

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

Vol. 1.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

No. 6.

## The Weekly Enterprise.

By D. C. IRELAND,  
OFFICE:—South east corner of Fourth and  
Main streets, in the building lately known  
as the Court House, Oregon City, Oregon.

**Terms of Subscription.**  
One copy, one year in advance, \$3.00  
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Business Cards one square per annum,  
payable quarterly, 12.00  
One column per annum, 100.00  
One half column, 50.00  
One quarter, 25.00  
Legal advertising at the established rates.

**D. M. McKENNEY,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL  
business entrusted to his care.  
Office—One door north of Bell & Parker's  
Drug store, Oregon City, Oregon. [21y]

**W. C. JOHNSON, F. C. M'COWN,**  
**JOHNSON & M'COWN,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
OREGON CITY, OREGON.

WILL attend to all business entrusted  
to our care in any of the Courts of the State,  
collect money, negotiate loans, sell real estate,  
etc. 1y

**JAMES M. MOORE,**  
Justice of the Peace & City Recorder.

Office—In the Court House and City  
Council Room, Oregon City.

WILL attend to the acknowledgment of  
deeds, and all other duties appertaining to  
the office of Justice of the Peace. 21y

**Dr. F. Barclay, M. R. C. L.,**  
(Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.)

OFFICE—At Residence,  
Main Street, Oregon City.

**Dr. H. Saffarans,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE—In J. Fleming's Book Store,  
Main Street, Oregon City. [22y]

**H. W. ROSS, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

(Office over Charman Bros., Main St.)  
Oregon City, 1y

**John Fleming,**  
DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore  
received, respectfully solicits a continuance  
of the favors of a generous public.

His store is between Jacobs' and Acker-  
man's bricks, on the west side of Main Street,  
Oregon City, October 27th, '66. [4y]

**Professor A. J. Rutjes,**  
TEACHER OF MUSIC.

WILL be glad to receive a number of  
pupils at his Music Room, at the private  
residence of Mr. Charles Logans. He  
will also continue to give instructions at  
private residences. No charge for the use  
of the piano. My pupils will please give me  
notice when ready to commence. 21y

**SMITH & MARSHALL,**  
Black-Smiths and Boiler Makers.

Corner of Main and Third streets,  
Oregon City, Oregon.

Blacksmithing in all its branches. Boiler  
making and repairing. All work warranted  
to give satisfaction. [22y]

**BARLOW HOUSE,**  
Main Street, one door north of the Woolen  
Factory.

Oregon City, Oregon.  
**Wm. Barlow, Proprietor.**

The proprietor, thankful for the continued  
patronage he has received, would inform the  
public that he will continue his efforts to  
please his guests. [22y]

**William Broughton,**  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Main Street, Oregon City.

Will attend to all work in his line,  
consisting in part of Carpenter and Joiner  
work—framing, building, etc. Jobbing promptly  
attended to. [22y]

**Fashion Billiard Saloon.**  
Main Street, between Second and Third,  
Oregon City.

**J. C. Mann, Proprietor.**

The above long established and popular  
Saloon is yet a favorite resort, and as  
only the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars are dispensed to customers a  
share of the public patronage is solicited.  
[21y] J. C. MANN.

**SHADES SALOON.**  
West Side Main Street, between Second and  
Third, Oregon City.

**GEORGE A. HAAS, Proprietor.**

The proprietor begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public generally that the  
above named popular saloon is open for their  
accommodation, with a new and well assort-  
ed supply of the finest brands of wines,  
liquors and cigars. [22y]

**THE GEM.**  
Main Street, opposite the Post Office, Oregon  
City.

**E. PAYNE, Proprietor.**  
The undersigned takes this method of in-  
forming the public that he has purchased  
the above saloon, and now offers a choice and  
well selected stock of foreign and domestic  
wines, liquors, etc., which cannot fail to  
please those who may extend their patron-  
age. The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter  
in the State, always on hand.  
[21y] E. PAYNE.

