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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.

NO. 13.

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE

DEMOCRATIC PAPER, FOR THE Business Man, the Farmer and the FAMILY CIRCLE.

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H. ROTHFOS, J. J. WILKENS, PROPRIETORS, Board per Week \$5.00 with Lodging \$6.00 " " Day 1.00

Telegraphic Clippings.

[From our Extra, Jan. 30.]

Important European War News.

Surrender of Paris

Terms of the Surrender.

A Victory Riot in Paris.

New York, Jan. 27.—The World's cable, London, Jan. 25th, says that the Secretary of the Empress to-day denied that he signed the agreement which Bismarck claims.

The Empress is depressed and distressed at to-day's news from Paris.

At Favre's request M. Picard and Derlan have received passes to go to Versailles and join in negotiations.

The Conference yesterday had a discordant session of four hours.

Garibaldi writes Favre: "Forget the past, and think only of the future. Organize as many Italian volunteers as you can and send them to meet the Prussians."

Jan. 25.—Intelligence of the intended capitulation of Paris was received to-day. Although the news was anticipated, there was much feeling.

On Saturday last there was a riot by Florentines and the worst radicals at Paris, headed by the National Guards.

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"Eastern Oregon"

That portion of country formerly denominated "Eastern Oregon" lying in the great basin of the Columbia bounded on the west by the Cascade, and the east by the Bitter Root and spurs of the Rocky Mountains—or more particularly between the meridians of 113° and 120 degrees west of Washington, and the parallels of 42 degrees and 49 degrees north—is divided between a limited amount of rich valley land, and high rolling prairies covered with luxuriant bunch grass, peculiar to this country alone.

The valleys are well adapted to all the cereals, vegetables and fruits usually raised in any of the Western States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and of an area capable of supporting all the stock which the prairies mentioned will feed in summer.

A great portion of this bunch grass country will raise excellent small grain, and wherever the experiment has been tried, apples, peaches and pears do well.

Of all countries this great basin affords the finest ranges for cattle, horses and sheep. It is only one winter in five or six that any stock feed is needed, and then for never more than two months.

In fact, there has been no winter since 1862 that it has been necessary to feed at all.

As to healthfulness of this country, for man and beast, it certainly has no equal in the world.

The elasticity of the atmosphere is remarkable. Pulmonary complaints are unknown as originating here and many persons who have been afflicted with lung diseases in other portions of the country have been permanently cured by a short residence in Eastern Oregon.

Homes can be built up here on good titles to land, which can be purchased at from \$1 25 to \$5 00 per acre, in quantities of from 640 acres to the smallest subdivision.

Under the Homestead Law every person, a head of a family, can be the owner of a farm at an expense not to exceed ten dollars.

Now is the time for persons to possess themselves of a home in this most desirable country.

In four or five years the Great Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed, when this whole country will rapidly fill up and land will increase ten fold in value.

A portion of this vast country is peculiarly adapted to dairy purposes, especially in what is known as the Mountain Meadows, where the grass remains green during the entire summer and fall—say from April to November.

Ninety-nine hundredths of this great basin is yet unappropriated, and it contains pasturage enough for millions of head of stock.

The mountains ranges and spurs which bounds its fields and pastures are rich in the precious metals, and are covered with abundance of wood, sufficient to work these coarser ores and to supply lumber and fuel for all the population which the land can support.

It is surprising that the great stock-raisers and farmers of other portions of our country have not more generally turned their attention in this direction, where the verdant meadows and grass carpeted hills of our country invite settlement and improvement.

The Dalles Military Road Company have over six hundred thousand acres of land, the great portion of it is of excellent quality for agricultural and stock raising purposes which they design offering for sale next spring on very liberal terms.

RETIRED JUSTICE.—For reasons that happen in most all well regulated, thrifty families, a Wyoming female Justice of the Peace had to retire from the bench for a short time.

The Burlington Gazette tells the rest of the interesting story:

"Mrs. Esther Morris, that female justice of the peace, that there was so much blow about in the papers not long since, has been obliged to retire from the bench for a season. It was a boy, weighing twelve pounds. She is believed to be the first justice of the peace that ever had such a thing occur since the world began."

GEORGE BARSTOW is named as the radical candidate for Governor of California. This is the same man who a year or two since was indicted on the charge of perjury, grown out of a disputed land case, and narrowly escaped conviction.

