L.P. FISHER,
ADVERTISING
AGENT,
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
CALIFORNIA ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 4. OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870. NO. 43.

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.
A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,
FOR THE
Business Man, the Farmer
And the FAMILY CIRCLE.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY
A. NOLTNER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
OFFICE—Corner of FIFTH and Main streets Oregon City, Oregon.

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

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One Column, one year.....	$120 00
Half " "	60
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Business Card, 1 square one year.....	12

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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.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

LANSING STOUT.
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office—Under the United States District Court Room. Front street. 40tf

PAGE & THAYER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Cree's Building, corner of Front and Stark streets, Portland. 32:tf

J. F. CAPLES. J. C. MORELAND.
CAPLES & MORELAND,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Cor. FRONT and WASHINGTON Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

EUGENE A. CRONIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 7 and 8 Carter's Block,
46. PORTLAND, OREGON.

H. W. ROSS, M. D.,
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

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—Odd Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

ALANSON SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PROCTOR AND SOLICITOR.
AVOCAT.
Practices in State and U. S. Courts.
Office No. 108 Front Street, Portland, Oregon,
Opposite McCormick's Book Store.

"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

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.

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.

"Live and Let Live."
FIELDS & STRICKLER,
DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.
At the old stand of Wortman & Fields Oregon City, Oregon. 13tf

P. G. STEWART,
No. 169 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Watchmaker
And Jeweler.
And Dealer in CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELERS GOODS. Agent for Wilcox & Gibbs' Letter "G" Sewing Machines, whicy are now being sold singly at cost, or wholh sale less than cost. Other goods at greate reduced rates. (40.tfl

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.

OREGON CITY
BREWERY!
HENRY HUMBEL,
Having purchased the above Brewery wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of
LAGER BEER,
As good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

JOHN M. BACON,
Importer and Dealer in
BOOKS,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,
Oregon City, Oregon.
At Charman & Warner's old stand, lately occupied by S. Ackerman, Main street.
10 tf

STEERS & HINDE,
Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Etc
No. 49, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Constantly on hand a genuine article of Cutter Whisky.

CHAS. HODGE. . CHAS. E. CALEF. . GEO. W. SNELL.
HODGE, CALEF & Co.,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, AND WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PAINTERS Materials, and Druggists' Sundries.
97 Front Street,
35. Portland, Oregon.

HOW'S THIS FOR HIGH?
PAUL CRISBER,
Having thoroughly reconstructed inside and out, Logus' building, formerly occupied by Chas. Freidenrich, has opened the same, where the best of
Wine, Beer and Cigars,
can be had. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug. 20:m3*

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL
(Formerly Arrigoni's,)
Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
J. B. SPRENGER,
PROPRIETOR.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS WELL known House having superior accomodations, guarantees entire satisfactica to all guests.
The Hotel Coach will be in attendance to convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.
Office Oregon and California Stage Co.
Aug. 1:tf

Patronize Home Industry.
THE PIONEER CURLED HAIR MANUFACTORY
IS NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE market with a No. 1 article of Curled Hair for Upholstery work, which will compare with any imported article in quality or price.
I pay the highest price for Manes and Tails of Horses and Tails of Cows at my store, corner Front and Salmon streets.
D. METZGER,
Portland, Oregon.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
(Deutfches Gafthaus,)
o. 17 Front Street, opposite the Mail steamship landing, Portland, Oregon.
H. ROTHFOS, J. J. WILKENS,
PROPRIETORS.

Board per Week	$5 00
" " " with Lodging.....	6 00
" " Day.....	1 00

Hon. George H. Pendleton on the Chinese Question.

A large number of laboring men from Cincinnati and suberbs recently serenaded Hon. George H. Pendleton, the great *white* statesman of the West, at his home in Clifton, Ohio. He responded in an appropriate speech, of which the following are extracts:

I object to its adoption because it is part and parcel of a scheme to flood the country with a forced importation of an immense number of Chinese—of coolies—and thus for a second time bring into our midst an alien race and to repeat in a more difficult form the social and government questions which have so unhappily divided our people. * * * * Their skilled laborers get three or four dollars a month, and with this they seem content. They work from daylight to sunset, and have but a single holiday in a year. Their food consists of rice, salt, a few vegetables and sometimes fish. The plan is to *bring immense numbers of these people here to supply the demand for labor* in the fields and the factories and the shops. We in Ohio have not appreciated the importance of this movemeent.

