THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

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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.

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☞ 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

Neat, Quick and Cheap!

☞ Work solicited.

All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

D. C. IRELAND, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. F. BARCLAY,

M. D., C. M., L. M.

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

OFFICE—At Residence, Main street Oregon City, Oregon.

W. C. JOHNSON. F. O. McCOWN. Notary Public.

JOHNSON & McCOWN,

LAW YERS.

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. Particular attention given to contested Land cases.

JOHN M. BACON,

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 business of a Justice of the Peace.

IMPERIAL MILLS.

Savier, LaRoque & Co.,

OREGON CITY.

☞ Keep constantly on hand for sale, flour Midlings, Bran and Chicken Feed. Parties purching feed must furnish the sacks.

WM. BROUGHTON.

Contractor and Builder,

Main st., 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.

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.

W. F. HIGHFIELD,

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

An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.

☞ Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman,

OREGON CITY.

☞ All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care.

LOGUS & ALBRIGHT,

EXCELSIOR MARKET!

Corner of Fourth and Main streets.

OREGON CITY.

☞ Keep constantly on hand all kinds of fresh and salt meats, such as

BEEF, PORK,
MUTTON, VEAL,
CORNED BEEF, HAMS,
PICKELED PORK, LARD,

And everything else to be found in their line of business.

J. F. MILLER. J. W. SHATTUCK.

J. F. MILLER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes!

At the Oregon City Boot and Shoe Store, Main street.

THE BEST SELECTION

Of Ladies', Gents', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes, on hand or made to order.

Oregon Seed Store!

R. E. CHATFIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Garden and Field Seeds of all Kinds.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

First street, Portland Oregon, Near the Western Hotel.

SONG OF THE IRON HORSE.

The Reno *Crescent* says the following poem is the production of a California lady, temporarily stopping at that place. It is, in many respects, a rare production:

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO LELAND STANFORD AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Harness me quick with iron bands,
I am impatient of long delays;
I fain would speed to the distant lands,
That bask far off in the sun's first rays!
Harness me quick, and feed me with fire,
Give me steam for breath, and a mind to control
Who steps in my way with a vengeance dire,
My iron hoof shall his requium toll.

Harness me quick; with his solemn roar,
Pacific moans, "My waves are too slow
For the army of progress that seek my shore—
So I bid thee haste in thy glorious strength,
And bring them safe to my golden door."
This tide of empire no power can stay,
Its volume is swifter than ever before!
Then harness me quick, and let me away.

I will safely compass the burning sands,
And the stormy mountain's drifting snow;
I will bring the wealth of distant lands,
And a blessing prove where'er I go;
My neigh is thunder, my breath is flame,
From a heart of steam my pulses beat;
I people the waste, and the wild reclaim,
Along the track of my flying feet.

With awe the Nations watch my course,
As I compass the land from sea to sea
And exclaim, "The wonderful iron horse
Is a power, indeed, with a people free!"
Then let me away, my mission to fill;
Behold! along my shining course,
The deserts brighten, and strong hearts thrill
In gratitude to the Iron Horse.

CITIES AS TYPES OF IDEAS.—A great city, whose image dwells in the memory of men, is the type of some great idea. Rome represents conquest. Faith hovers over the towers of Jerusalem; and Athens embodies art, the pre eminent quality of the antique word. In modern ages, commerce has created London; while manners, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, have long found a supreme capital in the airy, gay city of the Seine. What art was to the ancient world, science is to the modern. In the minds of men, the useful has succeeded to the beautiful, and Manchester, fifty years ago a small Lancashire village, has expanded into a mighty region of factories and warehouses. New York conveys the idea of a vast railroad and telegraphic centre; while Chicago, the restless pioneer of the Old World's progress, is in itself a small empire of action, where each individual citizen is willing to risk breaking his neck if he can only accomplish something a few minutes before his neighbor. Boston and books are synonymous, and Philadelphia's continuity of uniform brick houses are sufficiently suggestive of calmness and Quaker implicity. When one mentions New Orleans, the imagination immediately pictures a semi-tropical city, full of the langnid and voluptuous repose of Creole life; whereas Cincinnati dispels all romantic vision and immediately becomes the prosy Porkopolis. San Francisco, being made up of adventurers, gives one the idea of vigorous speculative life, much as Quebec, the finished town of America, does of antiquated stagnation.—*New York World.*

—Every day the postal teleraph reform movement is pushing forward and making new friends. Agitation and discussion carry it forward and make it popular. Only those oppose it or endeavor to obstruct it who have an interest in the old system, or in some of the monopolies to which it has given birth. Popular instinct grasps with avidity the grand idea of the postal telegraph—a Government mail service which shall carry all the letters and messages of the people, and not, as at present, only a portion of them.

