L P Fisher & Co

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

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THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.
A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,
FOR THE
Business Man, the Farmer
And the FAMILY CIRCLE.
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OFFICE—Corner of FIFTH and Main streets Oregon City, Oregon.

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JAS. K. KELLY, Residence, Columbia st bet. 2d and 3d sts. | J. H. REED, Residence corner of Columbia and 7th sts.
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Will practice law in the Courts of Oregon. Office on First street, near Alder, over the new Post office room, Portland. (40tf

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DRUGGISTS,
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Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes,
And every article kept in a Drug Store. Main Street, Oregon City.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in
SADDLES, HARNESS,
etc., etc.,
Main Street, Oregon City,
☞ Wishes to represent that he is now as well prepared to furnish any article in his line as the largest establishment in the State. He particularly requests that an examination of his stock be made before buying elsewhere.

JOHN F. MILLER,
Successor to J. F. MILLER & Co.,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER 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.

CRAM, WILLIS & Co.,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE
STABLE.
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Having recently added to the Livery Stock new Carriages, Buggies and Horses, are now prepared at all times to let the same, at reasonable rates. Horses bought and sold, or kept by the day or week.

TWO PICTURES.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

I.—LOOKING OUT.

Rosy and warm the fire light falls
In the rich man's home, to-night,
On the pictures hanging against the walls,
And the children's faces bright.
They parted the crimson folds
Away from the window high,
And their eyes looked out at the whirling snow,
And the dull and stormy sky.

The dainty garments are rich and rare,
Their faces fair to see,
And the golden gleams of their shining hair
Is as bright as a crown might be;
And many a stranger stops to smile
At the picture warm and bright—
The beautiful children looking out
On the dark and stormy night.

II.—LOOKING IN.

With tattered garments, and faces thin,
Abroad in the bitter cold,
The poor man's children are looking in
Through the crimson curtain's fold.
The bleak winds toss their rags in scorn.
Their feet are aching and bare.
While they gaze at the beauty and light within,
And the children's faces fair.

I think, as I haste along the street,
Of the beautiful home above,
Where the rich and the poor, alike will meet,
And share in the Father's love.
The Lord will open the shining door,
And gather the dear ones in—
The rich with their soft and dainty robes,
And the poor with their garments thin.

STATISTICS OF OREGON.

BY A. J. DUFUR.

NO. 8.

UMATILLA COUNTY.

This county is situated east of the Cascade Mountains, in that division of the State known as Eastern Oregon, its northern boundary resting on the navigable waters of the Columbia river gives it commercial advantages superior to many of the eastern counties of the State, while its numerous small rivers and creeks with their fertile valleys, its rolling prairies and extensive table lands, covered with grass, and gradually stretching away in one grand scene of loveliness till lost from view among distant hills covered with forests of gigantic pine, gives it inherent resources and natural advantages not to be overlooked by those seeking a home in any portion of the Pacific States. Bounded north by the Columbia river, which separates it from Washington Territory, east by Union county and the Blue Mountains, south by Grant, and west by Wasco counties, and being on the direct route from the eastern mines to the city of Portland, from which point most of the mining districts must always obtain their supplies, this county, for variety and fertility of soil, ease of access, facilities for transportation, grazing, stock raising, and grain-growing advantages combined, is destined soon to become a place where capital may seek profitable investment and make it one of the thickly settled counties of the State. The face of the country in this county is diversified, hilly, and in some parts mountainous; quite a large portion is composed of rolling prairie, or table lands, covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch grass, and furnishes a part of the immense pasturage and extensive range for stock, for which this portion of Oregon is so justly celebrated. Some of the more elevated, or mountainous portions of the county are covered with forests of valuable timber, composed of fir, larch, and pine, while willow, cottonwood or balm and alder, are found along the margin of most of the rivers, creeks and small streams.