## W. A. ALDRICH, J. C. MERRILL, JOHN M'CRACKEN, M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO.

SHIPPING, COMMISSION AND  
Forwarding Merchants,

AGENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA,  
Hawaiian and Oregon Packet Lines.

Importers of San Quentin and Carmen  
Island Salt, Sandwich Island Sugars, Coffee,  
Rice, and Yams.

Agents for Provost's & Co.'s Preserved  
Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles and Vinegar.  
Dealers in Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard &  
Fruit, Lime, Cement and Plaster.

Will attend to the Purchase, Sale or Ship-  
ment of Merchandise or Produce in New  
York, San Francisco, Honolulu, or Portland.  
**ALDRICH, MERRILL & CO.,**  
Nos 204 and 206 California Street,  
San Francisco.

**M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO.,**  
19 North Front Street, Portland.

**J. H. MITCHELL, J. N. DOLPEL, A. SMITH,**  
**Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
Solicitors in Chancery, and Pro-  
cessors in Admiralty.

Office over the old Post Office, Front  
Street, Portland, Oregon. [1y]

**W. LAIR HILL, M. F. MULKEY,**  
**HILL & MULKEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
AT LAW.

WILL both be found hereafter at their  
Office on the corner of Front and  
Alder Streets, Portland, Oregon. [1yr]

**FERRY & FOSTER,**  
BROKERS!

Real Estate and Collecting  
AGENTS.

No. 56 Front Street, Corner of Washington,  
Portland, Oregon.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS,**  
Bonds, and Real Estate bought and  
sold on Commission. [21y]

**E. G. RANDALL,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

SHEET MUSIC, and Musical Merchandise of  
all kinds. Sole Agent in Oregon for  
Mason & Hamlin's  
CELEBRATED CABINET ORGAN;

—AND—  
Stetson & Son's  
GOLD MEDAL PIANO PORTES:

First Street, next door to the Post Office,  
Portland, Oregon. [41y]

**What Cheer House,**  
Front Street, between Morrison and Yamhill,  
Portland, Oregon.

**M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.**

WILL respectfully inform his patrons  
and the public generally that having  
moved into his  
NEW AND SPLENDID HOTEL,

He is now prepared to accommodate any  
number of persons with Board and Lodging.  
Each Room is furnished with entirely  
NEW FURNITURE, Carpets, and French  
Spring Mattresses.

The Table is furnished with EVERY-  
THING THE MARKET AFFORDS.  
The Proprietor would express himself  
thankful for the continued patronage of the  
people for years, he would solicit the further  
patronage of the public, assuring them that  
no expense or labor will be spared in making  
this house the most desirable and agreeable  
Hotel in Oregon.

Good Fire Proof Safe for keeping Treasures,  
Valuables, etc. This House is OPEN AT  
ALL HOURS. Baggage brought from  
Steamers Free of Charge. [21y]

**CROCKERY  
AND  
GLASS-WARE,**  
Queens-Ware, Lamps, etc.

**J. McHENRY,**  
Importer of articles in the above line,  
would invite the attention of purchasers to  
his large stock on hand.

41 Front Street,  
Portland, Oregon. [21y]

**L. T. SCHULTZ,**  
—Importer and Dealer in—  
PIANOS,  
MELODEONS,

Musical Instruments, Stationery, Cutlery,  
Fancy Goods, etc.  
105 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.  
Pianos and all other Musical Instruments  
carefully tuned and repaired. [21y]

**LINCOLN HOUSE,**  
Corner of Washington and Front Sts.,  
Portland, Oregon.

**N. C. MATTHEUSEN,**  
Of the St. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Victoria,  
having taken the above house, wishes to an-  
nounce to the public that he is now prepared to  
accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner.  
Nothing will be left undone, which is in the  
power of the proprietor to do, to render guests  
comfortable. [21y]

**JOHN NESTOR,**  
ARCHITECT, BUILDER,  
AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

Plans, Specifications, and accurate  
working drawings prepared on short notice  
after the latest approved style. [1y]

**A. G. BRADFORD,**  
39 Front Street, Portland, Oregon,  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Wines and Liquors,

—ALSO :—  
Sole Agent in Oregon, and Washington  
Territory, for the GOLDEN STATE CHAMPAIN,  
manufactured by Hoffman, Finkle & Co.,  
from California grapes. [41y]

**R. HENDRIE,**  
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in  
FINE WINES!  
BRANDIES AND LIQUORS,  
51 Front Street,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

## Footsteps on the Other Side.

And when he saw him, he passed by on  
the other side.—Luke x. 31.