I protest against it now, in time, before it is carried out—before we are confronted with duties and interests growing out of their presence. They are an alein an inferior idolatrous race. They have not our tastes, or habits, or manners, or developments, or religion. They are not fit to become citizens or enjoy the rights of suffrage. Amalgamation would injure both their race and ours. Isolation will give rise to great troubles. England, Ireland, Germany, Norway and France, have an overflowing population of our own race, similar to us in blood, in manners, in religious faith—an industrious, sturdy, self-reliant self-respecting people. They are fit to become citizens. They will mix with us, and our commingled blood is purer for the association. Let us invite them with open arms to come to us. Let us people our country with the best races of men.

But the Chinese will give us the cheap labor, cheap human labor, I despise the word. It signifies crime and shame. It signifies squallor, degradation, ignorance, vice. Are not laborers men—our fellow men? They have bodies to clothe and stomachs to feed, and minds to educate, and spirits to elevate, and old age to provide for. They have homes which they love, and wives whom they cherish, and children whom they hope to make worthy citizens—the honest fathers and virtuous mothers of a succeeding generation. And can you remember these duties and see the aspirations; can you contemplate the patient hopefulness of cheerful and contented, because fairly compensated industry, and talk of cheap labor? Labor is too cheap now. Labor does not receive its just reward. This country needs skilled laborers, zealous industry: it needs that such labor shall not be cheap, but that it must be bountifully rewarded.

* * * * * * *

It must command the efforts of an advancing civilization, and the favor of a just God, until at last the human intellect, and hand and blood, as they constitute the nobler, shall also be the better paid member in the great partnership of labor and capital.

FUNNY PROTECTION.—We find in the *Herald* a report that the Hon. Hamilton Fish had instructed Mr. Washburne, our Minister in Paris, to "offer protection to Prussians in France, for the reason that many of our naturalized citizens came from Prussia, and that the Prussian Government had no representative in Paris." Considering that the distinguished head of the State Department has never been able to protect American citizens in Cuba, and that they have been robbed, murdered, and outraged, within a hundred miles of our shore, without his daring to lift a finger for their defence, this proposal to protect citizens of a foreign country, on the other side of the Atlantic, would be comical if it were not insulting.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Miss Baker, the newly-appointed chief librarian of the Treasury Department, has discharged all the males that were under her. She says girls should occupy those positions.

An exchange says Sheridan has no match. Never mind. He will burn some day without one, just as well.

Contested Election Cases--What Congress pays for them.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

A year ago a warning was given in these letters as to what would probably be the result of several notices of contest then pending for seats in the house. The prediction has been borne out by the fact that men had gone in the contesting business with no case, no claim to a seat, no hope of gaining a contest, but for the sole purpose of getting paid for the effort to gain a seat. I have taken considerable pains to learn the exact amount of money paid to the contestants during the terms between March 4th and April 10th, 1869; December 7th, 1869, and July 16, 1870.—Some of these men should have been paid; others were no more entitled to the money they received than any citizen. For instance, Joseph Segar claimed a seat as representative at large from Virginia, which State is not entitled to any such representative. But he got $2,000 for trying the experiment. J. H. Sypher contested a seat where his opponent was elected by an overwhelming majority. He lost his case, but he got $4,000 for his trouble. Lieut. Martin, Sypher's opponent, was thrown out because he was a Democrat, and his injured feelings were soothed by a gift of $4,000. The contests are not yet over. A number remain unfinished, and several thousand dollars will yet be paid to the defeated contestants. In the following list of monies so far paid, the citizens of localities from which the worthies hail will appreciate the iniquitous example the contestant for a seat in Congress from their district has helped set for future Congresses. Here is the list of names and payments made to them:

W. F. Switzler, Ninth Dist. Mo....	$5.000
Adolph Bailey, Third Dist. La.....	4.000
J. L. Ziegler, Ninth Dist. Ky.....	2 000
Joseph Segar, at large, Va.....	2.000
Frank Morey, Fifth Dist. La.....	3.000
G. W. McCranie, Fifth Dist. La....	3.000
B. F. Grafton, ——, Texas.....	1.500
H. D. Foster, Twenty first Dist. Pa..	3.500
J. S. Reid, Fourth Dist. Ind.....	4,500
C. S. Whittlesy, Seventh Dist. Va..	1 500
George Tucker, Fourth Dist. Va...	2.000
C. S. Hunt, Second Dist. La.....	2,000
S. M. Barnes, Eighth Dist. Ky.....	5,000
M. Ryan, Fourth Dist. La.....	3.500
L. St. Martin, First Dist. La.....	4,000
J. H. Sypher, First Dist. La.....	4.000
John Moffat, Third Dist. Pa.....	1.800
Total during forty-first Congress..	$52.300

In addition to this sum is an amount greatly exceeding the above, expended in labor and material for printing thousands of large books, containing the immense record of evidence taken in the cases, besides the cost of procuring a large amount of the evidence and papers. The net government expense of these transactions so far during this Congress is probably $200,000.

Franco-Prussian War.

[From the Boone County Journal.]

The great war between France and Prussia has begun in earnest. As will be seen from the dispatches, published in another column, two engagements have been had—both proving disastrous to the French. At last dates the latter were in full retreat toward Paris, which has been declared by the Queen in a state of seige.

This sudden triumphant victory of Prussia has startled even those who were most sanguine of her prowess. Owing to the superior discipline of the French army, their chivalrous valor and the immense resources at their command, it was thought to be impossible to have more than temporarily repulsed them and to have routed them only after a series of desperate engagements; but at the first stroke of the Prussian arms they are not only defeated, but are thrown into the wildest panic-stricken confusion, and from present indications it seems highly probable that the Prussians will put an end to the war by a sweeping and triumphant victory in less than a month.

No period so momentous or so important to history is known to modern times. The destiny of the French empire is swaying in the balance, and the star of its imperial ruler is about to fade forever.—Should the Prussians win, the dynasty of France must inevitably crumble, and from its ruins will probably spring a republic. The Prussians do not fight for aggrandizement of territory, or the potency of governmental authority, but for the vindication of national honor, and when they shall have obtained from France such concession they will have no disposition to carry the war farther.

The disasters of this war, however, brought on by Napoleon, will recoil upon himself and his crown will be torn from him by an outraged and indignant people. Already the murmurs of revolt rise indistinctly but resolutely within the French metropolis, and disaffection and desertion are fearfully rife in the French army, while Paris rings with the popular cry "Vive la Republique." The volcano is but slumbering. It may burst forth at any moment.

Napoleon staked the future hopes of his dynasty upon this war, and hence would steep France in blood and clothe Europe in sackcloth, and his failure to win will cost him his crown.

These, we believe, will be the results of Prussian triumph—the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty and the establishment of a free republic.

Condemned.

There is not an individual in Oregon who has been so completely and emphatically condemned as Geo. H. Williams by a large majority of the voters, and yet there is a paper published in his interest which has the audacity to say that many Democrats favor his re-election. We have failed to find such, and the delaration that any exist is only imagination. The hallucination will be dispelled on the 20th of September. The Albany *Democrat* contains the following paragraph in an able editorial in regard to Williams, and we may state that this is the universal sentiment of all the Demoractic papers:

No Democratic member will so foully betray his constituency and so utterly disgrace his party as to vote for one whom the people of Oregon have so signally rebuked as Geo. H. Williams; and our very able friend of the *Bulletin* is "wasting his sweetness on the desert air" in asking such a thing of them. While it is possible that Williams *might* benefit either Southern, Middle or Eastern Oregon in Congress, yet his former course has been so erratic and dubious that very little reliance can be placed upon his promises; and the statement of his friends that a Democrat can have no influence in that body even if true, will very little longer be an argument if every Democratic voter and Legislator does his duty and assists in fast displacing those who thus show their animus to Democratic members, and would ignore the interests of a constituency who did not see fit to endorse their political sentiments. It is certainly high time such a body was "reconstructed," and the greatest privilege our Democratic Legislature can enjoy will be to assist that process of reconstruction by kicking out Geo. H. Williams and putting an honest, conscientious and able Democrat in his place. We know of no amount of available argument to induce any sensible person to believe that Williams' re-election is necessary to the welfare and prosperity of our State, while his former actions have furnished sufficient provocation for his summary dismissal from the position which he has so long used as an engine for the acquisition and perpetuation of party power.

