfolding of their powers mighty possibilities are liberated or lost.

The divine word draws sharply the distinction between the characters of man. God honored Joseph; but the life or death of men like Absalom or Rehoboam show that God does not honor such.

In the inspired Record, the chief actors in the divine drama are young men. But turning for a few minutes from sacred to profane history we readily discover, how this fact finds its counterpart anywhere.

In war the young man has been indispensible. Young men usually wage all the wars.

Alexander the Great had subjugated Greece, conquered Assyria, India and Egypt at 25 years of age and died in the 33rd year of his life. His father before him was the master of Greece at a little over 40 years.

Hannibal has scaled the Alps and won all his brilliant victories before he was thirty-one.

Scipio Africanus, the Elder, had over thrown the powerful nation of Carthage at 16 years of age.

Scipio Africanus, the Younger, completed a successful military career at 36.

Genghis Khan had swept Western China and Northern India with his fierce and barbarous hordes and become emperor of Mongolia in his fortieth year.

Julius Cæsar finished his first war in Spain and was made Roman Consul while yet in his thirties, conquered Gaul, Italy and invaded Britain before the age of 45.

Charlemagne was permitted to adorn his brow with the "iron crown" of Italy at 37, was master of Spain at 36 and of the world at 49.

Peter the Great was at the head of a large army at 20; Embach fell a reward of his greatness at 30 and he was the founder of St. Petersburg at 31. Brave Charles the XII was done with the war and the world at 37. Frederick was Frederick the Great at the age of 43.

Cortez was an old conqueror and explorer at 35 years.

General Wolfe took Quebec and died covered with glory at 32.

Napoleon I was major at 24, General of Brigade at 25, Commodore in Chief of the Army of Italy at 26 and gained almost the whole world and lost it before he was 44 years of age. Besides the great rank and file of every army who do the real work of war are made of young men. They have made unmade empires on the vast usage of the theater of war.

But not alone in on the battle field has the young man made himself conspicuous by noble deeds. In the value of letters also his influence has been felt.

Virgil tuned his lyre in his youth and was listen still to his mellifluous strains.

Cicero made himself felt in the forum of Rome, when he was but a "harmless youth."

In modern times every science, art and literature have been traversed by young men.

Robert Burns lived a long life in few years and added luster to the name to his native land.

Fergeson, another of Scotland's sons, battled with poverty and adverse circumstances until he became the first astronomical inventor and observer of his time. Campbell gave the world a new inspiration in The Pleasures of Hope. Pitt, though a youth, vindicated his position and ability against the sneers of Walpole.

Pollock wrote the Course of Time, achieving enduring fame and died at twenty-one.

Kirk White was celebrated at eighteen years of age, as was also our own, W. C. Bryant.

Lord Byron used and abused magnificent talents and died in the thirties.

Robert Emmet was the first orator of his time at 21.

Robert Hall was a scholar at 16, an orator at twenty, of the rarest powers.

David Livingstone began to plan for his life work at an early age, and Henry M. Stanley was his rescurer when he just entered the thirties.

In religion the young man has acted well a part.

Should it not be a source of profound gratitude to every young man that our blessed Saviour came in the character of a young man? He was and is the best friend young men ever had.

His disciples were young men, the apostles were young men, the fiery Paul was young when smitten into the service of Jesus Christ on his way to Damascus. God has special claims on young men. Will they recognize these claims? Will they honor God by responding to His demands. "God is calling yet."

What may a young man do? What may he not do? The world is largely his. Opportunities lie in every young man's door.

His first duty is to build character while still in the dew of youth. The world will be better or worse for his life. He may revolutionize the religious and moral life of the community, the nation, the world if he will.

He may kill vice by starving it out. On this glorious golden coast he may make his power felt until the sun in its daily circuit shall finally set in a sea of splendor and with its last salutation bid good night to the fairest land in all the world. Then the words of Berkely shall be charged with a living and verified meaning:

Westward the star of empire takes
its way.
The first four acts already past;
The fifth shall close the drama of
the day
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Transfers of Realty.

Warren P. Gibson to J. G. Cummings n ½ ne ¼ sec 7, t 4 s, r 3 e containing 80 acres. $500 00.

J. A. Cox et ux to Mathias Holverson, lot 12 blk 12, Canby, $60.

Wm. Knight et ux to J. A. Cox 13½ acres in s 4 s, r 1 e. $224.

Jos C. Davidson et ux to G. J. Davidson, 136 acres in t 2 s, r 3 e, $1 300.

Oregon Iron and Steel Co. to Mrs. A. J. Flencot lots 12, 13 and 14, O. I. & S. Cos s 1st ad. to Oswego, $770.

Robert Caufield et ux to Clara Eastham, lot 5, blk 6, Oregon City $1.

Thos Dunn et ux to George L. Lacy sw ¼, sec 26, t 6 s, r 3 e, $800.

