THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

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THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

A DEMOCRATIC 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.

TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copy one year, in advance.....$3 00

TERMS of ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, 2 sq. of 12 lines, 1 w.$	2 50
For each subsequent insertion.....	1 00
One Column, one year.....	$120 00
Half " "	60
Quarter " "	40
Business Card, 1 square one year.....	12

☞ *Remittances to be made at the risk of Subscribers, and at the expense of Agents.*

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

Neat, Quick and Cheap!

☞ Work solicited.

All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

JOHN MYERS, Financial Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon

ROOMS—With Dr. Saffarrans, on Main st.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,

SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—95 Front street—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

ALBERT H. KALLENBERG,

Chemist and Druggist,

No. 73 FIRST STREET,

Bet. Stark and Washington,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully prepared, at reduced Prices. A complete assortment of Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Fancy Soaps, etc., on hand and for sale at lowest prices. n6tf

A. H. BELL. E. A. PARKER.

BELL & PARKER.

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes,

And every article kept in a Drug Store. Main Street, Oregon City.

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.

JOHN H. SCHRAM.

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.

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.

ISAAC FARR. P. D. MORRISS.

FARR & MORRISS,

BUTCHERS,

FOR OREGON CITY AND VICINITY.

☞ Will deliver to their patrons all the best qualities of Stall Fed Beef, also Mutton, Pork, Poultry etc., as usual twice a week, on

Tuesdays and Saturdays!

Thankful for past favors of the public would respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

"They Say."

They say—Ah! well, suppose they do;
But can they prove the story true?
Foul slanders oft arise from naught
But malice, envy, want of thought.
Why count yourself among the "they"
Who whisper what the dare not say?

They say—but why the tale rehearse,
And help to make the matter worse?
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue;
And is it not a nobler plan
To speak of all the best you can?

They say—Well, even if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the bitter wrong redress,
Or make one pang of sorrow less?
Will it an erring one restore,
Henceforth to "go and sin more?"

They say—Oh! pause and look within,
See how *thine* heart inclines to sin;
Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour
Thou sink, perchance, beneath its power.
Pity the weak, weep should they fall,
And speak their good or not at all.

STATISTICS OF OREGON.

BY A. J. DUFUR.

NO. II.

WASCO COUNTY.

This county, lying immediately east of the Cascade mountains, its entire northern boundary resting on the great Columbia river, stretching south, parallel with the Cascade range, nearly the entire width of the State, a distance of not less less than two hundred miles, being about one hundred miles in width from east to west, has an area almost equal to that of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts combined.

With her climate dry and healthy, her mountains rich in undeveloped mineral wealth, her valleys of unsurpassed loveliness and fertility, timber that might vie with ancient Lebanon, with facilities for grazing and pasture lands more than sufficient to supersede the necessity of a separation between Lot and Abraham of old, and prevent the quarrel between their herdsmen, with mountain scenery of surpassing grandeur, Wasco may be considered the gem of the mountains, in nature's purity, still retaining her primeval wealth.

Compared with its extent of territory, the settlements of Wasco may be said to be confined almost exclusively to the northern portion of the county along the Columbia river and the intermediate branches. All the fertile valleys and excellent locations for stock-raising and general farming purposes, are known to exist along the Des Chutes, the John Day's, the Crooked river, and their tributaries, with valleys of less size, but of no less fertility, in the center, and the extensive tracts near Klamath lake in the south, offer inducements for settlement far superior to those held out to the early settlers of the Atlantic. Still a large portion of this county may be set down as an almost unbroken wilderness of mountains and valleys, hills and plains, with here and there a lake and the tributary of a small river.

A few new settlements have been commenced in some of the valleys in the southern part of the county, also a settlement in the Ochoco valley, the latter approached by a wagon road running east from Linn county. The Oregon Central Military Road, running east through Wasco, Grant, and Baker counties, from the head of the Willamette valley, is intended to connect this part of Oregon with the Union Pacific Railroad, somewhere in the Humboldt basin.