Little irregularities of the kind never affect a man's standing in the party of "high moral ideas," and so Barstow is deemed worthy to receive the Radical nomination.

A little girl of eight or ten summers being asked what dust was, replied "It was mud with the juice squeezed out."

A lady in Jasper county, Indiana, aged 75, wants a divorce from her husband aged 78, because he spends half his time running with the girls.

Workings of the Tariff System.

The following statement or illustration of the workings of the tariff, gotten up in the interests of the New England and eastern monopolists, shows how ingeniously it is contrived to take the tax off articles used by the wealthy to put it upon those of prime necessity that have to be consumed by the poor:

THE RICH MAN'S TARIFF.

per cent.

On gold and silver chains.....25

Diamonds.....25

Mahogany Wood.....00

Jewelry.....35

Laces.....15

Pearls.....00

Rubies.....10

Corals.....00

Gold Rings.....25

Cambrics.....10

Oil Paintings.....10

Marble Statuary.....10

THE POOR MAN'S TARIFF.

On Salt.....155

Cutlery.....50

Shoes.....35

Iron Nails.....50

Coal.....40

Spades and Shovels.....45

Blankets.....50@75

Sole Leather.....35

Glassware.....40

Clothing.....60@65

Flannels.....55@65

This is not all. In section twenty-one of the law it is enacted that the duties shall be as follows:

On teas of all kinds 15 cents a pound.

On coffee of all kinds 3 cents a pound.

On chocolate 7 cents a pound.

It will be seen that cheap tea, cheap coffee, cheap molasses, and cheap chocolate are taxed as much as the dearest and highest priced article. Thus a pound of tea costing two dollars is taxed only half as much as two dollars worth of the inferior article selling at half the price.

The tariff is based mainly on the specific system, that of wholly discarding value as an element of taxation, and putting it upon quantity and bulk instead. In that way the rich are favored and the poor are injured.—Council Bluffs Times.

CENSUS RETURNS.—The total population of the United States and Territories, as shown by the returns of the late census, is 38,307,399, showing an increase in 1869, of 6,864,078, the same being a little less than 22 per cent. This is 12 per cent. less than the increase for the ten years ending in 1860. War's desolation here shows its footprints.

The total population of the Territories is 319,050, showing an increase of 168,830, and there has been an increase of 56,626, in the District of Columbia. Four states—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois contain over a third of the whole population of the country, and these four with the four next highest, namely, Missouri, Indiana, Massachusetts and Kentucky, contain over half the entire population.

The "pranks" of the "colored cadet" at West Point are, with all their seeming impunity, commented on in any but favorable terms among army officers of high standing, and the fact is by no means disputed that there is much more toleration on the part of the Government in the difficulties wherein this embryo army officer is concerned than would be endured were the offender a white boy instead of a negro. As it is, he has given the War Department as much trouble as any six white boys at the Academy; but it appears that unseen influences are hard at work to prevent the proper move by military authorities in asserting their own dignity.

SIXTH VOLUME.—The Santa Clara Argos last week entered upon its sixth volume. It is one of the best of our frontier exchanges, presents a most healthy appearance, and so long as it remains under the control and management of Wm. A. January, its gentlemanly editor, will not fail to be considered an eloquent exponent of sound Democratic principles. Continued success to it.

Some one relates the story of a man who was too lazy to say his prayers. He wrote out his devotions on foolscap, however, and tied them on the foot of his couch. Before retiring he would hold them up to Heaven, and exclaim, "Them's my sentiments!" and jump into bed.

It is significant of coming events, that the Republican party has lost the control, since the elections in October, of two State Senates, in which they supposed they had the majority. We allude to Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Natures la test Freak

The latest freak of nature in California, of which we have heard is a calf and judging from the description we have received of it, it is truly a monstrosity, which, when at a mature age, should it live, will not be among the least of the natural curiosities to which California has given birth. This calf, as it is called, for it appears to have no other claim to that name than it was born of a cow, belongs to Wm. Archer, who resides near San Pablo, on that portion of the San Domingo Rancho known as Day Creek. It was born last week and as the owner states, "is a smart, lively calf" of the ordinary size. The face is flat like that of a bull dog and is ornamented with three nostrils. It has two lower jaws, distinct and separate in every particular, each of which is provided with a long, slim, pointed tongue, which the owner says it usually coils around his hand while feeding it. Under the tongue of each jaw is a tuft of hair, which appears to grow with the growth of the animal. The jaws are connected with the stomach by two throats which, like the jaws, are entirely distinct. One jaw projects prominently to one side, and in this a bold array of grinders are always visible. The owner says the animal cannot eat or partake of food without assistance. He has fed it with milk so far, and it seems to thrive admirably. This description is given from the statement made by the owner; but as he intends to have it removed to this city, and placed on exhibition, an opportunity will be offered of giving fuller and more interesting details, of what must prove to be, should it live until full grown is attained, a formidable monster.—Alto.