TOO TRUE.—Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, in a late letter advocating the adoption of the new constitution of the State, says:

The tendency of our Government, State and National, is to the destruction of individual rights of liberty and property. To prove this, and for no other purpose, I cite the revenue laws of the United States, under which arrests are made and property seized in a manner that would at one time have provoked resistance in any State in the Union; while, according to the modes practiced in modern times, property is taken and taxes levied under State authority for purposes that until very lately were thought to be merely private and personal—and under personal interpretations of the constitution people are taxed to build railroads, sink coal shafts, erect bridges, canals, dams and embankments, and the many other purposes, for the mere private benefits of corporations and individuals, and every county, township and town is threatened with ruin.

Olive Logan says she turned her back on Mrs. Joseph Young, No. 3, when introduced to her. In reply to which an exchange suggests that, with her natural vanity, Olive turned her handsomest side toward Mrs. Young.

Synopsis of the New National Revenue Law.

The following is a synopsis of the provisions and changes of the Internal Revenue Law made by the recent action of Congress:

Sec. 1. Repeals the tax on carriages, gold watches, private billiard tables, gold and silver plate; on legacies and successions; on passports; on gross receipts of toll bridges, steamboats, sailing vessels, stages, express companies, telegraph companies, insurance companies, lotteries, theaters, operas, circuses and museums—to take effect Oct. 1st, 1870.

Sec. 2. Repeals all the special taxes (licenses) except those of brewers, distillers, rectifiers, wholesale and retail dealers, leaf tobacco dealers, tobacco and cigar manufacturers—to take effect May 1st, 1870.

Sec. 3. Repeals all the taxes on sales of apothecaries, auctioneers, butchers, cattle-brokers, commercial brokers, confectioners, wholesale dealers (except wholesale dealers in liquors,) manufacturers (except manufacturers of tobacco and cigars,) and plumbers and gas-fitters—to take effect Oct. 1st, 1870.

Sec. 4. Repeals the stamp act on promissory notes of less than one hundred dollars; on all receipts for money or payment of debt; or transfer or assignment of mortgage previously stamped; on canned and preserved fish; and on matches, cigar lights and wax tapers exported—to take effect Oct. 1st, 1870.

Sec. 6 and 7. Amends the income tax law, to continue during 1870 and 1871, and reduce the rate to two and a half per cent, (from five per cent. under the former law.

Sec. 8 and 9. Provide the exemption from income tax to two thousand dollars (in lieu of one thousand heretofore,) and in addition, all government pensions; all taxes paid; losses from fire, floods, shipwrecks, or trade, and debts becoming worthless (excluding estimated depreciation in value); interest paid; amounts paid for income producing labor; house rent paid and usual or ordinary repairs.

Sec. 13. Provides that any person may make oath that he had not an income of two thousand dollars in excess of either exception, and if satisfactory to the Assistant Assessor, such person will be exempt from income tax.

Sec. 15, 16 and 17. Reduce the tax on dividends and undivided profits of corporate companies and institutions to two and a half per cent., (from five per cent. heretofore)—to take effect Aug. 1, 1870.

Sec. 18. Authorizes the President, at his discretion, to consolidate Collection and Supervisor's districts, and reduce the number of Revenue officers, but without impairing the efficiency of the service.