How many weary pilgrims lie  
And watching wait, and waiting sigh,  
For steps that never wander nigh,  
But pass upon the other side!

For steps that trampled heart and brain,  
And made their lives a lingering pain,  
And passed and never came again—  
Lost footsteps on the other side.

How many walk with bleeding feet,  
Seeking the loved and lost to meet,  
While the dear visions fit and fleet,  
And vanish on the other side!

While life's fresh love and youth's sweet  
trust,  
Those Eden blooms in earthly dust,  
Lie bruised and broken, stained and crushed,  
"Neath footsteps on the other side.

And so we watch, and watching sigh,  
While youth and love and hope go by,  
While life and love and gladness die,  
With footsteps on the other side.

And so we wait, with ear and eye,  
For one dear echo floating by—  
A grief, a woe, a wandering sigh,  
A footprint on the other side.

O, heavy hearts, that ache and break!  
O, heavy eyes, that droop and sleep!  
Why must ye ever wait and weep?  
At footsteps on the other side?

Why must ye ever lie forlorn,  
And ache and wake and weep so long,  
Because one footprint has gone wrong  
And passed upon the other side? —*Ronald Table.*

**OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.**—Damascus  
is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and  
Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Bal-  
bec is a ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the  
sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon  
have disappeared from the shores of the  
Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains  
what it was before the days of Abraham  
—a center of trade and travel, an island  
of verdure in the desert, a "predestined  
capital," with martial and sacred associa-  
tions extending beyond thirty centuries.

It was near Damascus that Saul of Tar-  
sus saw the light from heaven "above  
the brightness of the sun;" the street  
which is called Straight, in which it is  
said "he prayeth," still runs through  
the city; the caravan comes and goes as it  
did one thousand years ago; there is still  
the sheik, the ass and the waterwheel; the  
merchants of the Euphrates and the Medi-  
terranean still occupy these with the  
"multitude of their wares." The city  
which Mahomet surveyed from a neigh-  
boring height and was afraid to enter, be-  
cause it is given to man to have but one  
paradise, and for his part he was "resolv-  
ed not to have it in this world," is to this  
day what Julian called the "Eye of the  
East," as it was in the time of Isaiah the  
"Head of Syria."

From Damascus came our damson, our  
blue plums, and the delicious apricot of  
Portugal, called damasco; damask our  
beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with  
vines and flowers raised upon a smooth,  
bright ground; damask rose introduced  
into England in the time of Henry VII;  
the Damascus blade, so famous the world  
over for its keen edge and remarkable  
elasticity, the secret of the manufacture of  
which was lost when Tamerlane carried  
off the artists into Persia; and the beauti-  
ful art of inlaying wood and steel with  
silver and gold—a kind of mosaic and  
sculpture united, called damasceking, with  
which boxes and bureaus and swords and  
guns are ornamented.

It is still a city of flowers and bright  
waters; the streams from Lebanon, the  
"rivers of Damascus," the "rivers of gold"  
still murmur and sparkle in the wilder-  
ness of "Lyrial Gardens."