U. S. to Abraham S. Dygert se. ¼, sec 26, t 6 s, r 3 e.

U. S. to Thos. Devine sw ¼, sec 26, t 6 s, r 3 e.

Abraham Dygert et ux to George S. Lacey, se ¼ sec 26 t 6 s, r 3 e $800.

U. S. to Wm. P. Wheaton sw ¼, sec 14, t 6 s, r 3 e.

Wm P Wheaton, et ux to Geo S Lacey sw ¼, sec 14 t 6 s, r 3 e. $850

U. S. to Geo. T. McKay n½ ne ¼ sw ¼ of ne ¼ and ne ¼ of nw ¼ sec 22 t 6 s, r 3 e.

Geo McKay to Geo Lacey, do, $850

H M Warner to Mary E. Barlow, lots 5 and blk 69 Oregon City $2500.

J. A. Rupert et ux to A. J. Woods, nw ¼ sec 28 t 5 s r 7 e.

Irwin Seward & wife to J. B. Moore fifty eight acres in t 2 s, r 3 e near Wm Connell D. L. C. $1200.

Leo Willes et ux to Jas Renned, 80 acres of John Conner D. L. C. in sec 14 t 5 s, r 1 w $2000

Samuel Wittenburg, et al, to David Wittenburg, et ux part of D. L. C. no, 37 t 3 s, r 1 e $1600.

J. D. Renner to E. Cummings, a part of Samuel D. Francis D. L. C. in t 3 s, r 2 e $300

G. E. Rancipher et ux to E. E. May et ux 1 acre near nw corner of sw ¼ of se ¼, sec 22 in t 4 s and r 2 e $1.

Peter Holst et ux to D. VanHouten w½ ne ¼, sec 18 t 2 s, r 4 e $800.

U. S. to John Connor et ux 380 acres in sec 23, t 5 s, r 1 e.

Wilhem Guldenzoff, e½ se ¼ sec 18, t 3 s, r 5 e, 80 acres, $800.

S. J. Oakley to Geo Zeigler w ½ sw ¼ sec 8, t 4 s, r 1 e $760.

Annie C Ziegler to George Ziegler 40 acres in w ½ of sw ¼, t 4 s, r 1 e, $72 22

Mary B. Holmes to Sarah E. Darling parcel of land in Wm. Holmes D. L. C $1

S. J. Blagan, et ux to Georgh T. Easterbrook et ux lots 5 to 14 inclusive, blk 12, Cambridge, $2500.

Oregon Land Co. to J. F. Edwards lots 27 to 33 inclusive, blk 43, Minthorn ad to Portland $1050.

Oregon Land Co. to Mrs. L. Whealdon lot 34 blk 43, Minthorn ad to Portland $150.

Geo. H. Popenberg et ux to Geo. Saum e ½, s½ of O. P. Goddall D. L. C. no 3036 $100

D. W. Crowleyl et al to Mary H Care lot 18 in town of Atkinson $1

J. H. M. Baker et ux to Jas Roberts 40 acres on w side of se ¼, sec 8, t 3 s, r 1 w $1.

U. S. to Samual W. King, n ½ nw ¼ n ½ e, ne ¼ sec 32, t 1 s, r 6 e.

E. C. Small, and M. A. Small to H. H. Luterman et ux parcel of land near Thomas Rees D. L. C. in t 6 s, r 1 e $675

Oregon Land Co to Mrs. L. J. Confiss lots 41 and 42 blk 44 Minthorn ad. to Portland $250.

J. C. Welch et ux O. P. L. Co parcel of land near Pensley Welch D. L. C. t 2s, r 2 e, 40 acres, $2000.

Andrew Kneisle et ux, to R. F. Young, nw ¼ sec 8, t 2 s, r 4 e, $600

Robert Thompson to S. Jonson, n½ sw ¼ sec 33, t 5 s, r 1 e, $1200.

Williams & Stratton to Mary Dick, lots 11 and 12 Falls View ad to Oregon City, $200.

S. J. Wilfong & wife to S. J. Mickley 5 acres near D. L. C. of Thos Bartlett $1600

J. A. Logan et ux to Sigmond Sichel and Max Maygar individed ½ interest in sw ¼ of n w¼ sec 2 t 2 s, r 2 e, $1800.

B. J. Jackson to Geo. W. Jackson part of Wm Holmes D. L. C containing 2 acres $100.

Fredrick Lind et ux to J. H. Logan, sw ¼ of nw ¼ sec 3 twp 2, r 2 e, $1800

1891
Harper's Magazine, Illustrated.

The important series of papers on South America, by Theodore Child will be continued in Harper's Magazine during the greater part of the year 1891. The articles on Southern California, by Coarles Dedley Warner, will also be continued. Among other noteworthy attractions will be a novel by Charles Egbert Craddock; a collection of original drawings by W. T. Thackery, now published for the first time; a novel written and illustrated by George DuMaurier; a novelett by William Dean Howells; and a series of papers on London by Walter Besant.