—Victoria's eldest daughter, whose advocacy of woman suffrage was chronicled a day or two ago, is an uncommon smart young woman. She paints with great skill, and also "sculps," as Artemas Ward would say. Her latest achievement in sculpture is a life-size bust of the Empress of Russia, which she has presented to Herr Von Grimm, a Russian ex-Privy Councilor.

—The population of Minnesota, it is asserted, now amounts to 420,000 souls, an increase of 70 per cent. in three years upon the State census of 1865. This would give an increase of about 20 per cent each year, upon the population of the preceeding year, and 44 per cent. at the end of two years. At this rate Minnesota, it is estimated will have a population of 600,000 in 1870, when the next United States census is taken.

HISTORY OF BOSTON.

Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, is a city of no mean pretensions. In age it antedates the Pyramids.

When first discovered by the ten Tribes, in 1283 B. C., it bore the marks of extreme antiquity.

Faneuil Hall is supposed to have been the original Soloman's Temple, and Boston Common is known to be the Garden of Eden with modern improvements. The Tree of Life has been removed to make room for the magnificent Old Elm, and the Four Rivers are represented by the beautiful fountain which squirts continually.

Boston was named in honor of a certain cracker, which was there made in great perfection by the pre-Adamite inhabitants. And it retains the name—and the cracker—to this day.

A certain of its poets, whose *non de plume* is Holmes, has called Boston the Hub of the Universe. Being the hub, and also a place where the risible muscles are never used, it may firly be termed the centre of gravity.

No one laughs in Boston, and whoever would smile must go into a bar-room to do it.

The streets in Boston are unlike the one in Damascus which was called Straight. When laid out, far back in the carboniferous period, the street Commissioner did not heed the injunction of the "Great Expounder." "Ye solid men of Boston, drink no strong potations." And so the lanes and avenues of the town stagger about after the similitude of a ram's horn.

The principal hotel was formerly kept by Theodore Parker, and is still called the Parker House. It is kept on the European plan, which is, to charge so much for a room that you have no money left to invest in a breakfast.

Boston includes the towns of Cambridge, Jamaica Plains, Roxbury, Framington, Worcester, Salem, and indeed all Massachusetts.

—At one of the hotels in our village the landlord said to a boarder; "see here, Mr. B——, the chambermaid found a hair pin in your bed this morning, and it will not answer!" "Well" replied the boarder," I found a long hair in the butter this morning, but it did not prove that you had a woman in it." The two men looked at each other for about ten seconds, when each smiled and went on his way, no doubt pondering on the peculiarities of circumstantial evidence.

—A doctor was very much annoyed by an old lady who alway stopped him on the street to tell him of her ailments. Once she met him when he was in a great hurry, "Ah, I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor. "Shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor moving off left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

SMARTY.—A tricky individual was refused a drink unless he paid for it in advance. A bystander who owed the barkeeper one in the way of practical jokes, bid him give the man his liquor, "and," said he, "if he refuses to pay for it, I will." The fellow got his drink, but refused to pay for it, and so did his indorser, as he promised he would.

—A well known minister of New York repudiates the received theory that they have music in heaven. He declares that his choir has given him so much trouble on earth, that the idea of music in the world to come, is wholly repugnant to his ideas of peace.

—An ice joke has been pepetrated in Maine. Some one poured water into the letter-box at the Post Office in Farmington a few nights since, and in the morning all the letters were frozen in a solid mass.

—The Empress Eugenie has given 1,000 francs to the convict Dunman, of Algeria, for swimming with a rope to a sinking vessel, amid a violent storm, and saving the lives of those on board. The Emperor is urged to pardon the man.

—The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the consideration of a note given for Confederate money was a good and valid one. The Supreme Court of Tennessee don't see it in that light, and has decided directly the reverse.