**THIS IMPREPRESSIBLE YANKEE.**—A Con-  
stantinople correspondent of the New York  
Tribune, writing under date of September  
27, relates the following doubtful instance  
of the Yankee persistence and audacity:  
Three Americans arrived not long ago  
in Smyrna, by sailing vessel, from the Uni-  
ted States. One professed to be the cor-  
respondent of the New York Herald; the  
others of Herper's. They proposed to go  
overland to the Pacific, via Persia and  
China. At Smyrna they bought two old  
horses for the three, and started inland,  
without any servant, without any inter-  
preter, without any money but American gold.  
The second night out, they camped by the  
side of a Turk's haystack, and built a fire  
there. He requested them to "move on,"  
but, as they did not know a word of Turk-  
ish, the conversation became complicated.  
One of them shook his sword at the Turk,  
who took it away from him, and finally  
drove them off. One of them lost heart at  
this adventure, and ran away from his  
companions. He found his way back to  
Smyrna, but they came back after him  
and persuaded him to try it again. So  
they made a new start, and that is the last  
information I have of them. I presume,  
from their plans, that they have adopted  
our old friend Don Quixote as their model,  
and taken "Excelsior" for their motto.  
They will be very fortunate if they do not  
find lodgings, before long, in some Turk-  
ish prison.

**TOMATO PIE.**—For this, the small, round  
variety is preferable. Bake in a deep  
plate with paste, as for apple pie; lay the  
sliced tomato pretty closely and thick,  
squeeze the juice of a lemon in it and an  
egg well beaten, with two table-spoonful  
of sugar, pour this over the tomato, cover  
with bars of paste, and bake in a moderate  
oven half or three-quarters of an hour.

## Division of the State.

Some of our contemporaries are discuss-  
ing the policy and propriety of changing  
the State lines, taking as a basis of argu-  
ment the fact that the region compre-  
hended in the present limits of Oregon com-  
prises a variety of climate, industries and  
productions that are not compatible with  
one State government. It is true that  
Eastern Oregon is so isolated from West-  
ern Oregon, and possesses so entirely dif-  
ferent interests and pursuits, that there fol-  
lows, as a natural result, an entire want of  
sympathy between the two sections. The  
valleys along the seaboard possess every  
qualification to induce a permanency that  
shall quietly progress and eventually  
build up an agricultural, manufacturing  
and commercial region on the Western  
coast that shall rival the steady growth of  
wealth, population, industrial pursuits,  
public improvements and general intelli-  
gence found in the most favored of the  
older States. The entire seaboard north of  
California and west of the Cascade Range  
possesses the elements of power and the  
capacities of development sufficient to  
form in time a first class commercial State,  
great in resources, rich in soil, with a  
compatibility of climate that would lead  
to no conflict of interests, and would in-  
sure harmony of feeling and action.  
Eventually this great stretch of valley re-  
gion will be bound together by bands of  
iron, and made one by a propinquity con-  
sequent on the annihilation of time and  
space. We can spare the region east of  
the mountains only when we receive the  
Puget Sound country in lieu of it. Then  
with harbors inviting the fleets of all na-  
tions to enter, and a river bringing us the  
commerce of a great interior—whose fu-  
ture will insure a development the present  
cannot comprehend—we could share its  
wealth without any jarring or conflicting  
interests to interfere. The Sound country  
has no prospect of soon possessing a State  
government through the rapid increase of  
population in Washington Territory, and  
would naturally be satisfied to share the  
fortunes of Oregon, of which it was so  
late an integral part. Then the Casca-  
des from a more inseparable barrier to  
Eastern and Western Washington than in  
our own case, and the complaint of con-  
flicting interests is more loudly heard re-  
lative to the geographical division of  
Washington than we hear it in this State.  
It would be both natural and equitable  
that the broad river should flow through a  
region possessing identity of interests and  
homogeneity of feeling. The Sound coun-  
try need not be "jealous" of the Willam-  
ette and the Columbia river country finds  
no sympathy elsewhere greater than it  
feels for us. With the ascent of the peo-  
ple of the Sound, the change of lines might  
be effected; and they might easily be in-  
duced to give that assent. The Eastern  
part of Oregon and Washington possess, in  
many respects, the same climate, the same  
character of population and the same  
grade of resources. Through this region  
are the richest agricultural fields of the  
North-west. Such valleys as Walla Walla,  
Grand Ronde, Powder River and Clackat  
furnish the finest opportunities for raising  
immense crops of all the cereals; and all  
through south-eastern Oregon the fields  
are as rich, where millions of acres are  
guarded only by the Indian and outlaw.  
Besides these homes fitted for agricultur-  
ists, the vast ranges offered for pasturage  
are capable of being turned into a source  
of wealth, only to be equalled, perhaps, by  
the mineral districts, which will develop,  
as the years roll on, to be second to no  
other. A great State, to be named Wash-  
ington, and to be worthy of the name, can  
be created out of what is now Eastern  
Oregon and Washington.