In the number and variety of illustrated papers and other articles on subject of timely interest, as well as in the unrivalled character of its short stories, poems, etc., Harper's Magazine will continue to maintain that standard of excellence for which it has been so long distinguished.

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City Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that there is money in the city treasury applicable to the payment of all warrants issued and endorsed prior to July 1, 1890.

Interest on the same will cease from the date of this notice.

Nov. 6th, 1890. F. R. CHARMAN,
11-6;11-20 City Treasurer.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

Sealed bids will be received by the City Council of Oregon City, Or., until 7 o'clock P. M. Dec. 2, 1890, for one 30-inch horizontal Victor water wheel and case, one wrought iron supply pipe, one wrought iron draft tube, and for the erection of a pumping station, and the placing in position and connecting one power pump furnished by the city. All bids shall be directed to L. L. Porter, City Recorder, and shall have indorsed thereon "Proposals for a Pumping Station." The city will require a bond with two or more approved sureties in the sum of $5000, and reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications are now on file at my store.

J. W. O'CONNELL,
Chairman Fire and Water Committee.
11-20 2t

HOLIDAY SALE!

We find that we are overstocked, and in order to reduce the quantity we intend to inaugurate a

Holiday Sale!

To give you an idea in regard to the prices at which we are selling, we shall quote a few:

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES!

Bleached Muslin, a good family cotton, 36 inches wide, 14 yds. for $1

Best quality Calico, 18 yds. for $1.

Indigo Prints (fast colors), 14 yds. for $1.

Extra heavy Shirting, 10 yds. for $1

Turkey Red Damask, 50-inch, (guaranteed fast color), per yd. 25c

White and Colored Marble Table Oil Cloth, per yd. 30c.

Heavy Blue or Brown Denims, 8 yds. for $1.

Carpet Warp (all shades), 5 one-pound bunches for $1 25.

Turkish Towels, 2 for 25c.

Figured Reps (half wool), 8 yds. for $1.

English Cashmere, all shades and black, 36 in. wide, per yd. 25c.

36-Inch all wool Telcot, per yd. 35c.

50-Inch all wool Tricot, per yd. 50c.

White Flannel, all wool, per yd, 25c

Red Flannel, twilled, per yd, 25c.

Colored Canton Flannel, 8 yds for $1

Cassimeres, ¾ wool, per yd, 50c.

Cassimeres, extra heavy, per yd, $1.

56-Inch Water Proof, per yd, 50c.

Ladies' Black All-Wool Seamless Hose, per pair, 25c.

Misses Heavy Ribbed Hose, per pair, 10c.

Infants' Wool Hose, solid colors, 2 pairs for 25c.

Gents' Scotch Mixed Socks, 12 pairs for $1.

Gents' Scarlet Socks, all wool, per pair 25c.

Men's Navy Blue Shirts, Oregon Flannel, $1 25.

Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c.

Men's Scarlet, heavy, All-Wool, Shirts and Drawers, 75c.

Men's Full Stock Boots, $3.

Men's Hook-Lace English Bals. box and tip, $1 75.

Ladies' Pebble Button Shoes, $1 25.

Ladies' B Calf Button Shoes, $1.

Ladies' American Kid Button, $1 50.

Ladies' Kid Foxed Balmorals, $1.

Misses' B Calf Button Shoes, $1.

Misses' Whole Stock Unlined Shoes, $1

Children's Whole Stock Unlined Shoes, $1 25.

Children's Wool Hats, 25c.

Men's Wool Hats, 50c.

Children's Tourist Caps 25c.

Men's Stiff Hats, $1 50.

Ladies' All-Wool Jerseys, box plait back $1

Clark's Thread, 12 spools for 45c.

Knitting Cotton, 4 balls for 25c.

Knitting Yarn, best quality, white and colored, $1 per pound.

4-Button Scallop Top Kid Gloves, stitched back, per pair 50c.

18-Inch Plush, per yd, 50c.

Men's Satinet suits, $6.

Men's All-Wool Cassimere Suits, $10

Men's Nice Union Cassimere Suits, $8.

Men's Fancy Worsted Suits, $10.

Men's Chincilla Coat and Vest, in brown or blue, $7 50.

Inviting orders from those heretofore not dealing with ud, as well as from our old and valued customers, we promise our best efforts to please. Respectfully,

I. Selling.

Oregon City Sash & Door Factory

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors and Mouldings. Turning of all kinds, Special sizes of doors and windows made to order.

Estimates for stairwork. Orders promptly filled

Chairs! Chairs! Chairs!

Of All Designs, From the Smallest Child's Chair To the Largest Arm Chair.

Patent Rocking Chairs of neat and nobby designs; Perforated and Wood-seat Chairs; Fancy Reed and Cane-seat and back Dining and Library Chairs.

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