L. L. Fisher

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

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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.
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 o 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.

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,
A TORNEYS 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.

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.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
(Deutsches Gafthaus,)
No. 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

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

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.

GEO. NOAH. JAMES MORRISON.
INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Formerly New Columbian,
Corner Front and Morrison Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
NOAH & MORRISON,
PROPRIETORS.
Free Coach to and from the House.
July 16th tf

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.

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.

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.

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*

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.

JACOB STITZEL. JAMES B. UPTON.
STITZEL & UPTON,
Real Estate Brokers and General Agents, Corner of Front and Washington streets.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Will attend to the sale and purchase of Real Estate in all parts of the City and State. Special attention given to the sale of East Portland property.
Address P. O. Box 462, Portland, Oregon.
STITZEL & UPTON,
19tf. *Real Estate Brokers.*

The Battle for Life
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
Newell's Pulmonary Syrup
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

Telegraphic Clippings.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times has a special telegram from Saarbrucken, dated 24th, giving the following news: Yesterday, at Metz, Bazaine made a feint on Mercy La Hunt, and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was a heavy cannonade for some hours. After the fight at Moulin, 7 miles from Metz, the French were driven in again. Their losses are serious. Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in the engagement. A heavy force, composed of Bavarians, are penetrating the country toward Lyons.

TOURS, Sept. 26.—An important action between the French and Prussians is said to have occurred on the 23d inst., between Poictiers and Sistrevult. Particulars unknown. The rumors of an intestine fight at Paris were absolutely untrue.

The proclamation of martial law in Algeria has been passed. Later information reports the Prussians near Boarglest and at Shelond.

The Versailles Message says gunboats on the Seine are ready for action. Entrenchment and barricades are going on everywhere around the city.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The idea of ceding Cuba to the United States gains ground in Madrid.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A special correspondent at Rouen sends to-day particulars of the action reported from Pontraz. It was an important engagement and resulted in a complete defeat of the Prussians. The action was fought on the line of the Orleans Railroad, beyond Epinay Station, sixteen miles from Paris. A column of 10,000 Prussians advancing from Spence, two miles on the plateau of Longumean, attacked the French forces, inferior in number, but occupying a formidable position above or near Trettle, which commanded the road to Brlain, Villiers, Cuchet and Lacles Charleau. The attack began at 6 A. M. The French forces, mainly consisting of Gardes Mobile, with a battalion of line, put six mitrailleurs in position. The French retreated under cover of the woods, and drew the Germans on until they were brought into range of the masked batteries, which opened on them suddenly with tremendous effect. The Prussian column was cut, and the French, charging on their flank, drove the fragments in hurried retreat down a steep and rapid descent beyond the town of Loutchery, toward Corbets and Louis. There the Germans attempted to make a stand and reform, but the French artillery which had been brought up by the cross roads of the country here opened on them again with more effect than before. The retreat was converted into a route, and the German troops fled in all directions, throwing away their arms. The French captured all of their artillery, batteries and cannon, with two regimental standards. Between 600 and 700 men, who surrendered in a body, were sent next day to Chartres. Among the prisoners are two Colonels of the Prussian line, and a number of Saxon officers.

Bismarck says the question of peace is reduced to the possession of Metz and Strasburg, and he will treat on no other terms.

A special telegram from Marseilles, of the 20th, says the Garibaldians to the number of 500 have risen in favor of a republic, and marched to the seat of government at Tours.

The North German Gazette, the official journal, says that whatever may be the German plans about France, the restoration of the Bonapartes is not one of them.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Bismarck's repudiation of the alleged demand for Fort Du Mont Valerien has been prompted by three Ministers of the Provisional Government.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The Foreign Office has advised German Representatives abroad, as well as the Diplamatic Corps in Berlin, that no government exists at Paris. The government *de facto* is located at Tours, hence Paris is left to pure military treatment.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Dispatches received from Marseilles, received by a round about way, state that the city is borrowing money and arming, with her traditional patriotism.

The Prussians around Paris are said to maintain the strictest discipline. The departments of the Seine, Loire and Marne are now under their control, except the city of Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A special to the *Herald* says it has been determined by the Cabinet to make a strong and last appeal to Prussia to consent to peace, in consideration of the destruction of the fortresses of Alsace and Loraine, without dismembering France.

To the rumored position which England has taken in apprehension of a war-like armament of Prussia, which occasions a declination in the power of France, already too much broken, there is a great dread of reactionary tendency in Prussia among the German Liberals. They say that should King William proclaim himself Emperor of Germany there will be a republic in Fatherland before five years. This is the universal conviction throughout.

LONDON, Sept. 30—A correspondent at Bologne telegraphs that exciting news is received from Rouen, of the defeat of the Crown prince on the south and west side of Paris, by the army of Generals Ducrot and Menden, on the 27th. The French were reinforced on Monday by General Trochu and advanced on the German position at Metreail and Versailles. Early on Tuesday morning the battle began at Niceroy and Vetesey. The Germans contesting the French advance with desperate energy, till they were assailed by a fresh column through Bois de Fausses, Reposes and Vauresson, when a number of regiments of Baden troops mutinied on the battle field and refused to go under fire. Nearly one hundred men of these troops were shot by order of the German commander, but the rest still held back, many throwing down their arms and dispersing through the forests. The Crown Prince was finally compelled to order a retreat upon Bongival, abandoning Versailles to the victorious French. The German columns which attempted the passage of the Seine at Bongival, were kept under a terrible fire from Mont Valerian, which converted the retreat into a route and they were driven beyond St. Germain. Night alone stopped the pursuit. The Germans lost 5,000 prisoners, among whom were many officers of the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and fifty cannon and mitraileurs. The road to Orleans and Tours is now reopened and cleared of the enemy.

TOURS, Sept. 30.—Late advices from Paris announce that the construction of barricades is vigorously pushed forward under the supervision of Rochefort and Gustave Fleurens. The Mobiles have been armed with a new and dreadfully destructive engine. The invention has just been made, and is kept a profound secret. Greater results are expected from this weapon than from the famous metrailleur. At Tours the firemen are being enrolled.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Prussians have occupied Ramboullet, 17 miles south of Versailles. Confidence is returning in Paris.

A telegram just received from Tours contains the following news: There is considerable insubordination in the French army. The officers are apparently unable to prevent disordor and violence among the raw and undisciplined soldiers. Examples have been made of them.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Servais, Minister of State, and President of Luxemburg, it is said, is negotiating a transfer of the Dutchy to Prussia.

Dispatches from Bombay dated the 26th, are just received and have the following advices and report that the Chinese have refused the ultimatum of the French and are preparing for war. The French are waiting orders from the Home Governmen before proceeding to extremities.

A Bill to Create the Office of School Superintendent.

Mr. Fay introduced the following bill in the Senate on the 20th inst:

A bill to provide for a uniform course of instruction in the common schools of this State.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon.

SEC. 1. The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby detached from the office of Governor and made and created as a separate State office, to be filled by appointment from the Governor until the general election of 1874, at which time a superintendent shall be elected by the qualified voters of this State in the same manner, and to hold office for the same term as other State officers. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as the salaries of other State officers are paid.

SEC. 2. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall report to the Legislature biennially on the first day of August preceding the convening of the Legislature. His report shall contain a full tabular statement by counties, of the number attending the Common Schools, the amount of money apportioned, and the sources whence the same was derived; the amounts raised by county or district taxes, fines and penalties, or other sources of revenue for school purposes; the amounts expended for salaries of teachers and for building school houses; a statement of the educational course and the series of text-books adopted by the State Board of Education, and the rules and regulations laid down by said Board for the tuition and government of all public schools in this State; and all such information as may in his opinion prove conducive to the educational interests of the State.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare and cause to be printed suitable forms for making all reports and conducting all necessary proceedings under this Act, and shall transmit them to the County Superintendents of Schools in the several counties of this State, who shall distribute them to teachers and local school officers. He shall furnish to the State Board of Education suitable blank forms, and shall cause to be printed, and shall furnish to County Boards of Examination, suitable blank forms of certificates for teachers, and printed forms of questions in each branch of study, for quarterly examinations of applicants for the positions of teachers. He shall cause to be printed a copy of this law for each school district in this State, and a uniform register of attendance to be used by all the teachers employed in the public schools of the State.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, at the end of his term of office, deliver up to his legally elected and qualified successor in office, all the books, maps, papers and archives of his office, and take a receipt for the same.

SEC. 5. There shall be a State Board of Education, to consist of the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Governor shall be Chairman, and the Superintendent Secretary of Such Board. Meetings of the Board shall be held quarterly at the State capital, and the records of such meetings shall be a part of the archives of the State Educational department. All stationery for the use of the Board shall be furnished them upon requisition, by the Secretary of State, and all printing required to be done under the provisions of this Act, shall be done by the State Printer at the compensation now allowed him by law.

SEC. 6. The State Board of Education shall have power to adopt a uniform course of study and a uniform series of text-books in and for all the common schools of this State; to provide a code of rules for all such schools, *provided* that such rules and regulations shall not conflict with the rules now in force in the cities of Portland Salem and Oregon City, so far as relates to those schools to have and to use a common seal; and to order printed all such blank forms regulations, circulars and diplomas as shall be needed to insure the proper enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. The County Superintendent of Schools in each county of this State shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before the first day of July in each year, all statistics concerning the common schools and school funds of his County, enumerating them statistically by districts, in tabular form, the amount of money raised by school taxes of any kind and by sale of State school or university lands, the number of months of school taught in each district in his County, and all other information concerning the public schools of said County. He shall enforce the series of text-books prescribed by State Board of Education, and shall withhold all public moneys due to any district, the directors of which shall refuse to adopt the same.

SEC. 8. If any County Superintendent shall fail or neglect to report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as provided in section seven of this act, within five days after the time specified, the State Superintendent shall report the delinquency to the County Judge of the County for which such Superintendent holds office, and it shall then be the duty of the County Court or a majority thereof to declare vacant the office held by such County Superintendent, and to fill the unexpired term of such vacated office by the appointment of some competent person, who shall be a duly qualified elector of said County.

SEC. 9. The State Board of education shall have power to fix the amount of the official bond of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in such penal sum as they may deem proper; *Provided* The same shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, payable in gold coin of the United State of America to the State of Oregon, conditioned for the faithful performance of all official duties as in this act hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 10. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A Bill Creating a Commissioner of Lands.

Mr. Burch introduced the following bill in the Senate on the 22d inst:

A bill creating a Commissioner of Lands, to define his duties, and providing for the management and disposal of the State Lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SEC. 1. There shall be elected by the Legislative Assembly, to hold his office for four years, a Commissioner of Lands. He shall take the oath of office, and give bonds to be approved by the Governor, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all his official duties, and that he make good and account for all property, moneys or securities that may come into his keeping, by virtue of his office.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner of Lands shall have an office suitably furnished and provided with all appliances for the transaction of business at the seat of government. He shall have a clerk of his own appointment, whose salary shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. He shall have a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, as a full compensation for his services.

SEC. 3. Under the supervision of the Governor and Board of Commissioners created by article 8, section 5, of the State Constitution, all lands granted to the State of Oregon, for any purpose whatsoever, shall be and the same are hereby placed under the management of the Commissioner of Lands, whose duty it shall be to employ suitable deputies, whose compensation shall not exceed five dollars per day and necessary expenses, to select, as soon as practicable, the salt springs and lands pertaining thereto, and the swamp and overflowed lands, and salt marsh and tide lands granted to the State; also, to complete the selection of the full amount of lands contained in all other grants made by Congress to the State.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Lands, so soon as practicable, to procure maps and descriptions, in duplicate, of the State lands, one copy of which shall be kept in suitable books in his office—the others to be distributed to the County Clerks of the counties in which said lands are respectively located. He shall keep a record of all lands disposed of, with the date of such disposal, the name of the party purchasing, the amount of money paid, and to what grant the land disposed of belongs; and upon presentation of the proper evidence of said purchase, he shall issue a patent or deed to the purchaser of such land.

SEC. 5. The said Commissioner of Lands shall make a full report of his transactions quarterly to the Governor and Board of Commissioners, and pay over all moneys remaining in his hands to the State Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to credit the same to the different educational funds, or improvement fund, as the case may be, and to keep said funds separate and distinct.

SEC. 6. The County Clerk of each county shall act as Register, and the County Treasurer of each county as Receiver, for the State lands within their respective counties, and shall receive the same fees for the service as are allowed to Registers and Receivers in the Land Offices of the United States—said fees in all cases to be paid by the applicant; and they shall perform such duties, keep such records, and make returns in such time and manner as the Commissioner of Lands may from time to time require.

SEC. 7. All lands, except swamp and overflowed lands and salt marsh and tide lands, granted to this State, shall be sold in the legal subdivisions adopted by the Government, and at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in gold coin, and so much as is applicable of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preemption right," approved September 4, 1841, be and it is hereby made the law of this State, and its provisions extended to all lands except swamp and overflowed lands, and salt marsh and tide lands, granted to this State, whether for the aid of education, or for other purposes.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners, referred to in section 3 of this Act, to invest the several funds arising from the sale of lands granted to the State by Congress for specific purposes, in what are in their judgment the safest and best securities in the market, until otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 9. To carry into effect the provisions of this Act, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be disbursed by the Commissioner of Lands, and to be accounted for by him in the rendition of his quarterly accounts.

SEC. 10. All Acts and parts of Acts relating to the sale and management of the State lands, and conflicting with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. Inasmuch as much confusion exists in the present laws respecting the State lands, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A precocious boy in a public school out East, who stands high in geography, was recently asked by his teacher where Africa was located. He promptly answered "All over the United States."

Alarming symptoms of suffrage fever. Little Girl—"There dolly, you must lie still and and sleep all day, because I've dot to do and vote."

Parents Forget.

In deploring some of the hardships of his boyhood, Mark Twain pathetically regrets that he could not have been the "father of his parents" long enough to show them how certain things felt. Doubtless one of the chief difficulties in the way of bringing up children well and wisely is that the father and mother utterly fail to remember how things felt to themselves. Viewed through the spectacles of mature age, children's disappointments seem very trifling and unimportant. What great difference can it make to Sam whether he has his ball to-day or to-morrow—and if Nelly gets her croquet set next week why shouldn't it answer just as well as this, even if the Bliss girls do come to pass the afternoon with her in the meantime? But if father and mother could go back thirty years would they not run afoul of some heart-aches for causes which seemed to their father and mother just as unimportant? The worth of a thing to one who desires it cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. The young will have to learn the lesson of patince, which bitter disappointment teaches, all through their coming lives again and again. Surely it would be as well to spare them from it as often as possible in the early days of which we are accustomed to talk of as the best days.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—In Augustine Daly's play "Under the Gaslight," Laura Courtland utters this beautiful sentiment:

"Let the women you look upon be wise, vain, beautiful or homely, rich or poor, she has but one thing she can really give or refuse—her heart. Her beauty, her wit, her accomplishments she may sell you—but her love is the treasurer without money and without price. She only asks that in return, that when you look upon her, your eyes shall speak a mute devotion, that when you address her, your voice shall be gentle, loving and kind. That you shall not despise her because she cannot understand all at once your vigorous thoughts and ambitious plans, for when misfortune and evil have defeated your greatest purposes, her love remains to console you. You look upon the tree for strength and grandeur; do not despise the flowers because their fragrance is all they have to give. Remember, love is all that woman can give—but it is the only earthly thing God permits us to carry beyond the grave."

Keep the memory alive to the scenes of early days, when the fires of youth burned brightly in your hearts, and you will never lack charity and sympathy for the boys and girls around you. Join in their sports and light-heartedness. In a few years you will be young again in a new life beyond the mysteries of the dark river.

A San Francisco cat got into George Francis Train's bed room and tried to suck George's breath, not knowing, of course, who he was. It is, perhaps, needless to remark that the cat came to an untimely end. He carries altogether too much wind for any *one* cat.

The great fires in the Canada woods are said to be the most extended and awful conflagration ever witnessed by those living in the province. Seven miles were recently swept over near Toronto wherein all houses, barns, and most of the live stock were consumed.

An Indiana lunatic, on the way to an insane asylum, cut his throat, and, after having it patched up by a surgeon, was found to have regained his senses. Will the cutting of throats be resorted to as a cure for insanity?

A veteran was relating his exploits to a crowd of boys, and mentioned having been in five engagements.

"That,s nothing," broke in a little fellow, "my sister Sarah's been engaged eleven times."

Grant and Dent took a drink at the Sherman House, in Chicago, and the bar keeper, who didn't know them, on noticing what large drinks they poured out, asked them if they were going to take a bath.

"Jim," said Joe, "what does the word 'mulcted' mean?" Jim answered, "You get before the Police Court, like I did, and you'll *fined* out."

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