The geological formation of this county, although maintaining that general appearance so peculiar to that portion of Oregon lying east of the Cascade Range, indicates less of the volcanic and more of the sedimentary formation than some of the more eastern portions of the State. The principal ingredients of the soil of this county are, silica, alumina, carbonate of magnesia, oxide of iron, phosphate of lime, and organic matter in various proportions, silica generally forming about sixty in every one hundred of the component parts of this soil. As far as the soil of this county has been tested for agricultural purposes, the result has been in the highest degree satisfactory. Wheat, oats, barley, and all the different varieties of small grain, yield abundant crops wherever properly cultivated, and it is contended by good practical farmers and those competent to judge, that much of the uplands, rolling prairies and hills of Umatilla county will some day become one of the successful grain-growing districts of Oregon, and produce extensively that superior article of wheat for which this State is so justly celebrated. The valleys along the creeks and river bottoms of this locality are an alluvial deposit, and very productive, varying from a few hundred yards to several miles in width, producing all kinds of crops natural to a temperate climate, and of the most luxuriant growth. The apple, pear, plum and quince thrive well in this locality, while along the valleys and creek bottoms may be successfully raised grapes, peaches, Indian corn, tomatoes, tobacco, onions and melons, together with a great variety of vegetables and small fruit, not surpassed for perfection in any portion of the State.

The most important valleys in this county are those located on Willow, Butter, Birch, and the South-west bank of Wild Horse Creeks, together with quite an extensive valley called the Meadows, along the Umatilla river. The water in this county is pure and soft, but it is not as abundantly supplied by springs and brooks in some localities, as in many other portions of the State, although a number of good unoccupied mill sites are located in this county, and the creeks and rivers furnish sufficient water for farming and stock-raising purposes. This county is approached from the East by a good wagon road from the Missouri river, direct across the plains, by the different mining regions in Idaho, Montana and Eastern Oregon, to the navigable waters of the Columbia river, while a line of steamers furnish daily communication between this locality and the western world. A large portion of the land in this county is still unclaimed, and quite an extensive tract, known as the "Reservation," is owned and occupied by the Umatilla Indians, a tribe peaceably inclined, and in many instances adopting the customs of civilization. Farming land partly improved, can be easily obtained at reasonable prices, and good Government land can be had in many parts of this county. The immigrant can easily procure supplies of all kinds at reasonable rates, direct trade being had with Portland, stores and trading posts being established in many parts of the county. There is one grist-mill and one saw-mill on the Indian reservation in this county; also a saw mill at the foot of the mountains in the eastern portion of the county.

Umatilla City, the former county seat, is a place of considerable importance, and contains seven stores of general merchandise, one drug store, and one hardware store, two blacksmith shops, where quite an extensive business is done, one wagon and carriage manufactory, two hotels, and one post office. Some idea may be formed of the amount of business done at this little town on the Columbia by the quantity of freight landed at that place from the Oregon Steam Navigation Co's. boats during the year 1868, which reached a total of 7,500 tons.

Marshal, where the new county buildings are being erected, has prospects of becoming a smart business town, and contains a post office, stores, hotel, and has good surroundings for a flourishing town.

Meadowville is another new town in this county, with a post office and other business establishments, which the surrounding country demands.

This county covers an area of about 3,047,040 acres of land, with between six and seven thousand acres under improvement, and has a population of nearly three thousand inhabitants, with an assessed property valuation of $602,840. A number of good common schools are established in this county, and the different religious denominations are well represented, according to its number of inhabitants. There is quite an amount of gold mining done along the bars of the Columbia river in this county. Gold has also been found on the headwaters of the Umatilla and its tributaries; the croppings of coal, iron and copper ore are abundant in this region, showing that these minerals exist here, but the mining wealth of this county is considered of but secondary importance when contrasted with those vast regions of grass so well adapted to stock raising purposes in this portion of the State.

An Indian Tradition.

The Story of the Deluge on this Continent.

From the Detroit Post.