GROSS BEHAVIOR.—Getting fat.

CHINESE STREET JUGGLERS.

A letter from China to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Street jugglers and mountebanks abound in Canton, and in fact in every Chinese city. They also travel from place to place throughout the country, displaying their feats and picking up a little cash here and there. As a general thing their juggling feats do not amount to a great deal, yet some of them are very clever, and would create fully as much of a theatrical *furore* in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword swallowing and stone eating appear to be the commonest feats, and operators of this description can be seen in almost every street. One fellow, however, performs a number of feats in front of our hotel which demanded from me more that a passing notice. He stations himself in the centre of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugle to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chirruping whistle, when immediately a number of rice birds came from every direction and setting upon the boughs of the bush they balanced or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seed and putting one in it blew it at one of the fruit when it opened and out flew one of the birds, which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer. He continued to shoot the seed at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were released. He then removed the tree from his forehead, and setting it down took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it, then covered it over with a cover, and, giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and displayed a quantity of eggs, the shells of which he broke with a little stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was neatly performed, and defied detection from my eyes. The next trick was equally clever and difficult of detection. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of his spectators, he took an orange, cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief into it. Next, giving the orange to a bystander to hold, he caught up a teapot and began to pour a cup of tea from it, when the spout became clogged. Looking into the pot apparently for the purpose of detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief and returned it to the owner. He next took the orange from the bystander and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice He performed a number of pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the reader that they are equally as expert as the Japanese."

OLD SAWS AND SAW MILLS.—The saw is an instrument of ancient origin. We find it mentioned in the book of Isaiah at a period cotemporaneous with the building of Rome. It is represented on the obelisks of Egypt, and was in use among the Egyptians a thousand years before the days of Isaiah. The Greeks ascribe the invention of the saw to Dædalus, or his pupil Talus; but it is certainly of a more ancient date. Saw mills were erected in Germany in the fourth century; in the island of Madeira in 1420; at Breslau, in Austria, in 1542; and in 1530 the first one in Norway was built. These were followed by many others all over Europe. The saw mill, as a mechanism for cutting timber, had not been in use very long in some countries before the settlement of America. The early mode practiced by the American colonists of manufacturing boards and planks was either to saw them by hand, or to split them from the log, and then finish them by hewing them with an ax. The first saw mill erected in New England was in New Hampshire, near Portsmouth, some time previous to the year 1634 The first mill in Massachusetts was built about the year 1633. This was some years before the saw mill was introduced into England. An early account of New York, published in 1708, speaks of Dutch built mills for sawing timber, one of which would do more work in one hour than fifty men in two days. Saw mills were erected on Manhattan Island as early as 1633. A saw mill, down to the close of the last century, was quite a simple affair, and a mill that then cost £100 was considered better than the average.

—The number of names given as owners of outside lands taken by San Francisco and valued at 1,597,077, is less than 120.

PACIFIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The following circular is meeting with a ready dissemination, and we give it a place in our columns knowing that thereby we add our mite to help a good work:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 10th., 1869.

The Trustees of the Pacific Theological Seminary have the satisfaction of announcing that they have secured the services of a Professor, and suitable rooms, for the institution.

They are now ready to receive applications from any young men who desire to prepare themselves for the Christian ministry. The privileges and advantages of the institution are offered alike to students from all the evangelical denominations. The work of instruction will be inaugurated Wednesday, March 3d, 1869.

There will be no charges for tuition. Text-books will be furnished, as far as practicable, without expense to the students. Rooms will be furnished gratis to those who are needy, and whose wants are certified to the Trustees. Students will be received at any stage of progress in their studies. Regular classes will be organized as soon as possible. The term beginning in March will close in June, and the regular year commence in August.

The Professor who will engage in the work of instruction is the Rev. J. A. Benton; to whom all communications in regard to admission, studies, etc., should be addressed. Co-operation, contributions to the library, and other forms of help, are respectfully solicited from all good people.

