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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Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, 1 sq. of 12 lines, 1 w.	$ 2 50
For each subsequent insertion.....	1 00
One Column, one year.....	$120 00
Half " "	60
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☞ Office on Main Street, opposite Masonic Hall, Oregon City. 13tf

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Physician and Surgeon,

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

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Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon

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☞ 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

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PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

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

"Barnum Saloon."

KENT & PLUMEY,

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Choice Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

Main st., Oregon City.

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

"Barnum Restaurant."

LEON DELOUEY, PROPRIETOR

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Main st., Oregon City,

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

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WILLIAM E. HOWELL.

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☞ 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.

For the Enterprise.

SPRING.

From a fairy home, in a clime unknown,
On the wings of a zephyr borne,
A beautiful maid came wandering down
To our earth so cold and forlorn.
King Winter long had usurped the throne.
And a cold, hard monarch was he,
He had bound the earth with an icy zone
And his winds disturbed the sea:
The gorgeous flowers on mead and down
Shrunk lifeless, from his chilly breath;
And the proud green fields wore Ruin's gray crown,
And the rivers grew pale as death.
The maiden well knowing his heart I ween,
Approached him with simple grace,
And, bowing, demanded his scepter sheen,
He gave it—and Spring took his place.
She made a fair throne on a silver cloud
That o'erlooked her realm below,
And matched the breezes as they bowed
The sighing tree-tops to and fro.
She breathed on the rivers that long had slept,
She clothed in bright verdure each plain,
She dried the clouds' eyes, that silently wept
Through tyrant Winter's cruel reign,
She smiled on the fields, and flowers peeped up
In beauty, clad with perfume rare,
The golden Crocus and pale butter cup
With the meek eyed Violet fair.
She called for the birds, and a bevy soon
Of songsters came, with voices sweet
When on top-most boughs they warbled a tune,
In praise of Nature's household neat.
She spoke, and the zephyr's came laughing by,
Kissing each flower and glad green tree,
Dispelling dark clouds from an angry sky,
And filling the earth with thankful glee.
Thus scattering blessings and sunshine bright
The maid in our midst remained,
But her eye grew dim, and her steps less light,
E're three short months she had reigned.
But a few days more, and one star-lit night,
She gathered her treasures fair,
And laying them down at Summer's feet bright,
The sweet Spring vanished in air.

SIGMA.

STATISTICS OF OREGON.

BY A. J. DUFUR.

NO. 8

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

This county, located about one hundred and fifty miles south from the city of Salem, and separated from the great Willamette valley by the Calapooia mountains on its northern boundary, and lying west of the Cascade mountains, and having the Rogue River mountains on its southern line, with its western border washed by the Pacific ocean renders it a section of country somewhat isolated from what might be called the more thickly settled portion of the State in the Willamette valley, and gives it a soil, climate and commercial relations peculiarly adapted to its own location.

Extending from the Cascade mountains on the east, to the Pacific on the west, a distance of 128 miles, covering an area of 2,240,000 acres of land, this county excels, in natural resources of wealth, any one of the New England States.

The climate of this county, although mild and temperate, and resembling in a great degree that of the Willamette valley, has a peculiar blending of the balmy mildness of the sunny South, with the bracing mountain air of the snowy Alps, and is rendered doubly delightful by a pure, healthy sea breeze sweeping up the entire length of the Umpqua valley, through a gap in the mountains along the Pacific coast.

In fact, the mountains by which this county is surrounded, impart from their snow-capped peaks a bracing freshness to the air, which, mingled with a continuous sea breeze in summer, is not surpassed for health and loveliness in any Italian clime. The face of the country in this county, although known as the Umpqua valley, bears a stronger resemblance to the "Switzerland of America," New England, than any other locality within the State.

This valley, containing over one million acres of arable land, is uneven, undulating, and by some, would be called hilly. Although this area is in fact the geographical valley of the Umpqua river, still the generel appearance of the country is that of a succession of elevations and small valleys of exceeding fertility, watered by numerous springs and rivulets from the adjacent hills and mountains, and affording to the careful observer unmistakable evidence of the productive capacity of its virgin soil.

