

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

Vol. 2.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

No. 1.

The Weekly Enterprise.

By D. C. IRELAND,
OFFICE—South east corner of Fifth 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
For each subsequent insertion, \$1.00
Business Cards one square per annum,
payable quarterly, \$12.00
For each subsequent insertion, \$1.00
Legal advertising at the established rates.

Book and Job Printing!

THE ENTERPRISE OFFICE
is supplied with every requisite for doing
a superior style of work, and is constantly
accumulating new and beautiful styles
of material, and is prepared for every
variety of
**BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING!**
AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.
The Public are invited to call and
examine both our specimens and facilities
for doing work.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CLIFF HOUSE.

MAIN STREET,
Nearly Opposite Wooden Factory.

W. L. WHITE,
T. W. RHODES, Proprietors.

Oregon City, Oregon.

We invite the citizens of Oregon City, and
the traveling public, to give us a share of
their patronage. Meals can be had at all
hours, to please the most fastidious. (15)

Notice to the Public.

I HAVE the day closed the Barlow House
in favor of the Cliff House. Hope my
old customers will give their liberal patronage
to the above well kept house. They
will find Messrs. White & Rhodes always
on hand to make guests comfortable.
WM. BARLOW,
Oregon City, August 15, 1867.

OREGON HOUSE,

Main Street, Oregon City.

JACOB BOEHM, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The undersigned wishes to give notice
that from Saturday, October 5th, 1867, prices
at the above house will be as follows:
Board and Lodging per week, \$5.00
Board without Lodging, \$4.00
Board and Lodging per day, \$1.00
Board per week, \$7.00
Oregon City, Oct. 3d, 1867. JACOB BOEHM.

OSWEGO HOUSE!

OSWEGO, OREGON.

JOHN SCHADE, Proprietor.

I have prepared to receive and entertain
my old and new customers with their patronage.
The House is new and the Rooms are
Newly and Neatly Furnished. The Table
will be supplied with all the delicacies of
the season. The House is situated near the
steamer landing. The proprietor will at all
times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to
all who may favor him with a call, and
will respectfully solicit the patronage of
the Traveling Public. (11)

Board and Lodging, \$1.00
Board per week, \$7.00
Single Meals, \$0.50

DAVID SMITH,

Successor to SMITH & MARSHALL,
Black Smith and Wagon Maker,
Corner of Main and Third streets,
Oregon City, Oregon.

Blacksmithing in all its branches. Wagon
making and repairing. All work warranted
to give satisfaction. (39)

W. F. HIGHFIELD,

Established since 1849, at the old stand,
Main Street, Oregon City.

An assortment of Watches, Jew-
elry, and Gold and Silver Goods, which
I will sell at reasonable rates, for the
purpose of establishing permanently a
necessity at Cantonment. Try us. (22)

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
short 3 public patronage. 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, which has
accommodated with a new and well as-
sorted supply of the finest brands of wines,
liquors and cigars. (52)

J. A. MACDONALD,

Green Street, Oswego, Oregon.

Post Master and Dealer in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Groceries, Wines and Liquors!

NOTICE TO ALL WHO WANT

First Class Fine or Course
Boots and Shoes!
Made or repaired. Especial care and at-
tention paid to orders for fine work, such as
Ladies and Misses Fine Gaiters, Gents' Fine
French Calf Boots, etc.
Orders solicited from abroad will be
executed with neatness and dispatch.
TERWILLIGER & SMITH,
Green Street, Oswego, Oregon.

CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman.

OREGON CITY.

All orders for the delivery of merchandise,
or packages and freight, at whatever descrip-
tion, to any part of the city, will be executed
promptly and with care. (16)

DRAY FOR SALE CHEAP!

A FIRST RATE HEAVY DRAY, IN
good order, will be sold cheap for cash
upon application to C. GREENMAN,
Oregon City. (31)

Sunday School and Gift Books!

FROM THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.
My and Massachusetts Sunday School
Society. For sale at Messrs. Hargren &
Shindler's, First street, corner of Salmon,
Portland, Oregon. H. H. ATKINSON,
Sec'y and Treas. Oregon Tract Soc'y.
S. SHINDLER, Depository. (25)

A. J. MORSE,

W. A. K. MELLER,
Dealers in California, Vermont, and
Italian Marble, Belviders, Monu-
ments, Head and Foot stones,
Sarcophagi, etc., OREGON.
Marble and Furniture Marble furnished to
order. (32)

JAS. L. DALY,

W. S. STEVENS,
Notary Public.

DALY & STEVENS,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, COLLEC-
TORS AND GENERAL AGENTS.
Office—1st floor Vanhook's Brick, corner of
Morrison and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.
Particular attention given to the ad-
justment of accounts. Legal and other docu-
ments transferred at short notice.

BILL HEADS PRINTED.

At the Enterprise Office.

UNIONED.

She who sleeps upon my heart,
Was the first to win it;
She who dreams upon my breast,
Ever reigns within it;
She who kisses off my lips,
Wakes the warmest blessing;
She who rests within my arms,
Feels their closest pressing.

Other days than these shall come,
Days that may be dreary;
Other hours shall greet us yet,
Hours that may be weary;
Still thy heart shall be thy home,
Still thy hand like a cooling pillow,
Still those lips meet thine as oft
Billow meeteth billow.

Sleep, then, on my happy heart,
Since thy love hath won it;
Dream, then, on my loyal breast—
None but thou shalt do it;
And when age or bloom shall change,
With its warty weather,
May we, in the selfsame grave,
Sleep and dream together.

MY WIFE'S HAND.

BY SARAH R. KNOWLES BOLTON.

Every night when the stars come out,
And the birds have gone to rest,
A little hand, like a cooling dove,
Nestles about my breast.

Smooths my forehead and pats my cheek;
Passes its finger-tips
Over my eyes, and through my hair,
Lingeringly on my lips.

Climbs to my neck and clasps my arm,
And fallen asleep within my own,
That pure white hand I press.

Many a year has come and gone;
The little hand is cold;
Children's children are on my knee,
And I am growing old.

Yet, each night, as the stars come out,
And I near the heavenly land,
I feel as if in my early days,
The touch of that gentle hand.

AN OUTRAGE.—The Washington

correspondent of the Cincinnati
Gazette has brought to light a private
act of His Accidency which is more
outrageous than some of his public
doings. It seems that a block
of stone from the tomb of Servius Tullius
was inscribed and forward to
Mr. Lincoln by the citizens of Rome,
and as it did not arrive until after
the assassination it was kicked about by
Johnson, and his henchlings at the
White House, his reception never ac-
knowledged, and the country never
allowed to know of it. The inscrip-
tion, translated, reads thus:

"The citizens of Rome dedicate
this stone, taken from the tomb of
Frederick the Great said to the King,
"Sire, how is it that you who are so
glorious already, still seek for new
fame?" "Madame," he replied,
"for the same reason that you, al-
though so beautiful, still wear rouge."

Vespasian asked of Apollonius
what was the cause of Nero's ruin.
Apollonius answered, "Nero could
he did always wind up the strings
too tight or let them down too low."

Cesar, when Consul of Cisalpine
Gaul, frequently applied to the Sen-
ate for more succor and more men.
Pompey one day said: "He, (Cesar)
agreed well with the name of Charon,
ferryman of hell, for he came still
for more men, to increase regium un-
barum."

Plato entertained some of his
friends at a dinner, and had in the
chamber a bed, neatly and costly
furnished. Diogenes came in and
got upon the bed, and trampled it,
saying, "I trample upon the pride of
Plato!" Plato mildly answered:
"But with far more pride Diogenes."

WAR.—Give me the money that
has been spent in war says Rufus
Stevens, and I will purchase every
foot of land upon the globe. I will
clothe every man, woman and child
in an attire of which kings and queens
would be proud. I will build a
school house on every hill side, and
in every valley on the whole earth; I
will build an academy in every town,
and endow it; a college in every
State, and fill it with able professors;
I will crown every hill with a place
of worship, consecrated to the promul-
gation of the Gospel peace; I will
support in every pulpit an able teach-
er of righteousness, so that on every
Sabbath morning the chime on one
hill should answer to the chime on
another round the earth's wide cir-
cumference; and the voice of prayer,
and the song of praise, should ascend
like a universal hosanna to Heaven.

FACTS WORTH KEEPING.—Some

people talk a great deal about min-
isters and the cost of keeping them,
paying their house rent, table ex-
penses, and other items of salary.
Did such croakers ever think that it
costs \$35,000,000 to pay the salaries
of American lawyers; that \$12,000,-
000 are paid out annually to keep
our criminals, and \$10,000,000 to
keep the dogs in the midst of us
alive, while only \$6,000,000 are
spent annually to keep 6,000 preach-
ers in the United States! These are
facts, and statistics will show them
to be facts. No other thing exerts
such a mighty influence in keeping
this republic from falling to pieces as
the Bible and ministers.

Classical Anecdotes.

Cesar gives as a reason for Sylla
resigning the dictatorship, that he
(Sylla) was ignorant of letters and
could not dictate.

One of the Stoics was asked in
what a wise man differed from a fool.
He answered: "Send them both
naked to those who know them not,
and you will perceive."

Aristippus said, "That those who
studied particular sciences to the
neglect of philosophy were like Pen-
elope's voters, that made love to the
waiting women."

Demades, the orator, in his old
age, was a great talker and glutton.
Antipater said of him, "That he was
like a sacrifice: nothing left but the
tongue and punch."

Plato was wont to say of his mas-
ter, Socrates, "He was like the
apothecaries' gally-pots, that had on
the outside apes, and owls, and
satyrs, but within precious drugs."

Trajan would say of the vain jeal-
ousies of princes that seek to make
away with those who aspire to their
own succession, "That there was
never a king that did put to death his
successor."

Alonso of Arragon was wont to
say in commendation of old age,
"That age appeared to be the best
in four things: old wood best to burn;
old wine to drink; old friends to
trust, and old authors to read."

Philip of Macedon was importuned
to banish one who was charged with
speaking ill of him. "No," said
Philip; "better he remain here where
we are both known, than to send him
where we are unknown."

Cicero was at dinner where there
was an ancient maiden lady, who af-
firmed that she was but forty-five
years old. Cicero said to a neighbor,
"I must believe her, for I heard
her say so any time these twenty
years."

One of the beauties of the court of
Frederick the Great said to the King,
"Sire, how is it that you who are so
glorious already, still seek for new
fame?" "Madame," he replied,
"for the same reason that you, al-
though so beautiful, still wear rouge."

Vespasian asked of Apollonius
what was the cause of Nero's ruin.
Apollonius answered, "Nero could
he did always wind up the strings
too tight or let them down too low."

Cesar, when Consul of Cisalpine
Gaul, frequently applied to the Sen-
ate for more succor and more men.
Pompey one day said: "He, (Cesar)
agreed well with the name of Charon,
ferryman of hell, for he came still
for more men, to increase regium un-
barum."

Plato entertained some of his
friends at a dinner, and had in the
chamber a bed, neatly and costly
furnished. Diogenes came in and
got upon the bed, and trampled it,
saying, "I trample upon the pride of
Plato!" Plato mildly answered:
"But with far more pride Diogenes."

WAR.—Give me the money that

has been spent in war says Rufus
Stevens, and I will purchase every
foot of land upon the globe. I will
clothe every man, woman and child
in an attire of which kings and queens
would be proud. I will build a
school house on every hill side, and
in every valley on the whole earth; I
will build an academy in every town,
and endow it; a college in every
State, and fill it with able professors;
I will crown every hill with a place
of worship, consecrated to the promul-
gation of the Gospel peace; I will
support in every pulpit an able teach-
er of righteousness, so that on every
Sabbath morning the chime on one
hill should answer to the chime on
another round the earth's wide cir-
cumference; and the voice of prayer,
and the song of praise, should ascend
like a universal hosanna to Heaven.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A Wash-

ington paper reports that a Runic in-
scription has been discovered near
the Great Falls in the Potomac; that
it records the death of an Icelandic
woman, named Snasa, who died in
1051; that the discovery proves the
visit of the Northmen to our shores
five centuries before the time of Co-
lumbus, and that they made explora-
tions inland. It is also stated that
fragments of teeth, bronze trinkets,
coins and other curious things have
been exhumed from the grave.

A SINGULAR COMPROMISE.—The

New Bedford Mercury has a queer
story about a resident of that city
whose wife died before receiving an
expensive set of false teeth that were
making for her. The afflicted hus-
band was unwilling to pay a full
price for the useless articles, but of-
fered to compromise by paying \$10,
provided they could be used at the
funeral, after which they were to be
returned.

Big Foot.—On a late Indian hunt

in the vicinity of the Weiser, Idaho,
Lieut. Barker discovered the print
of a foot (not human, we scarcely
think savage) the smallest measur-
ment of which that could be obtained
showed a length of seventeen and a
half inches, with widest breadth of
about seven inches.

How Shall Representatives be

Elected?

A political system, entirely free
from the influence of corrupt and dis-
honest party leaders, is something
that we can hardly hope to attain.
Unscrupulous men are numerous;
they are found in every stratum of
society, and they seem naturally to
seek the rich pastures in the field
of politics. But while the eradication
of this evil is hopeless says the N. Y.
Sun, there is no good reason why it
might not be greatly mitigated. A
defective political system is neces-
sarily conducive to corruption, and
the nearer we approach perfection in
this respect the less opportunity is
afforded for corrupt practices. How
to improve our present system, there-
fore, is the question. That an im-
provement is possible cannot be
doubted, but it is no easy matter to
discover an objectionable plan. An
organization called the Personal
Representation Society, among whose
members are some prominent men
of this city, have presented a mem-
orial to the Constitutional Convention
recommending the adoption of a new
plan for choosing legislative officers.

Their plan can be best explained
by illustration: Every voter in a given
district casts his ballot for some
man whom he prefers for a member
of the Legislature. When the votes
are counted every man voted for who
has received two thousand or more
ballots is declared elected. The can-
didates who have received less than
two thousand votes may get together
and elect one or more of their num-
ber, provided they have the requisite
two thousand or more votes in the
aggregate. Or an unsuccessful
candidate may transfer his votes to
one of his successful competitors to
be used as proxies. Then, when in
the Legislature each member votes on
behalf of his constituents by proxy.

If John Smith received twenty-five
hundred votes from his constituents,
his vote in the Legislature will be
credited accordingly. If he received
two thousand his vote counts propor-
tionately less. This plan, it is urged,
would do away with a great deal of
the corrupt bargain and sale that is
now practiced by the politicians who
control nominating conventions. Since
our present system of electing rep-
resentatives is about as bad as a sys-
tem possibly can be, it is safe to say
that the plan proposed by the Per-
sonal Representation Society would
be an improvement. Its presenta-
tion to the Convention will at least
attract attention to the important
subject to which it relates, and it
may be that it will thus lead to the
discovery of some still better system.

FORETHOUGHT.—A Nevada un-

der-taker was recently applied to by
a Chinaman to make a coffin, receiv-
ing from him the necessary measure.
After it was finished the undertaker,
as a matter of course, wanted his pay
and the celestial tried to explain the
reason why he didn't want the coffin.
He said, "bad chinaman; he no die
yet; he no want coffin. Some other
chinaman belly good, die bimby,
then he take coffin." It seems that
the chinaman was not dead when the
coffin was ordered, and soon after the
article was ready for delivery he re-
covered. Here was an occasion too
much forethought.

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.—I leave

to society a ruined character, wretch-
ed example, and a memory that will
soon rot. I leave to my parents
during the rest of their lives as much
sorrow as humanity in a feeble and
deceit state can sustain. I leave
to my brothers and sisters as much
mortification and injury as I could
bring on them. I leave to my wife
a broken heart, a life of wretchedness
and shame, to weep over my prema-
ture death. I give and bequeath to
each of my children poverty, igno-
rance and low character, and the re-
membrance that their father was a
brute.

During a visit of the hero of the

battle of New Orleans to Philadel-
phia, while he was President, a hale,
buxom young widow greeted him
with a shake of both hands, at the
same instant exclaiming: "My dear
general, I am delighted to see you;
I have walked six miles this morning
to enjoy this rare felicity." To this
the President replied, with an air of
dignified gallantry: "Madam, I re-
gret that I had not known your
wishes earlier; I certainly would
have walked half way to meet you."

Kansas has produced a poet, and

the poet has produced several thou-
sand lines about "Osseo, or the Spectral
Chieftain."

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

It seems that the new postal regu-
lation between this country and Great
Britain does not take effect until
January 1st, 1868. It will be a very
important and very acceptable step,
however. Postmaster General Ran-
dall's administration is likely to be
distinguished by more improvements
in the postal service, and especially
in the foreign mail department, than
the administration of any of his pre-
decessors. Following up the conclu-
sion of this arrangement with Great
Britain, Mr. Kasson is now engaged
in making similar improvements in
our postal service to other countries
of Europe. This task could not be
intrusted to any one better qualified
for it, and we may confidently antici-
pate the best possible results from
his mission. At present we are not
informed precisely regarding his
movements, but it is probable that it
is in consequence of his presence in
Berlin that King William of Prussia
is about to send an envoy to the
United States to make a new postal
treaty with our Government, as an-
nounced by the Washington Chroni-
cle. While these efforts to improve
Transatlantic mail service are being
made, our Transatlantic service is
neglected. Postmaster General Ran-
dall has just announced his intention
to apply to Congress for authority
to extend our postal arrangements with
the ports of Japan as fast as they are
opened to the public, and his request
ought to be granted promptly and
cheerfully.

While Mr. Randall deserves great
credit for his management of the
Post-office Department, it is no re-
flection upon him to say that our en-
tire postal arrangements with foreign
countries need revision and amend-
ment. The rates of foreign postage
are without exception, too high. They
do not bear any reasonable propor-
tion to the freights on other articles
sent by the same means over the
routes. They are entirely wanting
in that uniformity and cheapness,
which are the best features in the do-
mestic postal system of all civilized
nations. Is it not practicable to
abandon altogether the present meth-
od of dealing with our foreign postal
arrangements in detail, and to make
one job of their amendment? It is
the great merit of our domestic pos-
tal system that one rate (three cents)
is charged for all distances. Would
not the same plan work well in our
foreign mail service? Suppose three
cents to be fixed as the ocean post-
age to all countries visited by vessels
sailing direct from our ports, would
not this rate pay, in a short time, as
well as it now pays within the Uni-
ted States? The cost of carrying a
letter from New York to any of the
European ports visited by mail steam-
ers from this country, or from San
Francisco to any similar ports in
Japan or China, is less than the cost
of its transportation from New York
to San Francisco, or even from New
York to St. Louis or Chicago. A
six-cent rate would probably cover
all the expenses of mail service be-
tween any port of the United States
and any of the great ports of Europe
or Asia. A nine-cent, or treble rate,
would in a short time be sufficient to
cover all the expenses of free delivery
at any point inland, upon letters pass-
ing between this country and all
countries in Europe and Asia with
which we have direct postal commu-
nication. But whether this estimate
be correct or not, it is very desirable
that our Government should deal
with our foreign postal service as a
unit, and introduce into it the low
and uniform rates which have proved
so beneficial in the domestic postal
systems of nearly every country in
Europe.