A. L. Stone, President of the Trustees; J. A Benton, Noah Brooks, J. M. Haven, Committee of the Trustees.

MOUNT VERNON.—One of the Vice Regents of the Mount Vernon Association has recently made a public correction of certain widely circulated erroneous statements in reference to the management of the Mount Vernon estate. The estate, it is asserted, is not as represented tenanted by a family of eight Southern persons, but a paid superintendent (a gentleman connected with the Washington family), and two ladies from the State of New York, with the needful servants, occupied the mansion house until recently. The superintendent was dismissed a short time ago, as a matter of economy. The two ladies were living at Mount Vernon, during the war, because one was unwilling to remain alone, in the house without the protection of the other. Several rooms, not of special interest, have been kept closed to the public, on account of the depredations of visitors. It is stated that nothing is safe from them. Several of the ivory keys have been wrenched from Martha Washington's harpsichord, and it is necessary to employ servants especially to guard the house and grounds from spoliation. One of these rooms, the library, has recently been opened for visitors.

—At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas, Springfield, Mass., a case was tried involving the validity of a condition in a contract with a laborer, that he shall abstain from the use of ardent spirits during the term of service, under the penalty of a forfeiture of his wages It was claimed that such condition was unconscionable, contrary to sound public policy and the general policy of the law—that it was an immaterial condition, the non fulfilment of which could work no injury to either party, and therefore ought not to be enforced in a court of Justice. But the court [Judge Strong] decided that it was such a condition as the parties had a right to make, and therefore a legal one, and being such, must be faithfully performed by the laborer according to the terms of contract—and that a violation of it necessarily subjected him to the loss of such amount of wages as had accrued during the time he had kept it inviolate.

—The price of wives among the Caffres, in Africe, has latley risen materially. Fifteen cows would formerly purchase as good a wife as the market afforded, but twenty cows are now demanded for an ordinary article. And the bow-leggeder they are, the higher the *price.*

—Jeff Davis dined on New Year's day at the residence of his old representative at Paris, Mr. Slidell The dinner was quite private, and Mrs. Davis, in mourning for her mother, was not there.

—John B. Gough's father was an English "Peninsular soldier," and his mother the village school teacher of Sandgate, Eng., where J. B. was born, in August, 1817.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT RELICS.

There are perhaps thousands of people who are not prepared to fully believe the strange statements copied into this paper two weeks ago to-day, concerning the discoveries of pre-historic remains at Rock Island and St. Louis. We gave the items as we found them however, and in addition to what we have already published, copy from the Nashville, Tennessee *Press*, the following:

Some months ago we had occasion to write at considerable length various accounts of strange discoveries made in the vicinity of Nashville, and up the banks of the Cumberland as far as Stone river, showing conclusively enough that this vicinity must have been the site of a once large and magnificent city.

It is now generally conceded by the few learned men among us that formerly, beyond the period of even European records, a mighty race dwelt on this continent, and that vast cities and an immense population flourished on the hills and plains now covered with what we consider the primeval woods. Nashville, in particular, is rich in the remains of this mighty race.

Two days ago an adventurous student entered the cave which is known to run under our city, in West Nashville, near the residence of Mr. Hines, on Knowles street, and having traveled in a southerly direction for over a mile, until he found himself somewhere under the hill on which Fort Negley stood, he made a rigid exploration of the interior of the cavern. He found earthen vases in profusion, some of them capacious enough to hold a barrel of water, and of undoubted Eastern style of construction. He also found a stone coffin or sarcophagus, nine feet long on the outside and seven feet long on the inside. It was laid upon a natural ledge of rock and bore certain characters on the side of it which he was unable to decipher. Within was nothing but a small sprinkling of dust and about half an inch of pasty mud. He also found regular steel knives with very long handles of some sort of composite material which he assured us is pottery. On these the graven characters are yet quite legible. He brought forth from this grave of centuries several specimens of his discoveries which are not less curious than wonderful. He is making preparations for a series of explorations which he intends to extend over several weeks. They will be undertaken with a view of writing an exhaustive and correct account of all the archæological remains which are to be found around this city.

—The Association for the Prevention of Gambling, in New York, claim to have closed three hundred and seventeen public gaming houses during the past year There are six hundred members of the association, and its receipts for the year were $24,000. It is estimated that $30,000,000 are annually spent in the public gambling houses of New York—most of it by men in mercantile pursuits, and country merchants. It would be interesting to know how much is squandered annually in the gambling houses of San Francisco, where no efforts are made for the suppression of the evil.

