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Penleton on Jackson. LETTER TO THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY CELEBRATION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31, 1870. Messrs. E. B. Eshelman, J. K. McBride, C. C. Parsons, Committee, Wayne County:—GENTLEMEN:—You will please accept my grateful acknowledgements for the honor of an invitation to be with you at the "fourteenth annual festival commemorative of the life and character and statesmanship and immortal name of Andrew Jackson. I regret the more deeply that circumstances will render it impossible for me to participate in this commemoration of the virtues and sterling qualities of the Hermitage, because I desired to communicate personally with the steadfast and reliable Democracy of Wayne Co., among whom I am proud to number many warm and attached personal friends.

If there was ever a time, more than another, when we needed the exercise of those qualities which so distinguished Andrew Jackson, it is now, when the elements of discord and of peril to the government are so much greater than they were in the troublesome period in which his lot was cast. The Democratic party, which so nobly stood by him in the stirring times of his administration should now, when such formidable agencies are at work to destroy and subvert our Government, take lessons from the manner in which he met, defied and overcame them in his day.

He accepted nothing as accomplished which was in conflict with his ideas of right and justice or with the Constitution and if error for the time was triumphant he never relaxed his energies until by the popular will it was reversed and emended. His physical was surpassed by his extraordinary moral courage and his confidence in a good cause was only equalled by the energy with which he battled for it. He knew no such word as fail, and was dispirited by no obstacle, however great or disproportionate to the means of removing them. His reliance in the intelligence and wisdom of the people was unbounded. He loved his country and every part of it. He was the friend of the Union, but he regarded those as its most dangerous enemies who under its shield made assaults upon the reserved rights of the States. He was a foe of all corruption, both in legislation and administration, in the halls of Congress, and in the executive Department.

He was the champion of the subordination of the military to the civil power and considered that principle so well established that he never could have dreamed that in the short space of a quarter of a century from his death armed soldiers of the United States would be used to control popular elections in the States. He never could have believed that the army of the United States would be used to alter the Federal or State Constitutions, or could be made to do the unlawful bidding of the President and the general commanding. We need, fellow Democrats, in our struggle with the overshadowing money power which now darkens the halls of legislation with bank bills, tariff bills, and railroad grants—which is arrogant and exacting beyond all precedent that honor like heroism which crushed the bank of the United States and subsequently removed the Government deposits, which sent to Congress the magnificent veto of the bank bill, and made to the Senate of the United States the noble protest against unconstitutional usurpation, when that body assumed, without authority, to pass a censure upon him.

Included with the spirit which dictated those most admirable state papers the Democracy would be invincible, and soon rescue the Government from the dangers which now menace it in the shape of Federal usurpation and official corruption. We must impress upon the people the truth of those memorable words of Andrew Jackson, that "it is not in splendid government, supported by powerful monopolists and aristocratic establishments, that they will find happiness or their liberties protected,

ed, but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessing like dews of Heaven, unscathed and unsoft save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires—such a one only under which our States may remain for ages to come united, prosperous and free."

An eloquent orator and accomplished statesman has been chosen to speak to you at this festival of the life and character of this eminent man. I know that he will lead you to contemplate the virtues which made his career at once so honorable and so useful. The times themselves, by their very contrasts, are leading all thoughtful people to this contemplation. Thank God this is so, for that indicates an awakened sense of danger and desire to avoid it. Is the Democratic party of Ohio sensible of its duty, and prepared to fulfill it? Its struggles have been severe. Success has been difficult, if not impossible. A better prospect now dawns upon us.

By union and concord among ourselves by discarding all selfish considerations, by restoring harmony and courage where there have been discord and demoralization, by uniting in hearty zeal, co-operation, whose only strife shall be a friendly competition to secure the greatest measure of success by appealing to the sound sense, the modest purpose and the fervent patriotism of the people of our State, we will be able to redeem it from the hands of the Radicals, and thus commence that great movement which shall restore the Democratic party to power in the Federal Government. Let the Democracy of Wayne county at this festival send forth the summons to the other counties, to be "up and doing."

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, GEORGE H. PENLETON.

Newspaper Editors.

An editor's work is never done. He is called upon to furnish others not only with ideas, but brains as well. He has every one to please, and struggles hard to accomplish this end. Yet the difficulties are so great, he rarely succeeds. The editor of a Western paper is thoroughly sound on this point, and in discussing it says with truth: "Somebody will always be found to find fault with him, either for what he publishes or else for what he leaves out. It is a singular fact that the articles a writer considers his best are frequently passed over by the reader without notice, while another, which costs little labor and is considered of little consequence, is extensively reprinted. The editor must never follow his own taste; if he does, he pleases himself alone. He may feel an intense disgust for "horrible accidents"—a large share of his readers crave them as a person with disordered stomach does unwholesome food. He may be nauseated by marvellous stories—many of his readers will leave his proffered discussions of political principles—or want of principle—unread, for a story of some monotony. The politician wonders why he has no exhaustive leaders on the taxation of town-pumps; if he has a stunning article on that subject everybody else wonders why so uninteresting a matter was allowed to occupy so much valuable space. Young gentlemen just beginning to discover the shadow of a coming event on the upper lip think it a "doosid boah" that there is not more nice poetry; ladies would like to see something about the newest and sweetest thing in bonnets; old Centerpiece wants to know the state of the markets, as also does our friend Dandie Timmunt, who has cattle for sale. The Rev. Mr. Steek thinks we are missing the morals of the rising generation by publishing accounts of horse-races, base-balls, and other wickedness; Farmer Broadacres wants to know the best breed of sheep; and the farmer's wife and pretty daughter want to read. All these different tastes and a thousand others have to be gratified. Everybody may get the particular thing he wants, yet he is dissatisfied and distressed, because there is something in the paper he don't want, never dreaming that the something is the very thing another will read with the greatest delight.