MRS. PARTINGTON SPEAKS.—As for coolers coming here," said Mrs. Partington, as she wiped her brow with the old banana handkerchief, bearing the pictorial representation of the battle of Lake Erie, "I should say let 'em come for goodness it is hot enough, with every rag of one's clothes so saturated with moisture, that one almost wishes to be a white bear, and sit on the North Pole, if it would be proper and ice so dear! The more of them the better, I should say, and going up at that, goodness help us! Oh, if heaven would only freeze the ponds over in Summer, what a luxury it would be, with the ice for picnics, and no thanks to the monopolizers, and are pinching 'em to make 'em and, so that a ten cent ice-cream isn't enough to fill a holler tooth with, if any body should want to, and ice lemonade is not to be thought of without paying for it, and the Lord knows where it will end unless the coolers come." She stopped, exhausted in idea and breath, wiping her face with her handkerchief, while Ika sat behind the milk pan with a boat in it, the sails of which he was fanning with Mrs. P.'s great black Sunday fan with red flowers on it, that she had just laid away in the drawer up stairs.

TIED TO A DEAD BODY.—Henry Lee, F. L. S., writes to the editor of the London Lancet in regard to the paralytic seizures from which Chang, one of the Siamese Twins, has recently suffered. He has received letters from the twins and their families, which induce him to believe in the possibility of their separations in case of the pre-decease of one of them. A letter from one of Chang's daughters says that her father is low-spirited, can scarcely move without assistance, and that his whole right side is perfectly useless. "Uncle tries to cheer him up but he has nothing to say." From the sentence mentioning Eng's endeavors to cheer and comfort his brother, Dr. Lee says that Eng could be successfully cut from the dead body of Chang should he die first.

"I am fighting fraud and want your support," said Secretary Cox to Gen Grant. "I shall continue to fight fraud with what force I may, but I am powerless without your support." And what was Grant's reply to this? Obedient to the plunders whom Cox was fighting, Grant removed him from the Cabinet, and put in his place a tool of the plunderers! This fact alone is enough to open the eyes of all honest men to the true character of the administration and its Chief.

General Grant it is understood, will shortly send such information to Congress touching the late Southern elections as will change the Amnesty bill pending into another reconstruction bill. The reconstruction, however, most needed is, a reconstruction among the republican managers down South.

Railroads and State Rights

The radicals, says the S. F. Examiner, are firm believers in the doctrine of State rights in States of which they have control. Like the Pilgrims of Plymouth rock, who claimed freedom of conscience for themselves but refused to grant the same privilege to dissenters from their creed, many of the leading radicals advocate radical State rights when they have political control, while supporting the policy of an almost total abrogation of State sovereignty when the Democratic party are in power.

The radical Governor of Illinois, in his message submitted to the Legislature, announces the doctrine that the Federal Government has no right to authorize the construction of railroads in a State or to create corporations for that purpose, or to exercise any sort of supervision and control over railroads within a State, and he recommends that the General Assembly should protest against the assumption of such power by Congress.

This dictum is generally important as indicating that the radicals themselves are becoming sensible of the tyranny and corruption of a consolidated government. We have often told them that the chicken of a central despotism, which had crowed so loud and lustily over the prostration of State liberty in the South, would at last come home to roost. Our radical Governor protests against even a mild Congressional usurpation of jurisdiction over the State of Illinois. He dislikes even the smell of the physis of which he was prompt to recommend the administration in allobathic doses to the democratic States. This new avowal of an old democratic doctrine is of great importance to railroad companies that have Federal charters. It gives to the States, through which a road runs, the right to regulate the passenger and freight tariff of so much of the road as lies within their respective State jurisdictions. The question as to the right of a State to regulate the tolls of a road within its boundaries, but chartered by the Federal Government, has been discussed in California. If the doctrine is recognized by law, it will be a heavy blow against large railway monopolies, because it is much easier for these monopolies to manage a single Congress than half a dozen State Legislatures.