WATERING ROADS.—A paper was read before the British Association on this subject, tracing the history of the practice from the time of throwing water from the gutters with a shovel, to the watering-cart of the present day, which inadequately does the work in London, for instance, at the cost of half a million (gold) per Summer. The paper states that 1 pound or ½ pound of chloride of calcium and chloride of sodium to 1 gallon of water, thrown into the watering cart, hardens and concretes the surface of a road to such an extent that no dust arises. Also that the saving of water is 75 per cent; that the deliquescent salts are also antiputrescent; and that much cost of road repairs is saved.

—It is only three months since Charles Nye patented a bag-fastener; and he has recently received cash orders for over 80,000, and several offers of $10,000 for the patent, which he declines. He has established a factory capable of turning out 15,000 of the article per day. The fastener consists merely of a couple of small leather straps, united by a central buckle.

—Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Garrard, Ky., has a cow, four years old in September last, that has given birth to five calves.

SPECIALTIES IN FARMING.—There is much discussion in agricultural circles whether it is better to have a mixed system in farming, or whether more can be made by sticking chiefly to one crop. As very often happens in these disputes, the truth lies about midway between the two parties. Almost every one will find out in time that his land or his circumstances are more favorable to the excellence of some one thing than his neighbors can accomplish; and he will therefore find it to his interest to push or make a specialty of this thing. But this is generally as far as it is proper to go, and it will be found not desirable to attend to other things the less, because in the one thing he can do a little more. A couple of very sensible farmers had something to say about this at a club in Illinois, which we find reported in the Sycamore *Republican* thus:

Spafford Smith said: I have always practiced mixed farming, because I thought it unsafe to depend on one branch exclusively. If anything, grain raising has been my speciality, but to raise grain I must have stock to enrich the land My wheat has proved more profitable than that which Mr. Hale describes.

A. Joslyn said: I farm only 60 acres, and by raising large crops make it support me. I think most farmers have more land than they can take care of. Big farm—big weeds—poor crops. My corn yields from 60 to 70 bushels to the acre; my wheat yields 30 bushels; and barley 50 to 60 bushels. Pursue the right course, and you can raise 30 bushels of wheat as well as 10. In England they raise 70 bushels. I think that to plough land in August is as good as a coat of manure. I have raised corn ten years without manure and got good crops. I think a man may make a specialty of one crop and would do well. Christian Myres, of Pierce, has raised barley almost exclusively for ten years, and from being poor and heavily in debt he has become indepently rich. Blooded hogs raised for breeding are profitable as a specialty.

WATERING HORSES.—Horses should never be kept so long without water that they will drink largely when they get it. Give it to them often and they never injure themselves with it Nothing is more common than to hitch a team to the plow and make them work half a day without a drop. What man would submit to such treatment? If the plow is started at 7 in the morning, water should be given again before 10; and again in the afternoon by 4 o'clock. Even if half an hour is thus consumed more work will be done in a day. The objection that horses on the road should not "be loaded with water," is not valid. A horse weighing 1,200 will not be much encumbered additionally by 20 pounds of water, while the distension will give him additional strength. Every farmer knows that when he himself undertakes to lift a large log or heavy stone, he can do more by first inflating himself with air, and not unfrequently he loses a button or two from his pantloons in the operation. Some degree of inflation by water will add to a horse's strength in a similar manner. In driving a horse on the road at a natural gait of nine or ten miles an hour I have frequently had occasion to observe that he was laboring with perspiration until I let him drink freely, when he ceased to sweat and evidently traveled more freely. Don't be afraid to give your horses water; the danger is in making them abstain too long, in which case care is needed.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

—A person has discovered a process to manufacture silk from the original vegetable fibre of the mulberry tree, without waiting for its slow transmission through foliage into vermicular intestines, and cocooned rollings and infinite spinnings. The bark of the young sapling is taken off, dissolved, and all but the fibre disintegrated. This is then refined, washed dried and combed for mechanical spining. The fibrous silk thus made is said to be fine, soft, about five inches in regular thickness good color and considerable lustre. The process has been patented.

—At a recent meeting of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, Mr E. H. Hyde stated that he once had a Durham cow that produced 54 pounds of milk, which made 21 pounds 15 ounces of butter daily, for thirty days in succession.