While we endorse the movement to ef-  
fect this proposed change in our State  
boundaries, we wish it distinctly un-  
derstood that we are not governed by par-  
tisan motives. However desirable and  
beneficial the change may be at the pre-  
sent time or may become in the future, it  
cannot be effected by any political organ-  
ization assuming to be its champion. The  
question is one in which men of all sec-  
tions and parties are vitally interested,  
and should be dealt with and viewed in  
the light of reason, unclouded by political  
prejudice or party aspirations. Before  
deciding upon a question of so much im-  
portance, all contingent questions should  
be considered and amicably decided.  
How would the change affect the tax  
payers of the different sections?—would  
the revenue of our State decrease so as to  
embarrass us financially? are questions to  
be considered by the people of Oregon.  
The same interrogatories will present  
themselves to the people of Washington  
Territory—questions of interest, both im-  
mediate and remote. Whether the scheme  
of division will meet with the approbation  
of the people, we are not able to say; but  
as it is now up for discussion, we, in com-  
mon with many others, would like to hear  
a general expression from the press on the  
subject.—*Unionist.*

**AN EDITOR WITH MONEY TO LOAN.**—The  
editor of the *Solano Herald* announces that  
he has "a small sum of money which he  
will loan, upon good security, at the cur-  
rent rate of interest." This explodes the  
time-honored belief that editors are an  
impoverished race. When one has money  
to pay his debts it is considered marvellous,  
but "money to loan" seems incredible.

Outside show may be purchased, but  
real happiness is of home manufacture.

## Poisons of Human Diseases.

The poison of scarlet fever, although it  
has never yet been separated and carried  
on an ivory point or a lancet, like that of  
small-pox, is, unquestionably, a solid poi-  
son. It appears to be thrown off with the  
epithelial covering of the skin and mucous  
membrane. It travels very short distances  
by the air, but it holds tenaciously to  
solid articles. We have direct evidence,  
detailed, that this poison may be carried  
by a letter, by a slipper, and by any arti-  
cle of clothing. In the wretched homes  
of the poor in the agricultural districts it  
is retained in the thatch, which forms too  
often the ceiling of the bedroom. It does  
not seem to be communicable by direct  
inoculation (although the evidence on  
this point is doubtful), but taken into the  
lungs or mouth by being inhaled, it im-  
pregnates the susceptible body, and gives  
rise to further disease. Like the poison  
of small-pox, it is destroyed at 212 deg.  
Fahrenheit.

The poison of measles resembles that of  
scarlet fever. It differs mainly in that it  
is thrown off from the bronchial and nasal  
surfaces, rather than from the skin. It  
has also the property of holding tenacious-  
ly to solid articles of clothing, and it is  
conveyed very short distances by the air.  
It is destroyed at 212 deg. Fahr.

The poison of whooping cough—as Dr.  
Hyde Salter first pointed out—is formed,  
perhaps exclusively, in one part of the  
body—namely, in the pharynx or upper  
part of the throat. It is essentially a local  
poison, very irritating in its nature. By  
this irritating property it excites those ex-  
treme paroxysms of cough which mark  
the disorder. The poison travels the  
smallest distance, and immediate contact  
of breath to breath appears to be neces-  
sary for its conveyance. We have never  
ourselves known an instance in which it  
has been carried by articles of clothing. It  
is possible that a pocket handkerchief,  
used first by a person suffering from  
whooping-cough, and afterward, previous-  
ly to its being cleaned, by a susceptible  
person, would convey the disorder; but  
this is an extreme case, put rather to show  
the difficulty of conveyance than the prob-  
ability. In our experience the disease has  
never been communicated except by the  
closest communion—as by children sleep-  
ing together, or playing together and kiss-  
ing each other, or by a mother communi-  
cating with her sick child. The poison is  
destroyed at 212 deg. Fahr.—*Dr. Hall.*