AN AWFUL FROG STORY.—A man named Southworth, living in Warren, Pennsylvania, has just ejected from his stomach a frog that had been living there for fifteen years! Mr. Southworth has had a great deal of trouble with that frog. It used to begin to croak at the most unseasonable hours. When Southworth would go to church for instance, the frog would remain quiet until the congregation engaged in silent prayer, and then it would set up such a terrific howl that the sexton would rush in and collar Southworth, and drag him out to quiet down in the graveyard. Sometimes the frog would give a nocturnal serenade after Southworth was fast asleep in bed, and then Southworth would rise, as mad as any thing, and seize a stomach pump and try to draw the frog up. But the subtle reptile had had that trick played on it too often during those fifteen years, and it always shinned up the tube apiece, out of the draught, and waited until Southworth exhausted himself. Southworth never fooled that frog a great deal. And when frogs were in season, Southworth used to fish for this one with a fly; but it always refused to rise, and the fly buzzed around so in Southworth's alimentary canal that it nearly tickled Southworth to death. So Southworth had to wait until the other day, when the frog thought it would come up and go and see a friend; and when it did come, Southworth killed it with a fork. He says the frog used to eat twice as much as he did; but we have been thinking it over, and it seems to us the statement must be exaggerated somehow.

What the poor creatures did that were born and grown before the clock of the Christian era struck "one," nobody can tell. We all need these starchy days; the young, that they may never grow old; the old, that they may always be young. I think it might be written among the beauties, Blessed are they whose sons are all boys and whose daughters are all girls.—Taylor.

It is reported of Von Moltke that when he was officially informed of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, he pointed to his cabinet and said to his secretary, "Third drawer to the right!" The secretary opened it and drew forth a mass of manuscript, which proved to be Von Moltke's plan for the invasion of France, drawn up three years ago.

Cassius M. Clay

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from Richmond, Ky., under date of January 2d., thus speaks of Cassius M. Clay:

Within six miles of this place is the home of Cassius M. Clay. He has devoted his whole life to the extinction of slavery, and has labored to that end with a fidelity and single heartedness that has won the respect of even his bitterest opponents. He has sacrificed the grandest estate in America to that end. A single item of that estate embraced fifty thousand acres of land on the Cumberland River, now worth at least a hundred dollars an acre. Another item consisted of nearly half the county of Madison, which ranks fifth in wealth in Kentucky. He now lives on a farm of thirty-three hundred acres, which belongs to his wife and children; and has not an acre of his own. But he is no longer a Republican. Yesterday he dined (on Russian plate and champagne) all the Democratic leaders of this county, and he untold his views to them. He says that his party has left him, and has become the party of degradation. That he once thought Grant was only a fool, but has been convinced that he is a knave, and that another term of such misrule is national ruin. Slavery is dead, and there is no longer a dividing line between him and the Democracy. But while for himself he buries the tomhawk unconditionally, he suggests the policy of nominating for President in 1872 some such man as Chase, or Gratz Brown, or Charles Francis Adams. The effect of Cassius M. Clay's example upon the negro vote in this State will be incalculable.

THE CORNER LOAFER.—We clip the following from the Mayfield Enterprise: "The young squirt on the corner, with his lank little on one side, the stub of a cheap cigar in his mouth and a stare for every body that passes—is a loafer. Do you know where he gets money? His mother earns it for him by taking in washing. Poor soul! she thinks her boy will get work soon. He could find work enough to keep him busy from early morn until evening if he wants it, but he is a lazy loafer and don't want work. If he gets a place he neglects his work, or does his work so poorly that he is soon discharged. He never works for the same man twice; or, perhaps, he is particular what kind of work he does. He is willing that his mother or sisters should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular as to what work he does.—He looks down on that sweaty carpenter who hurries by him, mops condescendingly to his friend, the shoemaker, and sends a whiff of smoke into the eyes of bedaubed painters, with both hands full of paint pots and brushes. He couldn't borrow ten cents of any of them. They know he would never pay it. They earn their money. He begs of his mother a part of her hard earnings, at an age, too, when he is capable of putting his shoulder to the wheel and adding a little toward the support of himself and little brothers and sisters.

With regard to the Democratic nomination for the President in 18