

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

Vol. 2.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

No. 38.

## The Weekly Enterprise.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

By D. C. IRELAND,

OFFICE:—South east corner of Fifth and

Max streets, in the building lately known

as the Court House, Oregon City, Oregon.

Terms of Subscription.

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(12 lines or less) first insertion \$2.50

For each subsequent insertion 1.00

Business Cards one square per annum

payable quarterly \$12.00

One column per annum \$20.00

One half column \$10.00

Short notices \$4.00

Legal advertising at the established rates.

## BUSINESS CARDS

Dr. F. Barclay, M. R. C. L.,

(Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.)

OFFICE:—At Residence,

Main Street, Oregon City.

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon.

Rooms with Dr. Saffarans, on Main Street.

## OSWEGO HOUSE!

OSWEGO, OREGON.

I am now prepared to receive and entertain

all who may favor me 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

would respectfully solicit the patronage of

the Trading Public.

Board per week \$3.00

Board and Lodging per day \$1.00

Single Meals \$0.50

JACOB BOEHM, Proprietor.

Main Street, Oregon City.

## OREGON HOUSE,

Main Street, Oregon City.

JACOB BOEHM, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

## REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The undersigned wishes to give notice

that from Saturday, October 1st, 1867, prices

at the above house will be as follows:

Board and Lodging per week \$2.00

Board and Lodging per day \$0.75

Board and Lodging per day \$1.00

Single Meals \$0.50

JACOB BOEHM, Proprietor.

Oregon City, Oct. 1st, 1867.

## CL F HOUSE,

MAIN STREET,

W. L. WHITE, Proprietor.

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## BUSINESS CARDS

Ladd & Tilton,

BANKERS,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Will give prompt attention to collections,

and other business pertaining to Banking,

and Telegraphic Exchange.

On San Francisco and the Atlantic States for

sale of Government Securities bought and

sold.

L. G. Fuller,

BROKER,

Pays the Highest Price for Gold Dust

Legal Tenders and Government securities

bought and sold. No. 108 Front st.,

Portland, Oregon.

GRADON & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wagons & Carriages,

201 and 203 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

Wagons of every description

made to order. General Jobbing done

with neatness and dispatch.

Orders from the country promptly

attended to.

HOLMES & SUNDERLAND,

95 First street, Portland Oregon.

Manufacturers and dealers in Boots and

shoes of the latest styles and best material.

San Francisco and Philadelphia

goods always on hand. Agents for Howe's

Family Sewing Machines, and John G. Fol-

son's hand sewing machines. Needles and

thread for sale.

Thomas W. Kinney,

49 Front street, Portland Oregon,

DEALER IN

WINE AND LIQUORS,

Is constantly in receipt of Pure Whiskies

direct from the Atlantic States, and can offer

the same at better inducements than any

other house in Portland.

## SOMETHING NEW!

Boots with Wire Quilted Bottoms

These Boots are made on the American

standard last. They never fail to fit and feel

comfortable, and require no "breaking in."

The Wire Quilted Boots

have been proven by practical experience to

last twice as long as the ordinary shoes. A

splendid assortment of Boots, Shoes, and

W. C. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

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## BABY'S KISS.

Sunbeams creeping through the maples

Flashed across the window pane,

Lighting up the darkened parlor

Like a shower of golden rain.

Baby may, her white hands softly

Folded in her mule surprise,

Sat upright upon the carpet—

Baby wonder in her eyes.

Soon, the little hands unloosing,

Each assayed the toy to grasp,

But in vain—no shining substance

Found she in her tightened clasp.

Down she went upon the carpet,

Creeping softly round and round,

Making eager, restless movements,

And a cooing, baby sound.

Reaching now, and now bewildered,

By her shining new-found prize—

All the while the baby wonder

Beaming in her violet eyes.

Wearied with the vain endeavor,

Both the dimpled hands grew still,

But the bright eyes watched the sunbeams

Flitting here and there at will.

Watching them as they danced about her,

Lighting up the carpet gray—

Then she softly stooped and kissed them—

Darling, precious Baby May.

## LOGIC OF OPPOSITION.

An old merchant of Naples, named

Morelli, who had realized a splendid

fortune, formed a resolution never, on

any occasion, to lose sight of the

walls of the city that had witnessed

his growing prosperity. He was a

man of great fixity of purpose, and,

fully content with his means, was be-

yond the reach of temptation; never-

theless, the duke set himself the task

of overcoming his fancy. With pro-

found knowledge of human nature, he

sent Morelli an edict from the king,

forbidding him under the penalty of

a thousand crowns ever to cross the

frontier of the kingdom. Morelli

laughed heartily at an order that

chimed harmoniously with his own

inclination. The joke was not less

relished by his friends, and many

were the allusions to the superfluous

severity of the duke. Somehow, these

jest, as length lost their raciness,

Morelli ceased to smile, and found

himself perpetually recurring to con-

jecture! What could possibly be

the object of the Government in

placing this singular restraint upon

the movements of a peaceful and

loyal citizen? A thousand ideas

haunted.

He began to lose sleep and health,

and, in place of these came a morbid

desire to do the very thing that had

been so strangely prohibited. He

gave way to it. Sending a thousand

crowns to the duke, Morelli threw

himself into his carriage, and traversed

into the Papal States. He remained

one night, and then returned to Naples.

Informed of his return, the duke sent

five hundred pounds to the public

hospital and remitted the other half

of the penalty to Morelli, with the

words, "Nimium in vitium," ("Op-

position augmented desire"); adding

that the five hundred pounds had sufficed

## THE NEWSPAPER.

A newspaper can drop the same

thought into a thousand minds at the

same moment. A newspaper is an

adviser who does not require to be

sought, but comes to you without

distracting your private affairs.

Newspapers, therefore, become more

necessary, in proportion as men be-

come more equal individuals, and

more to be feared. To suppose that

they only serve to protect freedom

is to diminish their importance; they

maintain civilization.—De Tocqueville.

—The newspaper is a public, private

and business necessity. The

newspaper becomes a producer by

facilitating production. It is as much

a part of the productive industry of a

country as commerce. Although to

superficial observation the newspaper

is a private enterprise, it is in fact an

institution of the country, not self-

created, but supervening upon a great

business necessity. In exact ratio of

proportion of this necessity will be

the magnitude of the newspaper. The

relation between it and the community

is exactly reciprocal, the dependence

entirely mutual. The degree of per-

fection in subserving the wants of the

community will be the measure of its

success. If it surpasses this want, it

oust foot the bill; if it falls below

the mark, it is liable to be supplanted.

The perfect ideal of the news-

paper has not been attained. It

should be a complete mirror of the

times, politically, religiously, morally

and financially. It fails in this, when

here and there the prejudices of the

editor, or the vindictiveness of the

proprietor, suppresses a feature under

the false belief that what it smites

upon must flourish, and what it

frowns upon must die. While the

paper stands as the faithful reflection

of the real life of its day and time, it

draws its support from the entire

community; when it allies itself to

some sect, party or interest, its sup-

port is circumscribed to the circle of

those holding kindred views, or at-

tached to its private interest. As a

mirror, the paper must reflect the

feature that stands before it. It must

advocate the great public interests, or

at least coast along the shore where

differences are not sharply defined.

It cannot be expected to espouse the

cause of any speciality, and hence

there is a field for the moral and re-

ligious journal. Within their legiti-

mate sphere, the moral and sectarian

journal have a place and use, which

make them indispensable. Many

people estimate the ability of a news-

paper, and the industry and talent of

its editor, by the editorial matter it