

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 3.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869.

NO. 16.

H. A. Bamcroft & Co

1866. Established 1866.

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE. AN INDEPENDENT PAPER, FOR THE Business Man, the Farmer and the FAMILY CIRCLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT THE OFFICE—Corner of Fifth and Main streets Oregon City, Oregon. D. C. IRELAND, Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Single Copy one year, \$3 00; Six months, \$2 00; Three months, \$1 00.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, 1/2 sq. of 12 lines, 1 w. \$ 2 50.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. The Enterprise office is supplied with beautiful, approved styles of type, and modern MACHINE PRESSES, which will enable the Proprietor to do Job Printing at all times.

BUSINESS CARDS. DR. F. BARCLAY, M. D., (Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.) OFFICE—At Residence, Main street Oregon City, Oregon.

JOHNSON & McCOWAN, Attorneys, Oregon City, Oregon.

JOHN M. BACON, Justice of the Peace & City Recorder.

IMPERIAL MILLS. Savier, LaRogue & Co., OREGON CITY.

W. M. BROUGHTON, Contractor and Builder.

DAVID SMITH, Successor to SMITH & MARSHALL.

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

CLARK GREENMAN, City Drayman, OREGON CITY.

LOGS & ALBRIGHT, Excelsior Market!

FARR & BROTHER, BUTCHERS & MEAT VENDERS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Mitchell, Dolph & Smith, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Practitioners in Admiralty.

GIBBS & PARRISH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Portland, Oregon.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Cor. Front and Washington Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D., SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.

C. P. FERRY, BROKER, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dr. J. H. HATCH, Dentist, Late Mack & Hatch.

HOME AGAIN. During my four or two years in the Eastern States I have spared neither time nor money to make myself perfectly familiar with and master of my profession.

JAMES L. DALY, (Late Dalby & Stevens), GENERAL AGENT, OFFICE—No. 104 Front Street, Portland.

Removal! Establishment of J. B. Miller, To No. 101 Front St., corner of Alder Carter's new Building, Portland.

CHAUNCEY BALL, Successor to Graham & Co., MANUFACTURER OF Wagons & Carriages.

KOSHLAND BROTHERS, PORTLAND AUCTION STORE, 97 First St., Portland.

DIGS' FEET, FRED. MULLER, Offers to the citizens of Oregon 5,000 Pounds Soused Pig's Feet.

Pioneer Book Bindery, OREGONIAN BUILDING, No. 3 Washington Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

HOME MANUFACTURE, J. E. PATTON, Successor to HIGGINS & COMPANY.

Excelsior Market! Corner of Fourth and Main streets, OREGON CITY.

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'TIS HARD TO DIE IN SPRING-TIME

'Tis hard to die in Spring-time, When, to mock my bitter need, All life around runs over.

'Tis hard to die in Spring-time, When it stirs the poorest clod; The wee Wren lifts its little heart.

'Tis hard to die in Spring-time, When the long blue days unfold, And cowslip-color'd sunsets.

But sweet to die in Spring-time, When these lustres of the sward, And all the breaks of beauty.

When I reach the promised Rest, And feel his arm round me— Know I sink back on his breast;

'Tis sweet to die in Spring-time, For I feel my golden year Of Spring and life eternal.

A LITTLE THREAD.—Payson once gave notice that he would be glad to seek any person who did not intend to seek religion.

Now such a thread has come from God to you this afternoon. You do not feel, you say, any interest in religion.

EVER OF THEE.—A sad story is connected with the name of the writer of the beautiful song "Ever of Thee,"

Foley Hall was a gentleman by birth and education. Wealthy in his own right, with large expectations, he led a needless life.

CHOOSE WELL.—The line of conduct chosen by a young man during the five years from fifteen to twenty,

will, in almost every instance, determine his character in after life. As he is then careful or careless, prudent, industrious or indolent, truthful or dissimulating, intelligent or ignorant,

temperate or dissolute, so will he be in after years, and it needs no prophet to cast his horoscope, or calculate his chances in life.

—An impecunious country editor duns his patrons as follows: "A man might as well attempt to quench the phosphorescent emanations from the tail-end of a lightning bug with a squirt gun as to try to run a newspaper without money."

The Rising Generation and its Moral Prospects.

We do not aim to print in our paper simply matter to be read—but endeavor to make our selections and writings of that kind that may be useful to society, and worthy of a second thought.

The report for 1868, being the thirtieth year, has been issued, from which we quote:

It seems from the report of Mr. J. I. Mead, Treasurer, that the receipts for the year, including \$34,000 from the State, has been \$54,000 and over, all of which, except \$1,000 has been disbursed.

It is reported that \$35,000 will be needed, over and above the direct proceeds of the institution, to defray the current expenses of the ensuing year.

There are now in the school 247 boys, 22 of whom are colored; 99 have been admitted during the year, and 100 released.

Since writing the above we have received the Pacific Churchman for February 4th, referring to a previous article upon this subject in our paper, from which we quote:

We have only to call the attention of our thoughtful readers to the two articles which will appear in next week's paper, the one taken from the Sacramento Record, and the other from the Weekly Enterprise, of Oregon City.