The following letter from L. L. Rowland, an old and esteemed resident of Oregon, addressed to the President of the State Agricultural Society, will give further valuable information relative to the natural resources of Oregon, and the inducements it holds out to immigrants to make it their future home:

WASCO Co., May 28, 1868.

A. J. DUFUR, ESQ.:

Sir—I am happy to embrace the first opportunity of answering your letter and circular, asking for facts to throw before the people of the Atlantic States, who contemplate making Oregon their future home.

Oregon has been my home since early boyhood. Her interests are my interests. I will, therefore, cheerfully speak of the county in which I reside.

Wasco county, bounded on the north its entire width by the great Columbia river, with its numerous and busy streams and extensive fisheries, embraces large tracts of unoccupied Government lands of good quality, which is well adapted to the production of vegetables, Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, and all fruits of this latitude. These lands may be obtained, of course, by pre-emption or homestead laws. Other choice lands, with titles and improvements, may be bought at a fair price. Our winters are cold, dry, and short, springs early, warm, and long, summers short and hot, but windy. Autumn is long, cool, and healthy. The climate is said to be dry, yet we usually have good rains through the months of June and September. Irrigation was regarded for a time as indispensable to successful farming, but this system is fast falling into disuse. Good crops are now produced on brush lands, where it is wholly impracticable to bring water. Even the tops of high hills are being cultivated, with a degree of success.

Our county is well watered by numerous clear, cold, rapid creeks, and the greatest profusion of lasting springs, affording comfort, convenience, and health to both man and beast. An abundance of timber of the best quality for all ordinary purposes, such as pine, fir, cedar, tamarack, oak, etc., may be obtained along the foot of the mountains, convenient to the most natural mill sites. The timber through most of our farming and grazing districts, however, is confined almost exclusively to the margin of our streams, and is quite limited.

Our pasturage, we feel bold to assert, is unsurpassed by any other in America.

Wasco, the name of our county, is an Indian word, signifying grass, and this is, par excellence, the grass county of the nation. From these grass grown hills our beef and mutton markets are supplied, in the main, throughout the year. Uncared for and unfed during ordinary winters, teams and pack trains are recruited for the next season's work. Only during deep snows, which occur very early, do stock require any feed, however inclement the weather may be. Indeed, Victoria beef contractors now, I am credibly informed, are buying cattle in the Willamette valley, shipping them here via the Columbia river steamers, and leaving them upon our matchless Wasco hills to fatten. They propose, after a time, to re-ship by the same boats, to connect with the ocean steamers, and thence to Victoria, their final destination. In consequence of these superior grazing advantages, our people are engaging extensively in raising all kinds of stock, of which they have some of the finest the country affords. Horse raising is a prominent and lucrative business. They may be raised so cheaply as to warrant the expense of driving them to any part of the United States. But experience can adequately appreciate all the facilities enjoyed by the Wasco stock raisers. The water advantages for all kinds of milling, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, it is claimed by competent judges, are not equaled on the coast. Rock bound streams with large supplies of water projected over numerous precipices of every desirable height are interspersed over the broad surface of the entire country, while in the immediate vicinity of Dalles City may be obtained and rendered available for every conceivable want, with a very light expense.

Improvements in the county are not such as would meet a reasonable expectation. Much of the fencing is frail and temporary, consisting of posts and sawed lumber, but ditching is daily growing more popular, and will soon take the place of the rickety boarding. Stone fencing, too, is becoming quite common, and will after a while, in my opinion, supplant all other kinds in many localities. Barns, stables, etc., are criminally scarce and temporary, but this neglected branch of rural economy is now receiving more attention. Dwellings are for the most part comfortable, convenient and neat. The buildings in Dalles City are more substantial and costly, consisting of many excellent structures of brick and stone. Here buildings of the best quality are now being erected.

Dalles City, our county seat and only town, is located about one hundred miles east of Portland, on the Columbia river, where it leaves the great basin of farming and grazing country known as Middle Oregon, and enters the Cascade mountains, which separates the eastern part of Oregon and Washington Territory from the Willamette, Umpqua and Puget Sound districts. Barlow's road, the most practicable and popular route over the Cascade range, enters the mountains forty miles southwest of this, and contributes largely to the prosperity of the county and its town.