The soil of this county, although showing unmistakable signs of recent formation, having fossils, shells and ligamentous petrifactions, may be divided into four general classes, viz: 1st. a very fine quality, embracing the great majority of prairie lands of this county, composed of grayish, calcareous marl and sand loam. This variety is very productive, mellow and easily worked, is but little affected by drouth, and produces wheat, rye, oats, barley, and all the varieties of small grain in abundance. 2d, an alluvial deposit along the banks of creeks and rivers, of sand, decomposed earth and vegetable mould. This variety is of exceeding fertility, producing tobacco, Indian corn, melons, peaches, and all the different variety of roots and vegetables of the most luxuriant growth. 3d, a rich black soil, formed by marl clay loam, and a liberal mixture of vegetable mold. This soil is very productive, and is found along the base of the high hills and mountains, and in the small valleys in their immediate vicinity. 4th, a thin brown or drab clay loam, with a light mixture of decomposed vegetable matter and sand. This variety exists along the spurs of the mountains and extended ranges of hills, produces good grass, is well adapted to grazing purposes and especally adapted to the raising of sheep. The different varieties of timber in this county are the fir, cedar, ash, oak, cottonwood, maple and alder. A beautiful evergreen called the myrtle grows in this valley, from which may be manufactured furniture of the finest kind. This timber is capable of receiving a finish equal to bass wood or mahogany, and the young trees when planted for shade or ornamental purposes, are not surpassed for elegance or beauty by any brought from a foreign State. The wild plum and grape, peculiar to this valley, and a variety scarcely known to any other portion of Oregon, with the beautiful shrub known as the flowering honeysuckle, are found in their native splender along the banks of many a mountain stream.

The water is pure, soft and abundant for all domestic uses, and for mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Some of the water privileges desepve particular notice. On the middle fork, or the main Umpqua river, is a mill site of almost unlimited power. This water power is in the central portion of the county, near the town of Winchester, on the great thoroughfare or stage road between northern Oregon and California, and where a railroad will have to pass, if ever one is built from Oregon to California.

Thos. Smith, Esq., a reliable citizen of this county, speaking of this water power, says, "during a residence of twenty-one years in Oregon, mills and machinery of any kind would have been perfectly safe from freshet, and this site will be given to any company of men, who will improve it for manufacturing purposes." This valley is watered and drained by the Umpqua river, a stream of considerable importance, with large tributaries rising in the mountains, in opposite directions in the country, runs in a westerly direction a distance of between one and two hundred miles and discharges its water into the Pacific ocean. The river is navigable a distance of about 30 miles, has a good harbor at its mouth capable of admitting sailing vessels and ocean steamers, and is the chief channel through which the supplies of this county are received. The conveniences for marketing produce are not as good as in many other portions of the State. Hauling has to be done to Scottsburs, at the mouth of the Umpqua river, on wagons, a distance of 20 miles. But the farmers are chiefly engaged in raising horses, sheep and cattle, which find a ready market in California and many other portions of this State. [Since the above was written, a steamer has been built at Gardiner City which succeeded in reaching Roseburg with but little difficulty, and it is thought that, by the expenditure of a small sum of money to clear the river of obstructions, it will be navigable for the most part of the year.—ED.]

The price of farming land varies from three to ten dollars per acre, according to location and value of improvements. A few parcels of choice river bottom have been sold as high as $15 per acre. Government and Shoal land can be obtained at from $1 25 to $2 00 per acre; but all things considered, the immigrant would probably do better to purchase land already owned in the settlements, at present ruling rates. The people of this county, as in almost all other portions of Oregon, have made liberal provisions for educational and religious instruction. At Yoncalla, in the northern part of the county, is an Academy and building for religious worship. At Oakland, 12 miles further south, is another fine building used for the same purpose. Ten miles south of Oakland, at Wilbur, is another Academy, founded by the Rev. J. H. Wilbur in 1854, and in which religious worship is held every Sabbath. There is also another church in this place, owned and occupied by the Methodist Church South. At Roseburg, eight miles further south, are four churches, one academy, aud one Masonic Hall; there is also another Masonic Hall at Oakland. School districts, with schools, are organized in all the settlements of the county.

Flour mills, lumber mills, machine shops, wagon shops, blacksmiths, merchants, business of all kinds, trading posts and stores are located at convenient points thro' the county. In fact, the immigrant from the crowded city or densely populated farming districts of the East, will find all the necessaries of life as abundantly supplied in this locality, at as reaconable a price, according the number of inhabitants and extent of territory, as in any of the older States, with the high-minded generosity of the South, the warm hearted liberality of the West, and the intellectual refinement and good tasts of the East, combined in a marked degree in the character of the people.

This county is also rich in mineral wealth, having good placer gold mines on Coffee creek, Cow creek, and the middle fork of the Umpqua river; and gold in paying quantities has lately been found on Myrtle creek, and about one hundred miners are now working the placers. A good coal bank exists on the North Umpqua; also extensive lime quarries on Calapooia, Cow and Roberts creeks. A number of sulphur and soda springs are in this county; and also three salt springs, from one of which is being manufactured salt of a superior quality; but these springs are not fully developed, and the extent of their capacity is not known. There is also an extensive quarry of brown sandstone, furnishing a beautiful material for building purposes.

The small rivers, creeks and mountain streams are bountifully supplied with fish, among which are the chub, sucker and speckled trout. Shell-fish abound along the coast, and salmon fisheries are established to a considerable extent along the waters of the Umpqua near its mouth.

There is quite an extensive businesss in the lumber trade carried on near tidewater, forests of excellent timber for that business being abundant.

The county has about 4,000 inhabitants, with an assessable property of nearly $1,400,000, and between twenty-five and thirty thousand acres of land under cultivation.

Roseburg, the county seat, is a thriving little town, about 150 miles south of Salem, on the stage road from Portland to Sacramento. Has an academy, four churches, Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall, public schools, and contains about 500 inhabitants.

The other towns in the county are Scottsburg, Yoncalla, Wilbur, Oakland, Umpqua City, Pass Creek, Low Grove, Canyonviile, Galesville, Gardner, Kellogg's and Myrtle Creek.

The county has a good stage road leading through its center, and can be approached from San Francisco by way of the Pacific ocean and Umpqua river, or by land from the north and south by stage or wagon road.

A careful analysis of the resources of wealth nature has placed within the bounds of Douglas county shows it to be a location of no ordinary importance, and confirms the statement already made, that this contains greater natural resources of wealth than any one of the six New England States; for if either of these States alone contained mines of gold, coal, lime, and building stone, a sea-coast with safe harbor, navigable rivers and valuable fisheries, extensive forests of pine, cedar and fir timber, with trees from one to two hundred feet without a limb, and three to eight feet in diameter, water powers of almost unlimited capacity, free from the effects of frost in winter and dangerous freshets in fall or spring; nearly a million of acres of arable land, compossed of hills, valleys and rolling prairies of unsurpassed fertility, and capable of producing grass, grain, fruit, roots and vegetables to an almost unlimited extent; if either of those States, like this one county, contained all these natural resources combined, the writer of this article was unable to learn it during a residence there for a period of over thirty-five years.

STORMS IN THE SUN.

Prof. J. D. Steele has communicated the following to the Elmira *Advertiser:*

"There appeared in the *Advertiser*, some weeks since, a paragraph copied, I believe, from a Michigan paper, declaring that a column of magnetic light is shooting out from the sun at a prodigious speed—that it already reaches half way to the earth, and that in all probability, by another summer, we shall have celestial and atmospheric phenomena beside which our rudest winter winds will seem like a 'June morning in Paradise.' In fine, that when this big tongue of fire touches the earth it will likely lap up our globe at one mouthful. Very many have made inquiries of me concerning this prodigy, and, with your leave, I will try to satisfy their curiosity, and, perhaps, allay their fears.

It has been known for some time that during a total eclipse red flames were seen to play about the edge of the moon. During the eclipses of 1868 and 1869 it was definitely settled that they were entirely disconnected from the moon, and were vast tongues of fire darting out from the sun's disc. By observations with the spectroscope, and also by means of the wanderful photographs of the sun taken by De La Rue during the eclipse of 1860, it was discovered that these fire mountains consisted mainly of burning hydrogen gas. This was precious information to secure in the midst of the excitement, and novelty, and in the brief duration of a total eclipse. It did not, however, satisfy scientific men. For two years Mr. Lockyer, aided by a grant from Parliament to construct a superior instrument, had been experimenting and searching, in order to detect these flames at other times than at the rare occurrence of a total eclipse. On the 20th of October, 1869, he obtained a distinct image of one of the prominences, which he afterwards traced entirely around the sun. Astronomers can, therefore, now study these flames at any time.

The result of observations now being taken show that storms rage upon the sun with a violence of which we can form no conception. Hurricanes sweep over its surface with terrific violence. Vast cyclones wrap its fires into whirlpools, at the bottom of which our earth could lie like a boulder in a volcano. Huge flames dart out to enormous distances, and fly over the sun with a speed greater than that of the earth through space. At one time a cone of fire shot out 80,000 miles, and then died out, all in ten minutes' time. Beside such awful convulsions the mimic display of a terrestrial volcano or earthquake sinks into insignificance.

There is nothing in these phenomena to alarm us. They have, in all probability, happened constantly for ages past. That we have now means of investigating their nature, and measuring their hight and velocity, furnishes no cause of anxiety. Rumors of these discoveries have crept into the papers, and, exaggerated by repeated copying and sensational additions, have given rise to these mysterious and uncalled-for predictions.

CHICKEN LICE.—Turn the fowls out of the hen house, and put a peck of charcoal and five or six pounds of sulphur in an old stove kettle, or other safe receptacle until it is thoroughly fumigated. This has resulted in destroying all the lice in the house and exterminating them from the fowls that afterwards roosted therein.

A fresh arrival from England went the other day to a livery stable and expressed a wish for a carriage. The man in attendance asked if he would like a buffalo. The cockney seemed started, and stammered out: "Well, I think I'd rather 'ave a 'oss."

Write your name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of those you come in contact with, and you will never be forgotten.

EXTRACT OF A SPEECH BY COL. W. W. CHAPMAN.

DELIVERED AT UNION HILL, FEB. 22, 1870.

"That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws, which were enacted during the late war, as measures, it is assumed, necessary to the life of the nation, and which is now sought to be perpetuated in the interest of bondholders and bankers, as a means to subvert the government of our fathers, and establish on its ruins an empire, in which all political power shall be centralized; to restain and oppress the rights of labor, and subordinate its votaries to the needless demands of aggregated wealth and supercillious authority."

Mr. President,—The doctrine enunciated in the article of your faith I have just read is not original with the Oregon Labor Union. It was declared by the National Labor Congress months ago. That Congress was an assemblage of intelligent men, representing the labor interest of the nation. They were eye-witness of the facts, and felt their sad effect upon the country. They knew what they said, in declaring that laborers in all departments of useful industry were suffering from a system of monetary laws of an extraordinary character—such laws as under which the government had sold millions of its bonds, drawing interest in coin at six per cent. per annum, for greenbacks at par, worth at the time only forty cents on the dollar; laws under which the government had given to those holding such bonds three hundred million dollars in currency to loan at compound interest in coin, by which they were profiting from thirty to forty per cent. per annum; such laws as under which there is now outstanding against the government and people and property in the United States nearly three billions of dollars, in bonds drawing six per cent. interest in gold coin; such laws as under which the annual interest which labor is taxed to pay, including expense of collection, amounts to the enormous sum of three hundred and ninety-two millions in coin; such laws as under which three hundred thousand dollars have been pressed out of Oregon annually and carried away to satisfy the craving maw of bondholders and bankers, never to return again into circulation. This enormous sum drawn from the labor of Oregon, collected under tariffs, stamps, licenses, incomes of the most odious forms and iniquitous discriminations that taxes the necessaries of life, sugar, coffee, tea, the implements of husbandry and tools and materials of mechanism—a hundred per cent. higher than articles of luxury. It was this system of laws that created the National banks. You have one of them in Portland. It is one of that school of hundreds in the United States doing business on three hundred millions of the peoples money, loaning it from thirty to forty per cent. per annum and in addition, yes sir, in addition, drawing six per cent. coin interest on the same capital from the government—I should have said from the people. This Portland National Bank, farmers, mechanics, and day-laborers, is loaning your paper—the people's money—at one per cent. per month in coin, compounding it into forty per cent. per annum. This is that class of banks which you have declared to be unconstitutional, and wrongfully increasing the burdens on the wealth-producing classes of millions of dollars annually.

Under this system of monetary laws of the United States the bondholding-bankers are making from the wealth-producing classes about fifty per cent. per annum on the original investment.

DEBT REPUDIATED—GOVERNMENT CENTRALIZED.

You have declared, as have our brethren of the National Labor Congress, that it is sought to perpetuate these monetary laws in the interest of bondholders and bankers. What was meant but this, in the passage through Congress of a resolution that the whole National debt should be paid in coin. What but this was meant by the proposition to renew the bonds for payment in coin at a lower rate of interest. Or what is meant but to perpetuate this system by the proposition now about to be realized, to extend to the National banks more currency and increase their number. Under the system of monetary laws I have just mentioned, the powers of the government have already become centralized and controlled by the bondholders and bankers. And in my humble opinion, the intention of this centralizing power is to fasten upon the country nearly three billions in coin, which, by the terms of the contract, is now payable in greenbacks, and then step by step increase the number of the national banks and extend their currency until instead of three hundred millions, as at present, there will be more than two thousand millions of coin debt drawing interest in coin from the government, and at the same time compound interest from the people, with a proportionate increase in this centralized power of the bondholders and bankers. And yet, with all this, these bonds are exempt from taxation. If, as you have declared, labor has been oppressed under the system alluded to, what will be its fate when that system shall be extended and perpetuated? If the government has become centralized under the former system, what will it be, may I ask, under the one proposed? If the rights of the states have been usurped heretofore, what may we not expect hereafter. If civil governments have been overturned and military governments substituted, who will offer a limit to the progress of the tyrant?

How and where shall we find a remedy for these unprecedent wrongs but in the organized effort of the labor interest throughout the United States.

Mr. President, the line of discussion which I had marked out for myself embraced the consideration of each of the several articles contained in your "Declaration of Principles," but I shall be compelled to omit altogether some and touch but briefly upon others.

PAYMENT OF NATIONAL DEBT.

"That in the payment of the national debt, regard should be had to the contract, whether it be for coin or currency."

The proposition here submitted is that while the public debt is acknowledged to exist, its payment should be made according to the original contract; and permit me to say what in my judgment the great labor interest claim it to be, and what I believe the parties to it understood and intended it should be. At that time there were two parties to it, the idea not having been conceived of centralizing the government in the interest of bondholders and bankers, and both these parties recognized the fact of universal suspension of specie payments. A large proportion of the bonds laying labor under contribution to luxury provided specifically for the payment of their interest in coin, but did not provide how the principal should be paid. Now, if we judge such contracts by the impress upon them, under the principle of specific contracts which at that date pervaded the transactions of the people and government of the United States, there is but one conclusion to which we can arrive, and that is, that such bonds and notes, specifying that their bearing interest shall be paid in coin, implies that the principal debt is payable in legal tender money. This view of such contracts, I believe, is uniform throughout the country, and has received the endorsement of the State and United States Supreme Court.

DIAMONDS IN NORTH AMERICA.—To the list of the localities of the diamond in North America, sufficiently rare indeed, may be added that of Oregon; since in specimens of native platinum from that State, recently submitted to scientific examination, this valued mineral has been found in large numbers, though unfortunately, the fact of the crystals being of microscopic minuteness may tend to detract somewhat from the pecuniary importance of the discovery.—*Harpers Magazine for March.*

POTATO SUGAR.—At a recent meeting of the Lyceum of Natural, History, New York, specimens of syrup and sugar can be made at a low cost from the refuse of potatoes after undergoing distillation to obtain spirits. Potato syrup it is reported, is used extensively by confectioners, and that sugar has been introduced into the manufacture of lager. A factory, it is stated, has recently been established in Brooklyn, and potato sugar is produced in large quantities.

God writes the gospel not in the Bible alone, but on trees, and flowers, and clouds and stars.

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