The following rather singular tradition which exists among the Papago Indians respecting Montezuma, their founder, and the deluge, has, we believe, never yet appeared in print; at least not in its present shape. It was related by Captain Con Ouan, an aged and intelligent member of the tribe, and was taken down from his lips by an interpreter for Judge Henry T. Backus, of Arizona Territory, and formerly of this city. Judge Backus has visited many of the places mentioned in the legend, and has been an eye-witness of the quadrennial feast still celebrated at the cave. He represents the Papagoes as being nominally Catholics, yet clinging to their national traditions with great tenacity, and cherishing the memory of Montezuma with even more than saintly veneration.

The tradition of the deluge is interesting in its relation to the origin of the Indians of the country, and especially the ancient tribes who lived in the twilight of civilization, until the Spanish Christians annihilated them. Did they bring this tradition with them from the Asiatic continent? Or, did they come in contact with the people of the old world, antecedent to any historical evidence of that fact, from whom they derived this tradition?

These are inquiries naturally suggested by the following narrative. Montezuma, it will be understood, is not the monarch of that name whom Cortes dethroned. It is the generic term of their rulers, like Pharaoh, Cæsar, etc.

Before the flood men lived to a great age, so that they lost their teeth and crept about like children. After a time they would get new teeth, and walk upright again like men in the prime of life. Then it was that the Great Spirit created the mountains and peopled the earth on all sides. Then, too, animals talked like men, and were the first to tell of the approaching flood. About this time appeared Montezuma, who collected a large quantity of gum from a plant called *chuchi*, and with this gum, which is said to be insoluble in water, and with other materials, he built a large vessel, in which he took refuge, closing and sealing the door behind him. In like manner a cayote or prairie dog crept into a large cane stalk and closed the ends against the water. The flood came up to the highest mountains, and reached even the birds, which cried like men, with fright. When the waters came down, Montezuma and the cayote landed at Cerro Prietta, which mountain some believe to be Montezuma's vessel.

According to another tradition they landed in the centre of the earth, and, having come out of their vessels, Montezuma noticed the trail of a beetle fast in the mud. He then turned back, and meeting the cayote, they embraced each other in grief. Montezuma sent the cayote southward to find the sea, which it soon found, and returned, when it was sent on the same errand to the northward, but returned unsuccessful. They then lay down to sleep, when Montezuma dreamed that he should form men and women out of clay, which he accordingly did, making two for each nation. Meanwhile the cayote sat behind him, also making men, but the latter ordered them to be removed. His own people multiplied rapidly, and built a large city on the north bank of a river, supposed to be at the mouth of Salt river, in Arizona, where the remains of large ditches are still visible.

Montezuma next traveled southward, followed by large numbers of people. In accordance with a dream, he thrust a rod into the earth, and water flowed thence, which is the origin of the springs at Santa Rosa and elsewhere. After a time the Great Spirit appeared to Montezuma as an old man, and asked to baptise the people, that they might live beyond the sky after death, but Montezuma became angry and killed the Great Spirit. Then the latter arose from the dead by night and repeated the request, when Montezuma grew angry again, declared that he would take his people to heaven by a tower, and killed the Great Spirit a second time, leaving him on the ground, where he was dragged about as a plaything for four years. He then returned to heaven, removing the sun further from the earth as he ascended.

After a long interval he decended again with the same request as before. At this time Montezuma was living at the Casa Blanco, or white house, close to the Pimo villages on the Gila river. The inside of this house was overlaid with pure gold. A third time he slew the Great Spirit, but the latter now becoming angry, threw a louse into Spain, which led to an invasion by the Spaniards. Twice did Montezuma meet and repel the invaders, but before the third engagement the golden ring flew from the finger of his daughter to the finger of the Spanish commander, and the silver ring of the latter flew to the finger of the former. Thus did she become leagued with the enemy, and when they were out of provisions she prevailed upon her people to throw them *tomales* instead of arrows, and thus they were fed at Montezuma's expense. After many severe conflicts the Spaniards were victorious, when the traitorous princess demanded the hand of the commander in marriage. He agreed to this on condition that an eagle which he set free should alight on a prickly pear tree. The eagle did so, and the commander started to celebrate the marriage at the pear tree, being followed by a large train of Papagoes; but, under the pretext of getting violins, powder, etc., he traveled on and on until the Indians all deserted him.

Henceforth, as the story goes, Montezuma made no improvements, and the people were scattered over the country. He afterward deposited the archives of the Papago and Pimo nations in a cave near Santa Rosa, and ordered that they celebrate a feast there every fourth year, which custom is still observed. The nation gradually diminished, and Montezuma wandered about until the Indians have lost all traces of him.

TRIADS.—Three things to love—Courage, gentleness, affectionateness.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity, gracefulness.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance, ingratitude.

Three things to reverence—Religion, justice self-denial.

Three things to wish for—Health a cheerful spirit, friends.

Three things to like—Cordality, good humor, mirthfulness.

Three things to suspect—Flattery, puritanism, sudden affection.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, flippant jesting, loquacity.

three things to govern—Temper, impulse, the tongue.

Three things to be prepared for—Decay, change, death.

WHAT IS DRUNK?—The *North British Review* says: At the beginning of a carouse of a drunkard, alcohol stimulates the action of the heart, which now sends blood rapidly to the lungs for æration.

A large supply of blood disks reach the brain, which is stimulated into activity. The ideas of the drinker now flow rapidly, at first coherently but soon without control; the brain matter wastes too rapidly, and *delirium* ensues. During this time the volatile alcohol is diffusing itself through the system, converting aortal into venous blood, and loading that fluid with a spirit which has a tendency to prevent change in the tissues, so that the drunkard becomes stupid, falls off his chair in the stupor of sleep, or, if too far gone, dies of venous apoplexy.

THE GRACE OF HOSPITALITY.—There is, says Demorest's Monthly, a quality which Americans have been proud of, and which we hope they will not suffer to die out. The present danger is that it will be sacrificed to the love of display, which is so direct a promoter of selfishness, and all the mean vices. The holiday season affords a fine opportunity for the exercise of this virtue—and it may be shown in many other ways besides giving entertainments, or setting grand tables.

Professor Agassiz has entertained the American Association for the Advancement of Science in session at Salem, Massachusetts, by the statement that, though pork abounds in trichinæ, every kind of meat is filled with the same minute worms. Fish, flesh, and fowl contain them, and if people will not eat them they must starve.

The Atlantic cable does a daily business of over $3,000.

The Burlingame American Treaty.

The Text of the Late Treaty Between the United States and China.

The following is the text of the Burlingame-American treaty as ratified by the United States Senate. Late advices by cable announce its ratification by the Chinese Government:

Additional articles to the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, of the 18th of June, 1858.

WHEREAS, Since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire having named for their plenipotentiaries, to-wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty, the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited to his Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and Chill-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated High Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty, and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. His majesty, the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters, and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire; but nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile party or power upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right of interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ART. 2. The United States of America and His Majesty, the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege of immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in the manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ART. 3. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ART. 4. The 29th article of the treaty of the 18th of 18th of June, 1855, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance and profanation.

ART. 5. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subject to take Chinese subjects to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or a citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon the citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

ART. 7. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China, at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and reciprocally Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ART. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation, in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, His Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner, and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding, it is agreed by the contracting parties that if, at any time hereafter, His Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct, or cause to be constructed, works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States, or any other Western Power, for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their services.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
ANSON BURLINGAME,
CHILL-KANG,
SUN CHIA-KU.

Ties that connect business men—adver-*tise.*

The oldest woman's club—the broomstick.

The ray that always lights up a woman's despair—rai-ment.

Within the last three years seven persons have been killed by going into menagerie cages.

What did our first parents do in Eden? Adam kept the garden and Eve raised Cain.

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