But during much of the year the best of these roads are, and of necessity must always be, wholly impassable, in consequence of the deep snows which fall during the winter season. The pass through these mountains, formed by the Columbia river, is the only one which will admit of the construction of a thoroughfare that may be available through the whole year. When, too, a railroad shall connect these two great sections of country, it must pass through this Columbia Gap, all the Utopian dreams to the contrary notwithstanding. Hence it may be seen that Dalles City is and must ever remain the commercial radiating point whence the counties on our east and south, together with much of Idaho and Washington Territories must receive their imports and return their exports. To her they must ever pay tribute, as well as grow with her growth, and prosper with her prosperity. Thus located and surrounded, she bids ere long to be and remain one of the most important cities of the State.

We have at present some good mills, factories, shops, etc., but there is a heavy and growing demand for more. In this respect, our county is in its infancy, and while it is immensely rich in latent resources, it wants labor and capital to bring them into requisition and render them available. With these we should soon grow prosperous, rich and happy. Our lawyers, most of whom are men of ability, are more than able to meet the wants of the county. We are quite well supplied with school teachers, who are amply adequate to their task. Members of nearly all religious denominations may be found here; but as usual in new countries, the number of ministers is limited. For such this is a noble field for the accomplishment of good, and all such will meet with a hearty welcome from our people.

I am as ever,

Yours very truly,

L. L. ROWLAND.

Wasco county has a population of between two and three thousand inhabitants, with an assessable property of nearly two million dollars. A good woolen mill is now in active operation at the Dalles, which adds materially to the increase of business in this already enterprising city. The immigrant can obtain supplies of all kinds at this point, with which to commence life in a new country.

One weekly paper is published at Dalles City. There is also a telegraph office and a line of telegraph connecting this point with Portland, and giving it direct communication with all other parts of the United States.

A United States Mint is located at this point, and will probably be built and in operation within the present year.

Energy.

We love your upright, energetic men. Pull them this way and the other, they only bend, but never break. Trip them down, and in a trice they are on their feet. Bury them in the mud, and in an hour they would be out and bright. They are not ever yawning away existance or walking about the world as if they had come into it with only half their soul—you cannot keep them down—you cannot destroy them. But for these the world would quite soon degenerate. They are the salt of the earth. Who but they start any noble object. They build up cities and rear our manufactories; they whiten the ocean with their sails, and blacken the heavens with the smoke of their steam vessels and furnace fires; they draw forth treasures from the mine—they plough the earth. Blessing on them! Look to them, young men, and take courage; imitate their example, catch the spirit of their energy—without life, what are you good for? and what is your life good for if it is passed idly away? We should ever measure life by life's employment.—*Farmer.*

Blive says it isn't the benzine he drinks that makes his nose so red. He ate some green strawberries and they ripened on him.

The merry wives of Cairo, Ill., have formed a ten o'clock league, each member swearing to lock the street door at that hour of the night.

Glass Staining.

From the New York Times.

The artist first sketches out his ideas in pencil on ordinary drawing paper, and elaborates it until the design is complete; he then prepares a large sheet of pasteboard, on which he draws the human and other figures of the exact size they are to be in the completed work; the various colors and their gradations are then decided on, and their exact arrangement determined, so that the designer can now tell exactly how many pieces of glass he will require of each color and how many of each of the various sizes and shapes. This important preliminary work being accomplished, the brittle substonce itself now for the first time is taken in hand.

The material used is for the most part the common window glass of American or New Jersey make, which is purchased in large sheets made especially for the purpose. A very small proportion of glass of the finer colors, the very best rubies, blues, purples, and greens are imported but by far the larger portion are colored by the American workman.

The clear uncolored glass is cut with a common glazier's diamond, although the multitude of pieces required and their varid and fanciful shapes makes this a seemingly interminable job. This may be readily imagined when we state that one single window of Trinity Church, in New Haven, contains more than ten thousand separate pieces, every one of which was cut and colored singly.

When the requisite number of diamonds, circles, squares, octagons, crescents, and other shapes are cut, according to the number called for by the full sized pattern, they are next taken to the painting room, where the color is laid on. This part of the work is very simple, merely consisting in covering, with a common flat brush, one side of each fragment of glass with a thin, even coating of the proper color. These paints are all mineral, as they have to be exposed to an intense heat for many hours, in order that the coloring material may sink into the surface of the glass—be, in fact, so fused with its very substance that it becomes actually a part of the glass, and can no more be separated from it than can the medalion head from the surface of a coin.

The glass stainer's reds and yellows are produced from pure silver prepared with antimony; the blues are made from cobalt; another red comes from manganese; green, from copperas; purple is only yielded by pure gold itself. These are all what are known as "enamels" or surface colors, and are not melted through the entire substance of the material. These various mineral substances are reduced to powder by grinding. A "flux" is then prepared from a mixture of red lead, flint glass, and borax, which are melted together in crucibles. To this "flux" the desired color is then added, and the mass is then reduced to a paint, which is laid on with a brush, as before described. While the color is drying on the many-shaped bits of crystal, we can take a look at the "kiln," in which they are soon to take a cooking, by the side of which the strongest heat that ever overroasted a turkey and spoiled a Thanksgiving dinner would be but as the cooling atmosphere of the latest patent artic refrigerator.

This kiln is merely a brick oven, about five feet by four in dimensions. In the inside of it is a series of shelves made of iron plates half an inch in thickness, and forty-eight inches long by thirty-six inches broad.

These shelves are placed one over another, about an inch apart, from the bottom of the kiln to its top. They are so arranged that the fire can have free access to them all on both top and bottom, and so suffuse them and their contents all in the same steady, fervent heat. On these shelves the painted glass now dry is piled in layers twelve or fifteen deep, until all the shelves have received their complement, and the oven is full. The heavy iron doors are then closed, and the baking begins. An intensely hot fire is kindled in the fire box, and in a short time the iron plates and all the many colored pieces of glass are red hot. The temperature is maintained for eight hours, at the end of which time the fire is drawn, and the glass is left to cool. The cooling is very slow, requiring forty-eight hours. in order that the glass, which otherwise would be as brittle as ice of the same thickness may be annealed or toughened. When removed from the kiln it is found that the "flux" (being itself in a great measure composed of glass), in which is incorporated the color, has melted, and the surface of the previously clear glass plate having also slightly melted, the two have fused together, so that there is now, in fact, a sheet of plain glass, having on one surface a thin "veneer," so to speak, of another color, which is so firmly adherent as to be absolutely inseparable, save at the expense of fracture.

The cooked and colored glasses are now removed to the room of the workman whose business it is to join them together in the proper design. To do this he has a large horizontal table, on which he proceeds to *build up* the proposed window, working by the water color or pencil pattern before him. Beginning at what is to be the bottom of the picture, he lays the lower border of the design, fastening the pieces together by means of flat leaden rods, made for the purpose. These rods are a sort of narrow strip of very soft lead, with a deep grove along each of its sides. Into this groove is placed the edge of a piece of down so as to hold the glass in a secure grip. A second slip of glass, of another color, is then fastened into the opposite groove, and so the "buiding up" continues, the workmen slowly adding piece after piece to his mosaic pattern till the whole is finished. The leaden frame work, or sash, is then most carefully covered with a cement of oil, putty, and red lead, which renders it weather tight, and proof against both rain and wind. The window having been then properly framed by the carpenter, the work is done.

Glass stainers use two sorts of "ruby" and "blue" glass; in one sort, known as "flashed" glass, the color is blown or superimposed on a plain surface, thus making a sort of "veneer," as before described. This peculiar arrangement makes it possible to produce very elegant and beautiful effects by cutting down through the color and exposing the transparent glass beneath, precisely in the same manner that cameos are cut.

Some little idea of the cost can be gained from the knowledge that the glass work for the Colt Memorial Church will cost $7,000 the chancel window alone calling for $2,000—the great chancel window of Trinity Chapel, corner Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, New York, costing $5,000.

A Canadian clergyman not long since was called upon by an Irish girl, who asked how much he charged for marrying anybody.

He replied, "A dollar and a half," and Biddy departed.

A few evenings later, on being summoned to the door, he was accosted by the same person, with the remark that she had come to be married.

"Very well," said the minister; but perceiving with astonishment that she was alone, he continued, "Where is the man?"

"And don't you find the man for a dollar and a half?" said the maid.

A Scotch preacher being sent to officiate one Sabbath at a country parish, was accommodated at night in the manse in a very diminutive closet, instead of the usual best bedroom appropriated to strangers. "Is this the bedroom?" he said, starting back in amazement. "Deed, ay, sir, this is the prophet's chamber." "It maun be for the minor prophets, then," was the reply.

Last April a young man was tried in Ohio on the charge of having murdered his step-father, and was found guilty. The Court granted a new trial, because one of the jury was not a house holder. The second trial took place recently, and the young man was acquitted.

"Sir," said an old Scotch woman to her minister, "I dinna ken a part of your sermon, yesterday." "Indeed; what was it?" "You said the Apostle used the *figure of circumlocution;* and I dinna ken what it means." "Is that all? It's very plain. The figure of circumlocution is merely a periphrastic mode of diction." "Oh! ah! is that all?" said the good woman; "what a puir fool I were not to understand that!"

When you have got into an editor's sanctum, walk right out again—it is good exercise.

Fundamental Elements of Farming.

1, All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them naturally, or it must be artificially supplied. It makes little difference whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster-shell lime, or marl.

2, All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3, Lands which have long been in culture will be benefitted by applications in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes, or in oyster shell lime or marl, if the land needs liming also.

4, No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grarses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

2, Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.

6, All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value and their benefit prolonged by the admixture of plaster or pulverized charcoal.

7, Deep plowing and subsoiling greatly improve the productive powers of a variety of soil that is not wet.

8, All wet land should be drained.

9, All grain crops should be harvested several days before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

10, Clover, as well as other grass intended for hay, should be mown when in bloom.

11, Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. If such lands require liming, it is best done by a compost of lime and clay. Inslacking lime, salt brine is better than water.

12, The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, effects a saving of at least 25 per cent.

13, The draining of wet lands adds to their value by making them produce more and better crops, by producing them earlier, and by improving the health of the neighborhood.

14 To manure or lime wet lands is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

15. Shallow plowing operates to impoverish the soil, while decreasing production.

16. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food is effected. That is, one-fourth less food is required than if they were exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

17. A bushel of plaster per acre sown broadcast over clover, will add from fifty to one hundred per cent. to its produce.

18 The periodical application of ashes unleached tends to keep up the integrity of the soils by supplying most, if not all, of the inorganic substances.

19. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely neeessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

20. Abundant crops cannot be grown upon the same land in succession, unless fertilizing matter is returned to it in equivalent proportions to those taken away.

WHAT A MAN KNOWS.—What a man can write out clearly, correctly, and briefly, without book or reference of any kind, that he undoubtedly knows, whatever else he may be ignorant of. For knowledge that falls short of that—knowledge that is vague, hazy, indistinct, uncertain—I for one profess no respect at all. And I believe that there was never a time or country where the influence of careful training were in that respect more needed. Men live in haste, write in haste—I was going to say think in haste, only that perhaps the word thinking is hardly applicable to that large number who, for the most part, purchase their daily allowance of thought ready made.—*Lord Stanley.*

A young man, on being asked by a judge whether he had a father and mother, said he wasn't quite certain whether he had or not; first, his father died, and then his mother married again; and then his mother died, and his father married again; and now he didn't exactly know whether they were his father and mother or not.

An exchange paper says: "Truth is in type, but it is crowded out by more important matter."

"Be moderate in all things," as the boy said to his schoolmaster, when whipping him.