A TEXAS PAPER THANKS GOD.—Thank God that we have never seen nor heard of any Southern women perambulating the country with green spectacles and hermaphrodite apparel, preaching "woman's rights," "free love" and "spiritualism," as we have often seen these lantern-jawed, thin-shanked and forked-tongued, strong minded women do, who hail from that region whereof Boston is the social center. We feel grateful that we have never heard a Southern woman contend that the holy ordinance of marriage should be solely a time bargain, like contracts of hire and partnership, and dissoluble by consent of parties. We all feel proud of this, and at the same time, if these green-eyed spinsters of the East want to believe there is no God, and no fixed code of morals, and to enjoy their free-loveism, and drink hard cider on election days, they are welcome to do so.—*Bryan Appeal.*

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* thus relates how an old lady, in that city, took time by the forelock: "A lady residing in the Eleventh District, generally known as 'old Mrs. W.,' having heard of the Franco-German war, buried every valuable thing she had, a day or two since. When asked why she did so, she replied that in the days of the revolution her father said that the British would not come, but they did, and impoverished him; and that then, when the people said the Yankees would not come, they did, and gobbled up everything she had; and that she intended to get ahead of the soldiers this time."

Two girls near Carlinville, Illinois, have taken a contract to cut fifty cords of wood.

Extraordinary Case of Hydrophobia.

A correspondent, who is a physician, sends us the following particulars of an extraordinary case of hydrophobia. His letter is dated at Toledo, Ohio, April 20th:

About four years ago two men in this city had a fight in a saloon. They were both powerful men, and they had a long and bloody tussel with each other. While fighting one of the men had a finger badly bitten by the other. The finger became inflamed, and the inflamation extended to the whole arm; and for some months it was expected the man would die, but he recovered and the wound healed up; but as soon as the wound had healed he began to show some signs of insanity or madness. He fancied, when sleeping, that the man who had bitten him was always attacking him, and he would wake up in a great rage, striking in every direction at his antagonist, and so he would remain for some time before the delusion passed off. Shortly after this he began to see the man's shadow in water, and in all other fluids mixed with water, but it would not be visible in a looking-glass. Other symptoms increased the first two years, and were only exhibited once a month at full moon. At the close of the third year, at every full moon, he fancied the moon was close by, and that between him and the moon stood his old antagonist in a threatening attitude. He would rave and be furious for about twenty-four hours, and then the spasm would pass away; but in the meantime he would not attack any other person. The novelty of the case puzzled all the physicians in this city, and in this part of our State, but it terminated at the last full moon. Just as the moon was rising he happened to be at one of our docks on the Maumee river, and fancied the moon and his old rival were preparing for a fight. He sprang to meet him, jumping into the water, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The name of the man thus afflicted was Patrick Clair, an old resident of this city, and at one time an active business man. The man who bit him was a stranger, whom nobody knew, and was never seen afterward.

The N. Y. *Mercantile Journal*, one of the ablest financial papers published, commenting on the currency bill passed at the late session of Congress, says:

"It authorizes an increase in the volume of the National bank currency to the extent of $54,000,000, and the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificate, of which there is outstanding a total of $45,000,000. This widening of the financial edifice by issuing National bank notes and taking away a portion of the foundation by withdrawing the three per cent. certificates, which are virtually legal tenders, is highly injudicious, and we cannot do otherwise than condemn such legislation."

The New York *Economist*, an able commercial paper of Republican proclivities, in expressing its disgust at Republican financiering, says:

"No political party ever threw away a grander opportunity. The administration and the majority in Congress had it in their power to secure a lease of power for at least ten years to come—perhaps twenty—by simply placing themselves in line with the current of popular feeling on financial questions. The shortcomings of Congress are equally injurious to all parties. Capital is rendered less productive, labor less remunerative, and commercial operations more precarious. For the financial failure of Congress and the administration, the Secretary of the Treasury more than any other one man is to be held responsible. His position gave him the initiative on financial legislation, and he abused it by blocking all progress. He adopted a policy that was contrary to all the teachings of experience, and stuck to it with a dogged pertinacity that is likely to prove ruinous to his political friends. Congress instinctively rejected it, and only adopted it at last in an emasculated form contrary to their better judgment."

TAKING IT COOL.—The chairman of a vigilance committee which had been appointed to duck an obnoxious citizen in Iowa, thus reported to his fellow citizens. "We took the thief down to the river, made a hole in the ice, and proceeded to duck him; but slipped through our hands and hid under the ice; and as he has been there over eight hours, it is supposed he is drowned.

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY,