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.

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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

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☞ Work solicited.

All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

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Physician and Surgeon,

☞ Office on Main Street, opposite Masonic Hall, Oregon City. 13tf

H. SAFFARRANS,
Physician and Surgeon,

☞ Office at his Drug Store, near Post Office, Oregon City, Oregon. 13tf

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DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon

ROOMS—With Dr. Saffarrans, on Main st.

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

OFFICE—95 First 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.

"Live and Let Live."

FIELDS & STRICKLER,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

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☞ At the old stand of Wortman & Fields Oregon Cit., Oregon. 13tf

"Barnum Saloon."

KENT & PLUMEY,

DI PENSERS OF

Choice Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

Main st., Oregon City.

☞ Call, and Robert Potter will show you through the establishment. 13tf

"Barnum Restaurant."

LEON DELOUEY, PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT,

Main st., Oregon City,

☞ Knows how to serve his customers with Oy-ters, Pigs' Feet, a good cup of Coffee or a SQUARE MEAL. 13tf

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LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY

WILLIAM E. HOWELL,

(Of Oregon City Manufacturing Company,)

1?m AGENT.

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.

What Makes a Man?

Not numerous years, not lengthened life,
Not pretty children and a wife,
Not pins and chains, and fancy rings,
Not any such like trumpery things;
Not, pipe, cigar, nor bottled wine,
Not liberty with kings to dine;
Not coat, nor boots, nor yet a hat;
A dandy vest, or trim cravat;
Nor houses, land, nor golden ore,
Nor all the world's wealth laid in store;
Not Mister, Rev'rend, Sir, nor 'Squire,
With titles that the memory tire;
Nor ancestry, traced back to Will,
Who went from Normandy to kill;
Not Latin, Greek, or Hebrew lore;
Nor thousand volumes rambled o'er;
Nor a Judge's robe, nor Mayor's mace,
Nor crowns that deck the royal race;
These, all united, never can
Avail to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,
Full of affection for its kind,
A helper of the human race,
A soul of beauty and of grace!
A spirit firm, erect and free,
That never basely bends the knee;
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chain, for small or great;
That truly speaks of God within,
And never makes a league with sin;
That snaps the fetters despots make;
And loves the truth for truth's own sake;
That worships God, and Him alone,
And bows nowhere, but at His throne;
That trembles not at tyrant's rod—
A soul that fears no one but God;
And thus can smile at curse and ban—
That is the soul that makes a man.

The Actress and the Sailor.

"When I was a poor girl," said the Duchess of St. Albans, "working very hard for my 30s a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, where I was always kindly received. I was to perform in a drama, and in my character I represented a poor, friendless orphan girl, reduced to the most wretched poverty. A heartless tradesman persecutes the sad heroine for a heavy debt, and insists upon putting her into prison, unless some one will go bail for her. The girl replies: 'Then have I no hope I have not a friend in the world!' 'What, will no one be bail for you, to save you from prison?' asks the stern creditor. 'I have told you I have not a friend on earth,' was my reply. But just as I was uttering these words, I saw a sailor in the upper gallery springing over the railing, letting himself from one tier to another until he bounded clear over the orchestra and footlights, and placing himself beside me in a moment, resolutely said: 'Yes, you shall have one friend at least, my poor young woman,' with the greatest expression in his honest, sun-burnt countenance; 'I will go bail for you any moment. As for you,' turning to the actor, 'if you don't bear a hand and shift your moorings, you lubber, it will be worse for you when I come athwart your bows.' Every creature in the house rose; the uproar was perfectly indescribable; and amidst the universal din stood the unconscious cause of it, sheltering 'the poor young woman,' and breathing defiance against my mimic persecutor; he was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me, by the manager's pretending to arrive to rescue me, with a profusion of bank notes."

The original model of a telegraphic battery, filed by Professor Morse, when he got his patent, has been unearthed from a lot of rubbish in the cellar of the Patent Office, where it has been lying for years. The clumsiness of the signal key, as compared with the one of the present day is ridiculous. It is nearly two feet long, and has a large lump of lead at the end furthest from the hand, to throw the key up and break the circuit.

"Grammar class stand and recite. Thomas, parse girls."

"Girls is a particular noun, of the lovely gender, lively persons, and double number, kissing mood, in the immediate tense, and in the expectation case to matrimony, according to general rule."

"Do try to talk a little common sense," said a young lady to her visitor. "Oh! but wouldn't that be taking an unfair advantage of you?"

A little girl wanted to say that she had a fan, but had forgotten the name, so she described it as "a thing to brush the warm off you with."

Only strong men should be rich. Taxes are too heavy for ordinary people to carry.

Smelt caught at San Pedro, Los Angeles county, are full of worms and not fit to eat.

STATISTICS OF OREGON.

BY A. J. DUFUR.

NO. 15.

LINN COUNTY.

This county, situated on the east bank of the Willamette river, in the heart of the great Willamette Valley, when compared with other localities of the same extent of territory, is not surpassed for fertility of soil, and capacity of agricultural and manufacturing resources, by any other county in the State of Oregon, or even on the Pacific coast. Her immense shipments of flour and wheat are a sure proof of her capacity to produce that great staple of Oregon's wealth and pride, while oats, barley, beef, bacon, wool, butter, horses, and, in fact, almost all the agricultural productions of industry and wealth, give unmistakable evidence of the energy of her people and the fertility of her soil. Bounded north by Marion county, east by the Cascade mountains, south by Lane county, and west by the Willamette river, this locality possesses advantages for exporting by water its vast agricultural productions equal to any of the interior counties of the State. From information furnished by Hon. J. H. Douthit, an old and reliable citizen of Linn county, we glean the following facts:

The navigable waters of the Willamette form the river line of the western boundary of this county, a distance of about thirty-seven miles. The western portion is a level of gently undulating prairie, about forty-one miles from north to south, and an average breadth of fifteen miles from east to west. The prairie lands are frequently intersected by small rivers and creeks of pure running water, with occasional belts of timber, and comprises the most thickly populated portion of the county. The face of the country then gradually rises into hills, as you approach the eastern boundary, till you reach the summit of the Cascade mountains, covered with dense forests of fir, cedar, and pine. The hill lands are settled a distance of about ten miles eastward, and almost the entire length of the county from north to south, giving an area to the settled portion of this county of over six hundred thousand acres.

This county has three natural divisions, the first of which is that portion lying between the North and South Santiam rivers, and known as the "Forks of the Santiam." This portion of the county is again almost equally divided by the Thomas and Crabtree forks.

The following information, furnished the Committee by J. C. Dickey, Esq., relative to the natural resources and industrial wealth of this portion of Linn county, may be considered as entirely correct, as coming from a gentleman well qualified to give facts regarding that portion of country for which he speaks:

"The average price of land, improved and unimproved, in this portion of Linn county, is $4.75 per acre; improved land, $10 per acre; unimproved, $3; unimproved pasture lands, $1.25. The general nature of the soil is rich and fruitful. For grain-growing, it is better adapted to the production of wheat and oats than any other kinds. As to stock-raising, Oregon cannot produce a better locality; while vegetables and fruit *grow just as large as you want them to.* The different varieties of timber are fir, cedar, pine, oak, ash, maple and alder, conveniently located, well adapted to farming, lumbering and general building purposes. The quality of the water is good, VERY GOOD, perhaps not surpassed in the world, and abundantly supplied by creeks from three to four miles apart only, with any amount of springs. We have but one flouring mill in this locality, where there should be eight or ten. There are plenty of mill sites here unimproved. The general health of this part of the county is good, and favorable inducements are held out to teachers, farmers, and mechanics, to settle in this place. The immigrant can easily obtain seeds, grain, farming implements and general supplies of all kinds here, with good conveniences for schools and meetings for religious worship. There are plenty of saw mills here, but other manufactories are scarce. This portion of the county is also believed to be rich in mineral wealth. Government land is plenty yet—there are hundreds of acres better adapted to farming purposes than much of that now settled, and for lumbering resources the world cannot beat it. In conclusion, I will say, I believe, the "forks of the Santiam" is better divided with timber and water to the amount of prairie land, than any other portion of Oregon."

Scio, the commercial town of the Forks, is an incorporated city and a lively business place, but labors under the disadvantage of want of river transportation. The citizens, however, are canvassing the propriety of building a branch road from the proposed Oregon Central Railroad, at Jefferson, to connect with this place. This town has three or four dry goods stores, saddle, tin, wagon, paint, cooper, blacksmith, and boot and shoe shops; one flour mill, one church, one large school house, one town hall, and two hotels. The Forks contain about one-third of the entire population of the county, is mostly fenced and improved, with good houses, barns and orchards, and is abundantly supplied with apples, pears, cherries, plums, and the different varieties of small fruit peculiar to the climate of this coast.

The second division of this county is embraced between the Santiam river and Calapooia creek, a stream that rises in the Cascade mountains and runs west and northwest, and empties into the Willamette river at Albany. This division is, perhaps, one of the finest farming regions on the Pacific coast; is a rich, productive and almost level plain, from the river on the west to the hills on the east, an average distance of about fifteen miles; is almost entirely fenced and improved, and is held at from ten to thirty dollars per acre. A. N. Arnold, of Albany, has furnished the Committee the following items relative to this portion of Linn county:

The general nature of the soil is a black loam with a clay subsoil, producing large crops of grain, such as wheat, oats, flax, etc., and is well adapted to stock-raising, producing both wild and tame grass in abundance. The water, for family use, is equal to that of any other portion of the State, and the climate is mild, temperate and healthy. The immigrant can obtain provisions, seeds, tools and supplies of all kinds, with which to commence life, in this locality, as readily and at as cheap a rate as in almost any of the older States. The advantages for common school education are not surpassed by any other location on this coast, good schools and school houses being established within two or three miles of each other throughout this portion of the county. Most of the different religious denominations are represented here, and meetings for religious worship are held on the Sabbath in all the thickly settled portions of this locality. The means of transportation and marketing are equal to any other inland portion of the State, a daily line of steamers being almost constantly employed between the city of Portland and this place."

Albany, the commercial city of this division, and shire town of the county, is situated on the east bank of the Willamette, about seventy-five miles south of Portland, and is one of the most extensive shipping points south of the latter place. The town is particularly noted for its high-minded and public spirited citizens, who have spared no pains to make it a place where moral, religious and educational advantages may be enjoyed, and its founders have now the satisfaction of seeing it one of the liveliest and most prosperous little inland towns in the State. A fine brick court house, costing $35,000; a college, costing $8,000; a public school house, costing $4,500, and capable of accommodating over two hundred scholars; with four churches, capable of seating from four to six hundred people each, are among the public buildings erected within the past few years at this place; while substantial brick blocks, numerous stores of every variety of merchandise, extensive warehouses, foundries, machine shops, manufactories, and mechanic shops, of almost every variety necessary for the prosperity of a country town; two steam saw mills, and two first class flouring mills, capable of grinding from three to five thousand bushels of wheat every twenty-four hours, each, add to the life and business capacity of this thriving little town. With the fact that eight school teachers are constantly employed in this city, and that from two to eight sermons are preached here every Sabbath, we think we are justified in the assertion that Albany, with its surroundings, is nowhere surpassed in the older States for morals, refinement, and intellectual worth.

Lebanon, on the South Santiam, is situated in one of the best agricultural districts, has a fine academy, costing $5,000; one church, three dry goods stores, blacksmith, harness, cabinet and wagon shop; one steam saw mill. A company is organized to bring water from the river, by ditch, to this place, which will furnish the town with one of the best and safest of mill sites for manufacturing purposes.

Waterloo, some seven miles above Lebanon, at the falls of the Santiam, has a splendid water-power, a saw and flouring mill, with stores and mechanic shops.

North Brownsville, situated on the north side of the Calapooia, at the foot-hills, has a woolen factory; known as the Eagle Mills, one flouring mill, a tannery, two dry goods stores, a planing mill and machine shop, one wagon shop, a drug store, two blacksmiths, two saddle and harness shops, paint shop, town hall, and one large school house, costing $3,500.

In this division of the county, there are (besides those already mentioned) eleven saw mills, one flouring mill, one tanyard, and school houses in every district, as well as many churches, and the various mechanic shops needed in each location. The hill portion of this division is well adapted to lumbering and manufacturing purposes, as well as dairying, stock-raising, fruit-growing, &c. In the foot-hills and higher mountains there is considerable vacant land, valuable for fruit and stock-raising, and moderate farming, as well as good lumbering facilities. The average price of land in the hills and small valleys is about three dollars per acre.

The third division is located between the Calapooia and the south line of the county. It has an average length of about twenty-five miles, with a breadth of about twelve miles of level land, with a valley extending up the Calapooia a distance of about fifteen miles. Settlements extend for several miles back into the hills, and some of the finest timber common to the Willamette valley is found in this locality. South Brownsville, opposite North Brownsville, is situated in as good a district of farming land as is to be found in the county—has three dry goods stores, one grocery, three churches, one hotel, a tin and blacksmith shop.

Harrisburg, in the southwest corner of the county, on the Willamette river, is a considerable shipping point, with over one hundred houses and four hundred inhabitants—an academy, town hall, four dry goods stores, a drug store, two saloons, three blacksmith shops, a cabinet, paint, cooper, and two boot and shoe shops, one livery stable, one hotel, five warehouses, and a first class flouring mill. A. Smith, Esq., of this place, estimates the price of farming land in the vicinity at from ten to fifteen dollars per acre.

Peoria, a thriving little town about twelve miles north of Harrisburg, on the Willamette, has three stores, with blacksmith and other mechanic shops, sufficient for the accommodation of the surrounding country.

Boston Mills has several houses, a store, good water power, and a first class flouring mill. In this division are two steam and three water saw-mills, one carding machine, several churches, and school houses in every district, that have not been previously mentioned.

Linn county covers an area of over 1,764,450 acres, and has probably more arable land, according to its size, than any other county in the State. This county has a population of over 8,000, and an assessable property valuation of nearly $3,000,000, with about 100,000 acres of land under cultivation. As near as can be ascertained, the amount of land brought under cultivation in this locality has been more than doubled within the last four years. Allowing the increase in its productions to have been equal to the amount of land brought under cultivation during the same length of time, we have, for the year 1868, over 398,336 bushels of wheat, 596,790 bushels of oats, 18,084 bushels of corn, 11,156 bushels of barley, 19,108 lbs. of wool, 595,790 bushels of potatoes, 107,922 bushels of apples, 523,266 lbs. of butter, 8,852 lbs. of cheese, and 3,776 tons of hay. The grain crop of this county would probably go far above this estimate, while wool, apples, potatoes, &c., might fall short. This county is also estimated to contain about 20,000 head of cattle, 8,000 horses, 25,000 hogs, and over 50,000 sheep, from which is annually exported a large amount of beef, bacon, lard, mutton, and horses, for market.

The general geological features of this county, like other portions of the Willamette valley, give indications of a sedimentary formation, with but little of a mineral character till you approach the Cascade range of mountains. The soil along the banks of the rivers is composed of sand, vegetable matter, and various decomposed earth, and may be considered strictly alluvial, being washed by the current from above. This soil is very fertile, and produces [illegible] tobacco, and the various kinds of roots and vegetables, of the most luxuriant growth. The prairie lands, which compose a large portion of this county, are a dark, calcareous loam, and vegetable mold, of exceeding fine quality, and especially adapted to the production of all kinds of cereals, although roots, vegetables, fruit, and the various tame grasses flourish correspondingly well with grain. The soil is easily worked, very mellow, and but little affected with drouth. The general character of the soil of the hill lands is a reddish clay loam, of good quality, producing vegetables, fruit and grain, when cultivated, but is better adapted to grazing and stock-raising than other farming purposes.

Gold, silver and lead exist in this county in the Cascade range, but its agricultural wealth practically exceeds the mineral resources of any locality, and the people have wisely turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

The Oregon Central Railroad is being surveyed and located the entire length of the county, and will doubtless be in successful operation within a couple of years.

The enterprising farmers and mechanics have purchased and fitted up fair grounds in the vicinity of Albany, where annual exhibitions of industry, skill and agricultural wealth are made, that are not only an honor to the people of this county, but would do credit to any locality in the older States.

This county holds out flattering inducements to any class of immigrants wishing to locate on the Pacific coast. To the independent farmer of the Western, Middle, or New England States, who has plenty of means, and wishes to avoid the biting frosts and blinding snows of winter, so prevalent there, this county, as well as the most of the Willamette Valley, offers a mild and healthful climate, pure water, the advantages of a navigable river, and a soil that for fertility and productiveness is not rivaled by the Connecticut, Hudson, Genesee, Mohawk, or Mississippi valleys; and while land in these old States command from one to two hundred dollars, the land of the Willamette, combining the luxuriant productiveness of the South with the health and vigor of the North, may be readily obtained at from $1.25 to $30 per acre. The fertility of the soil, and the ready means to turn its productiveness into cash, together with the ease with which land may now be obtained, are a sure guarantee to the young farmer with small means that, by a few years' perseverance and industry, he may place himself in independent circumstances for life, in the quiet possession of a happy home. To the mechanic, tradesman, manufacturer, or capitalist, this county seems to hold out inducements for investments that promise rich dividends and speedy returns.

A new shell-fish, more delicious than the oyster, has been discovered by the French. It is smaller than the oyster, more elliptical in form, and is christened the "palourde."

Spriggins says he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a high fence and waiting there until the dog left.

A dairyman was awakened by a wag in the night with the announcement that his best cow was choking. He forthwith jumped up to save the life of crumpie, when, lo! he found a turnip stuck in the mouth of the pump.

THE AIR WE BREATH.—Air consists of four parts of nitrogen and one part of oxygen, mixed with about one-tenth of one per cent. of carbonic acid. A "handy" way of remembering this proportion is to consider the thumb as oxygen, and the four fingers as nitrogen.

History of Artemus Ward, by Himself.

I was born in the State of Maine of parents; as a infant I attracted a great deal of attention; the naburs would sit over my cradle for hours, and say: "How bright that little sweetie looks! How much it nose!" The young ladies would carry me round in their arms, sayin' I wuz muzzer's bezzy darlin', and sweety, 'ceety, little ting." It was nice, tho' I wasn't old enough to properly appreciate it. I'm a healthy old darlin' now.

I have allaz sustained a good moral character. I [illegible] never a railroad conductor in my life.

Altho' in early life I did not invariably confine myself to truth in my small bills, I have been gradooally growin' respectabler and respectabler ev'ry year. I luv my children, and never mistake another man's wife for my own. I'm not a member of any meetin' house, but firmly b'leeve in meetin' houses, and shouldn't feel safe to take a dose of laudnum and lay down in the street of a village that hadn't any, with a thousand dollars in my vest pockets.

My temperament is billous, altho' I don't owe a dollar in the world.

I am a early rizer; but my wife is a Presbyterian. I may add that I am also bald-headed. I keep two cows.

I liv in Baldinsvile, Indiany. My next door nabur is old Steve Billins. I'll tell you a little story about old Steve that will make you larf. He jined the church last spring, and the minister said, "You must go home now, Brother Billins and erect a family alter in your own house." Whereupon the egregis old ass went home and built a reg'lar pulpit in his settin' room. He had the jimers in his house over four days.

I am 56 (56) years of age. time, with its relentless sythe, is ever busy. The old Sexton gathers them in—he gathers them in! I keep a pig this year.

I don't think of any thing more, Mr. Ed'tur.

If you should give my portrait in connection with my Bogfry, please have me ingraved in a languishin' attitood, leanin' on a marble pillar, leavin' my back hair as it is now.

Truly yours,
ARTEMUS WARD.

THE DUTCHMAN AND HIS BURGLAR-DRAP.—I hears much dings about de purglars, all a vile; hears tey prakes stores into 'em very much. Vell, I dink I vixes 'em; so de oder dime dey goomes to my store, dey no goom at all. So I puys a pig 'orse-bistel, and fastens it to de floor, wid der moozle pointing to te toor; den I fastens a string mit der drigger, and runs it up mit der vall and down mit der floor, so ven Mr. Purglar opens himself mit der door, vy, if he plow de prains ont mit de bistel, I can't help it, don't it? Vell, von day I left te door pointing at der moozle of te bistel, mit two pullets in it, and goes out to dhrink some lager mit der poys. I sometimes dhrink too much lager. Vell, I can't help it, don't I? I bore mineself into more as twenty sixteen klass lager, and den I goes home. Ven I pass mine store I dink I better ash look in and see if nothing pese all right. Dat is right, don't it? If it don't, I can't help it. I forgets all about der pig 'orse-bistel, and ven I opens mineself mit der door, I shoo st gets von pullet through my elbow, and von pullets to my hat through it all te viles. Vost I scart? Vell, if I vas I can't help it, ain't it? I vas *not* scart, but I never any more sets a bistel-draps for de purglars, don't I?

WILLIAM TELL OUTDONE.—A strange story comes from Texas which eclipses the famous performance accredited to Willam Tell, the Swiss patriot. We are told that a few months since a party of Texans were practicing with six-shooters at a target, when a wager was proposed that a piece of silver should be placed on a cork on the head of one of the number, and the cork shot out, leaving the coin resting on the man's head. The wager was made, and at a distance of five paces the parties were placed in position, the target adjusted, and the feat performed without injury to the brave supporter of the target.

IDLE.—A little girl sent out to hunt for eggs, came back unsuccessful, complaining that lots of hens were standing around doing nothing.

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