THE PLAYED OUT WICKEDEST MAN.—John Allen has closed his house, as a dancing-house, and has become very dogged, sullen and silent. He is disappointed with the return affairs have taken, and is angry with himself and all his neighbors.

Between these two stools John Allen's dance house has fallen to the ground. He is said, however, to have saved a great deal of money out of his infamous business—quite enough to keep him very comfortably the remainder of his days.

press might vastly lend a helping hand in this direction and stem the tide, which makes for the entire abolition of religion from the national system of education.

Our contemporaries of the secular press might vastly lend a helping hand in this direction and stem the tide, which makes for the entire abolition of religion from the national system of education.

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Animal Vaccination and its Advantages.—No. 2.

I may mention that doubts have been thrown upon the source of the virus with which M. Lanoix's first calf was vaccinated, but I have shown that these were quite unfounded, and the character of the virus used for animal vaccination in Paris has now been set at rest by the fact that shortly after M. Lanoix's return a new source of natural cow-pox was discovered at Beaugency.

The procedure, as followed by M. Chambon, in Paris, is this: Arrangements are made by which a succession of heifers or calves, of about the age of five months, is provided for. They are carefully stabled, and fed upon the diet to which they have been accustomed.

The animal is then vaccinated and fastened down upon a table of convenient construction, and the operator proceeds to shave with a dry razor the right side of the abdomen, commencing from the udder, and over a space of about ten inches long by six or eight broad.

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STEREOTYPING NEWSPAPERS.

Few persons are aware of the fact that our principal morning journals are not printed directly from the type, but from stereotypes taken from the regular forms.

The whole time consumed in making the plates of the four pages is about twenty minutes. It is accomplished thus: Each page is made up in a separate form on a table in size and height expressly adapted for the purpose; the legs of this table are furnished with casters, and as soon as the form is locked, the table is rolled into the stereotype room.

The form is then removed to the moulding table; the latter has an iron bed, the cavity of which is filled with steam, as heat is one of the requirements in facilitating the operation. After the right temperature is attained, the form is removed again to the imposing table, and two or three sheets of paper laid over the surface of the type, and they are then beaten down with a brush in the same manner that printers proceed in taking brush proof.

The form is then carefully slid upon the moulding table, and another and heavier sheet of paper is placed over the first; this is covered with a wet blanket, the whole slipped under the press attached to the moulding table, and the power applied.

This is done almost instantly, when the form is again run out, and the paper peeled off in a complete matrix of the whole form.

A preparation of French chalk is now applied to the surface of this paper, when it is placed into the mould, and the hot metal poured against it and the plate almost instantly formed.

It is now removed to the planer; it is cut, routed and justified, and in a few minutes is on its way to the press room. These plates are cast in the exact form required for a cylinder press, and are about half an inch in thickness.

At different times all who are engaged in vaccination have, I presume, experienced a difficulty in meeting the demand for vaccination by the supply of fresh virus at their disposal. It is always undesirable to make use of preserved lymph, but in seasons of sudden epidemic outbreaks of small-pox, when large numbers of persons apply for secondary vaccination, and arrears of neglected children are brought in for primary vaccination, even the expedient of employing preserved lymph sometimes fails, and delays of a dangerous character have arisen.

Such delay could never happen where a vaccinated calf is existent. The supply from sixty or seventy calves would be practically inexhaustible—absolutely sufficient for the vaccination of as many persons as could well be operated upon directly, while the virus is sufficiently active.

Another advantage is, that the vaccinifer can be readily made to travel to any place where a local demand for virus may suddenly arise. One or two heifers kept in London, for example, would suffice for any demand likely to be made in any part of the metropolis or in the provinces.

The quality of vaccine virus can only be judged of by its effects when inoculated, and judged of thus there can be no question that much of the virus commonly in use even in this country fails to produce pocks of a character that can be regarded as satisfactory. I do not say that good, even typical, pocks are never seen. But that they are sometimes produced depends upon this, that from time to time individual practitioners have availed themselves of local outbreaks of natural cow-pox in dairy farms, to renew their source of virus.

Such outbreaks, however, are capricious, and although scarcely a year passes without their occurring somewhere in the kingdom, they are not utilized as they might be. One difficulty lies in the very brief period during which the pock by chance discovered upon a cow can be used with a chance of success for human vaccination. It is probable that at any rate some of the lymph used in

the country at the present time has been continuously reproduced by human generation from the time of Jenner. But this would make no difference were it not capable of proof that repeated human generation does impair the quality of the cow-pox virus.

(To be continued.)

CONFESSIONS.

The reading public are just now being tortured with confessions of the assassins of LINCOLN. They purport to have been written years ago, but were withheld for prudential reasons.

Those reasons are either studiously concealed or escape when silence would go to invalidate the trumped-up affair palmed off as a confession.

Thus it seems one of them was withheld until all the conspirators were tried. This was certainly very kind in the holders of such precious property. Can we, says the Philadelphia Press, even at this date, attribute so much circumspection to those who were generally mixed up with one of the most nefarious plots in the annals of crime? To do so is certainly to draw heavily on human credulity—to ask of us, in fact, to believe a lie.

Had those confessions been real, and given to the world at the time of their making, they might have set up a new theory in the mind of the public relative to the damning crime, and thus injured greatly to the benefit of the parties implicated. They might have served to rescue the memories of those hanged from some of the odium which attached to their felony, and in all probability would have sent a ray of sympathy into the barren prison pen of those in exile. Could those who have every reason to believe interested in securing such results have forgotten or overlooked what would naturally follow from immediate publication of the confessions? Right anxious were they to screen the criminals from the consequences of their guilt. Were they not equally anxious to protect their names or alleviate their sufferings, and would they have neglected any of the means to secure even this last of boons? Certainly not.

The oversight of their non-publication, then, leads to the inference that all these confessions are bogus papers, hatched from imagination and for a purpose. They were designed to accomplish precisely what their publication would have accomplished then had they been in existence. A new theory of the assassination must be set up, in order to school the public mind to the last official profanity which Andrew Johnson has uttered, viz: the pardon of the Tortugas malefactors. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not to be assassinated. Oh, no! there was no design to imbue bands in his blood. He was simply to be abducted, kidnapped, spirited away in the night, and given into the hands of those who would kill him.

When a crime was to be punished it was not necessary that these things should be known, but when a pardon was to be granted it was met to give them publication. Well, the acts of Mr. Johnson require just such falsehood to give them plausibility. For him to have pardoned the murderers of Mr. LINCOLN may have caused violent retchings of even his own conscience, while it would have added another stone to the oblivious sepulchre into which he is about to descend. But to pardon those who were steeped in no deeper ignominy than that of kidnapping may be made to appear excusable in one of purely aldermanic tastes.

Hence this charivari of confessions, they are designed to draw off attention from the real crime and its perpetrators, and substitute a clouded comprehension of what actually took place. People will not judge harshly at this distance from the death of the President, and the "deplorable" of his taking-off" may have faded on the memories of many who once fully realized its atrocity. If a doubt can now be protracted where none formerly existed, mayhap it will excuse the act of the accidental successor. Why else should all these confessions appear, when the pardon of the chief conspirators has been made. The discovery of these confessions is at least opportune, and it is still more opportune that just at this time no prudential reasons exist for their suppressing them. Bah! The fraud is too transparent for belief. Like all the other bolstering processes of Andrew Johnson, it will prove a grating unction to his soul, since he has set at large Dr. Mudd, and the very last of the conspirators.

The number of thrashing machines in the United States is about 225,000, and they save five per cent, more of the grain than the flail. There is a total to the credit of the machine of about 10,000,000 bushels annually.

ligious culture is divorced from education, will our youth become accustomed to crime and dissipation, and these youth thus hardened will make godless and profane men. And what the end will be requires no prophet to divine! Much truth is told by the articles referred to, and but few, if any, are prepared to hear the whole truth as it shall be, first we take warning and return to first principles on the subject of education.

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The procedure, as followed by M. Chambon, in Paris, is this: Arrangements are made by which a succession of heifers or calves, of about the age of five months, is provided for. They are carefully stabled, and fed upon the diet to which they have been accustomed. The animal is then vaccinated and fastened down upon a table of convenient construction, and the operator proceeds to shave with a dry razor the right side of the abdomen, commencing from the udder, and over a space of about ten inches long by six or eight broad. The calf, which is the vaccinifer, is laid also upon its left side and fastened down, and the fluid is obtained from a pock, by forcible compression of its base by a pair of spring forceps, and the result is the rupture of the pock, and the abundant flow from it of a quantity of a thick sulphur-colored fluid, which is taken upon the lancet, or into capillary tubes, for the purpose of preservation. The animal on the table is vaccinated upon the shaven surface by puncture in sixty or eighty places, and means are adopted to prevent subsequent injury by biting or licking. Pocks, which finally attain the size of large human vaccine pocks, speedily begin to rise, and are used for the vaccination of children from the fourth to the sixth day. Subsequently to this the vaccine they contain is found to be less active, but still sufficiently so for the vaccination of another calf, for which the pocks left unopened are therefore used on the seventh or eighth day. The grounds upon which the practice of animal vaccination has been advocated are mainly three, and refer to the following points, namely, the quantity of virus which may, so to speak, be manufactured, its energetic quality, and its purity. I may make a few remarks upon each of these.

At different times all who are engaged in vaccination have, I presume, experienced a difficulty in meeting the demand for vaccination by the supply of fresh virus at their disposal. It is always undesirable to make use of preserved lymph, but in seasons of sudden epidemic outbreaks of small-pox, when large numbers of persons apply for secondary vaccination, and arrears of neglected children are brought in for primary vaccination, even the expedient of employing preserved lymph sometimes fails, and delays of a dangerous character have arisen.

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