The poison of diphtheria is conveyed  
with even more difficulty than that of  
whooping-cough. It is formed in the  
secretions of the nose and throat of those  
affected, but it seems to be only communi-  
cable when those secretions are carried—  
as in the act of coughing by the sick per-  
son—directly and in the fluid form, into  
the mouth or nostrils of the susceptible  
person. We have never known an escape  
after this event, and we are inclined to  
think that an abraded mucous surface is  
necessary for the poison to take effect.  
There is no evidence whatever that the  
poison has ever been conveyed by cloth-  
ing. It is without doubt decomposed and  
destroyed at 212 deg. Fahr.—*Dr. Hall.*

**THE VIRTUES OF BORAX.**—The washer-  
women of Holland and Belgium, so pro-  
verbially clean, and who get up their linen  
so beautifully white, use refined borax as  
washing powder, instead of soda, in the  
proportion of one large handful of borax  
powder to about ten gallons of boiling  
water; they save in soap nearly one-half.  
All the large washing establishments  
adopt the same mode. For laces, cam-  
brics, etc., an extra quantity of the pow-  
der is used, and for crimolines, requiring  
to be made stiff, a strong solution is neces-  
sary. Borax being a neutral salt it does  
not in the slightest degree injure the tex-  
ture of the linen; its effect is to soften  
the hardest water, and therefore it should  
be kept on every toilet table. To the taste  
it is rather sweet; it is used for cleaning  
the hair, is an excellent dentifrice, and in  
hot countries is used in combination with  
tartaric acid and bi-carbonate of soda as a  
cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be  
made with hard water; all water may be  
made soft by adding a teaspoonful of Borax  
powder to an ordinary sized kettle of  
water, in which it should boil. The sav-  
ing in the quantity of tea used will be at  
least one-fifth.

**MARRIAGE MADE EASY.**—The Vancouver  
Register tells a story about a loving couple  
who concluded to become man and wife,  
and for that purpose drove to the resi-  
dence of a Justice of the Peace, but upon  
their arrival found the Squire was not at  
home. Nothing daunted, they started for  
Vancouver, and on their way met Squire  
David, and made known to him their  
wants. Now the Squire is a thorough go-  
ing man, and believes in doing what he  
has to do, and have done with it, so he  
proposed to "marry 'em right away," and  
they were about to alight for that purpose.  
"Sit right still," says the Squire, and right  
still they sat, and in less than no time the  
job was done, and the Squire went his  
way.

**ENTERPRISING OFFICIALS.**—A shipment of  
base bats to the West, was lately seized  
by the Canadian Government, who sup-  
posed them to be some new and formida-  
ble Fenian implement of war. On open-  
ing the package much perplexity arose  
among the officials as to whether they  
were shillee-laws or wooden legs in the  
rough, intended for the wounded in the  
next war.