MODERN TENDENCY.—We find

the following remark credited to a Uni-
tarian minister: "It is doubtful
whether, with our modern tendency,
God can send upon society a greater
combination of curses than a very
eloquent preacher, a ten thousand
dollar organ, and a superb opera
choir."

SOFT SOAP FOR ALL.—For a Lieu-

tenant, call him a Captain; for a
middle aged lady, kiss her and say
you mistake her for her daughter;
for a young gentleman, rising fifteen,
ask his opinion respecting the com-
parative merits of a razor; for young
ladies, if you know their color to be
natural, accuse them of painting.

New York has two hundred and

twenty five common schools, seven-
teen of which are for blacks. The
aggregate of teachers' salaries is
\$1,400,000.

RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

In the following statement com-
piled from the latest accessible data,
chiefly as of January 1st, 1867, we
give the length of railroads in opera-
tion in the several countries of the
world, says the American Railroad
Journal:

North America—United States,
37,309; Canada, 2,149; New Brun-
swick, 204; Nova Scotia, 115; Mex-
ico, 91.
West India Islands—Cuba, 400;
Jamaica, 14.
South America—Columbia, 48;
Venezuela, 32; Peru, 83; Chili, 392;
Argentine Confederation, 352; Para-
guay, 46; Brazil, 479; British Guay-
ana, 60.
Europe—United Kingdom, 13,259;
France, 9,027; Spain, 3,312; Por-
tugal, 467; Belgium, 1,632; Holland
and Luxemburg, 868; Denmark,
296; Sweden, 1,071; Norway, 44;
Russia, 2,927; Prussia, 5,961; North
Germany, 1,107; South Germany,
2,540; Austria, 3,892; Turkey, 171;
Switzerland, 802; Italy (Kingdom),
3,231; Roman States, 109.
Asia—Turkey in Asia, 143; British
India, 3,604; Java, 102; Cey-
lon, 37.
Africa—Egypt, 402; Algeria, 28;
Cape Colony, 85; Natal, 2.
Australasia—Victoria, 384; New
South Wales, 158; South Australia,
76; Queensland, 59; New Zealand, 17.
Recapitulation.—North America,
39,765; West India Islands, 423;
South America, 1,492; Europe, 50,
836; Asia, 3,886; Africa, 517;
Australasia, 994. Total miles of
railroad in the world, 97,513.

To this mileage a third may be
added for second track, sidings, turn-
outs, etc., and about 3,000 miles for
city passenger railroads. It is im-
possible to estimate the length of
mining and other industrial roads in
use. The above summary embraces
only such railroads as are operated
by steam and locomotive power, and
used for the public transportation of
passengers and freight. Forty years
ago there was not a single mile of
railroad in the wide world! Now
there exists in equivalent single track
of a length sufficient to thrice girdle
the earth at the equator. Four fifths
of this length have been constructed
in the last twenty-five years.

THE BAD PLACE FOUND.—An ex-

ploring party from Virginia City,
Montana, report having traveled
through a volcanic region near the
head waters of the Yellowstone,
seeing the greatest wonders of the
world. For eight days the party
traveled through a volcanic country
emitting blue flame and a living
stream of molten brimstone. The
country was smooth and rolling, long
level plains intervening between roll-
ing mounds. On the summits of these
rolling mounds were craters from
four to eight feet in diameter, and
everywhere on the level plains were
small craters from four to six feet
in diameter, from which streamed a
blaze and a constant whistling sound.
The hollow ground resounded beneath
their feet as they traveled, and every
moment seemed to break through;
not a living thing was seen in the
vicinity.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The follow-

ing sentiment in relation to female
suffrage is attributed to Senator Fre-
linghuysen of New Jersey: "As the
people are represented on this floor,
so woman is represented at the polls
by her fathers, brothers, husbands,
and sons, and needs no better rep-
resentation; that the purer portion of
the sex want none other; that to in-
troduce her into the confusion and
strife of political life were to deprive
the homes of the nation of their chief
adornment, protection, and peace;
that it is her lofty mission to educate
and train those who should vote for
her;