## Sonora and Lower California.

The telegraph is a curious institution.  
If it tells the truth it lies, and if it lies  
it tells the truth. Not long since, it an-  
nounced that Chihuahua, Sonora and  
Lower California had been ceded to the  
United States. Subsequently, it stated  
that those States had not been ceded.  
Now, one of those statements is false—the  
other true. Probabilities are altogether  
in favor of the truthfulness of the last  
statement made. We do not think that  
any Mexican territory has been ceded to  
the United States, or that there will be  
any ceded unless a very strong pressure is  
brought to bear. It is the duty of the  
United States Government to make ener-  
getic use of every means calculated to  
secure control of at least Sonora and  
Lower California. So long as Sonora be-  
longs to Mexico, so long will France con-  
tinue its efforts to obtain possession of it.  
Though compelled by unforeseen circum-  
stances to cease its late efforts for terri-  
torial aggrandizement, France will not per-  
manently relinquish its long cherished and  
favorite plan of securing valuable territory  
on the Pacific. Her efforts have been  
devoted to this object for years, and  
though temporarily suspended, we may  
rest assured they have not been discarded  
wholly. No more serious measure against  
our National interests could be carried  
out than the taking possession of Sonora  
by a foreign power. Even with Sonora  
in the possession of Mexico, the progress  
of Arizona is retarded, and our interests  
in that quarter are made to suffer for lack  
of an outlet to the ocean. We absolutely  
need a port or ports in the Gulf of Cali-  
fornia, as a depot for the Colorado trade.  
That region cannot thoroughly prosper so  
long as the mouth of the Colorado is con-  
trolled by another nation. No doubt ex-  
ists as to Sonora being rich in minerals.  
Its acquisition by the United States would  
result in immense benefit to California.  
With Sonora under our control, that coun-  
try would soon be filled up with an ener-  
getic and thriving population from the  
Eastern States and Europe, and thus an  
extensive market for our surplus agricul-  
tural and manufactured products would  
be built up handy to our doors, adding  
largely both to the volume and value of  
the commerce of this city, as well as to  
the value of the property. Sonora as an  
appendage of the United States would be  
worth more to us, in a commercial point  
of view, than are Oregon, Washington,  
Victoria and the Sandwich Islands all put  
together. As it is, that State is worth very  
little to us or any body else. The Mexi-  
can Government is now bankrupt, and must  
experience very serious financial  
difficulties in settling up its domestic  
troubles. There is, then, a splendid op-  
portunity for the United States to step in  
and render it the aid necessary, receiving,  
as an equivalent, possession of at least the  
States of Sonora and Lower California.  
The opportunity which now presents itself  
of reaping a great National benefit is too  
good to be neglected by men possessed of  
average shrewdness, and our Washington  
law-makers will manifest very little states-  
man-like ability if they allow it to pass  
away without turning it to our National  
advantage. The benefits to result to us as  
a people and to California particularly as  
a State, by obtaining possession of that  
country, are so great that no effort should  
be spared to induce our Government to  
take the necessary steps to secure posses-  
sion of Sonora and Lower California.—*S.  
F. Call.*

**THE BOTTLE.**—Young man, run your  
arm into an adler's den, place a rattlesnake  
in your bosom, chew the berries of  
hell-bore, but leave that bottle alone.  
Though its beads sparkle like diamonds or  
amber, though the gods may have drunk  
it, and embalmed it in immortal verse,  
though its aroma may be pleasant as the  
spice kissing breezes of "Araby the Blest,"  
yet avoid it as you would the spotted lepro-  
sy. Its ruby and diamond and amber  
beads are the false lights of the soul's  
wreckers, and its sweet aroma is the  
breath of a syren who will surely allure  
you to destruction. Each drop contains a  
devil, and in drinking ye quaff the fires of  
hell. Avoid the bowl if ye would not  
perish.—*Balslev.*

**KISSING.**—Much is written upon this deli-  
cate subject. "Carl Benson" closes a  
learned essay on kissing with the fol-  
lowing very sensible remarks: The man who  
would really enjoy this beautiful inter-  
change of lips and hearts, must not at-  
tempt to practice it promiscuously. There  
should be no limit to the number of  
kisses, but a very decided limit to the  
number of kissed. Kissing, like loving,  
of which it forms no small part, is one of  
the sweetest and noblest things on earth, if  
confined to one object, or at most, to a  
very few. Make it common, and you de-  
base and destroy it at once.

**JOHN BILLINGS DEFINES HIS POSITION.**—  
I am in favor of the Philadelphia Con-  
vention; the Bible speaks about a conven-  
tion that wuz wunee held at a town called  
Babel, east out; there wuz so much folks  
there, of different ideas, tryin to talk the  
same language, that there tungs wuz sud-  
dinly confounded tew sute their senti-  
ments; this wite happen wunee more, and  
then we could git at the truth. I am in  
favor of the President's reconstruction  
policy, if I could only understand it. It  
works well in Louisiana, and would  
work the same way in Vermont.

## THE PACIFIC COAST VS.