Can a woman be watter than when she has a catarrh in her eye, a waterfall on the back of her head, a creek in her back, forty springs in her hooped skirts, and high-tied shoes on? Yes, when she has a notion (an ocean) in her head.

"Ah Jemmy," said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough." "Yes, I did," said Jemmy, "but I didn't start soon enough."

White Supremacy.

The idea expressed in the aphorism the world moves, is not so broad in its signification as to imply that every thing old should be crushed out and forgotten. True progress accepts and acts upon the good of the past, ignores and rejects everything that experience has shown to be erroneous and dangerous. Many persons on the top wave that sweeps the country to-day believe it to be nothing short of down right treason to write or speak in behalf of the ancient principles of Democracy and the Constitution. These men are puffed upon error, and will not listen to truth. To use a Scriptural phrase, they are "joined to their idols," and truth is not to be injured by letting them alone. The time is not far sunk in the gloomy cycles of the past, when intolerance prevailed to such an extent that actual violence was resorted to by the dominant party, against the men who dared to give utterance to the honest convictions of their mind. It was in vain that appeals were made to the safeguards of the Constitution, in behalf of the freedom of speech, and of the press, and of personal liberty. The mob unreasoning as well as unrelenting, and well knew it was backed by men in high social position, who had wrenched fortunes from the necessities of the Government but were too proud to participate in the actual work of violence. That time has gone by, we trust, never to return.

It is the theory of the party in power that there is no difference between a white man and a negro. It maintains that negroes are as much entitled to vote, hold office, and sit on juries, as white men. This was not the opinion of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, Webster, and if it really be the true theory of our Government, then the statesmen who shaped and controlled our institutions from the organization of our Government to the advent of Radicalism, were either profoundly ignorant, or unscrupulously dishonest. But the Radical party disowns all precedents, and defies all authority, except such as proceeds from the lights of its own organization. Fortunately, it so happens that the views entertained by the Democracy upon the subject under consideration are sustained by authority which does not proceed from the statesmen of the olden time, nor from a Democratic source, but from one whose memory stands high in the affections of the Radical party. We refer to Abraham Lincoln. This man was the great avant courier of the Radical party. He marshaled its forces, and led them to the first great victory they ever achieved. He was their idol and his memory is cherished by all Radicals, with a fervor that penetrates to the heart's core. Now, then, if we can show that there is a difference between a white man and a negro, that the former is superior, and the latter inferior, by quoting the words of Mr. Lincoln, we may at least claim exemption from the charge of "expedientism," and if our reasoning fails to convince any confirmed Radical, the fault is Mr. Lincoln's, solemnly and publicly, declared that he "never was in favor of making voters, or jurors, of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office. The reader will note that he denied their qualification to hold office, and he was opposed to "qualifying them."

This leads to strong condemnation of the policy of the administration, in expending immense sums of the people's money in an effort to educate the rude negroes of the South. But Mr. Lincoln went further, and affirmed that there was a "physical difference between the white and black races," and that while the two races remained together "there must be the position of superior and inferior," and he was in favor of having the "superior position assigned to the white race." Mr. Lincoln was distinguished for the possession of strong common sense and a keenness in detecting the current of public feeling, and in giving expression to the views we have quoted, he touched a popular cord, which vibrated then in every white man's bosom and vibrates yet, and will continue, in defiance of the morbid efforts of Radical journals and orators to suppress it. This view of the subject, we are well aware, is open to the charge of copperheadism, but as we have taken the precaution to plant ourselves on the platform of the late lamented Lincoln, we feel entirely safe from the poisoned arrows of Radicalism.—The Paper.

An Irish gentleman hearing of a friend having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed: "By me sowl, and that's a good idea! Sure an' a stone had last a man his lifetime!"

Ghastly Discovery.

A CAVE OF SKELETONS UNEARTHED. For months past the papers of the Northwest have been filled with marvellous accounts of the discovery here and there of various relics, supposed to have been manufactured by a people who had passed away and left behind no written history. These relics, consisting of skeletons, household utensils, agricultural implements, pieces of pottery, etc., have in the main been preserved with religious care by the heads of the various scientific institutions to which they have been consigned, but as yet no satisfactory or even plausible hypothesis has been advanced concerning their origin.

On Saturday last, says the Dubuque Times of the 11th, a discovery fully as wonderful as any yet reported in the northwest was made by the workmen on the Dubuque and Minnesota railroad, near the base of one of the tall, frowning bluffs overlooking the river, a short distance above Eagle Point. At the foot of this bluff a squad of workmen were engaged in excavating in the loose stratified limestone rock for their railroad track, and while digging away with pick, spade and crowbar in the side of the bank, they suddenly found their progress arrested by a large square smooth stone, on the outer surface of which was inscribed a number of strange characters and devices, which none of the unlettered workmen of course could make out. Under the instruction of the foreman, and by the united exertion of a number of men, the stone was removed, when, to their great astonishment, there succeeded a violent rush of cold air, from a large square opening, which extended into the bluffs in a horizontal direction, the air rushing out with such force that a lighted taper held in the mouth of the opening was extinguished in an instant. Inspired by the thoughts of hidden treasure, and thinking that perhaps a cache of some of the early explorers had been unearthed, it was resolved to explore the mystery at once, and bring out the strong chests and precious gems reposing somewhere within.

Lights were procured, and, holding a candle in each hand, five men, headed by the foreman, set out to explore the subterranean passage, which was about four feet wide, and high enough to permit a man to walk by bending a little. Gropping their way along cautiously, and casting many fearful glances around them as though they expected every moment to encounter some dreadful spectre, the party proceeded along the tunnel which extended directly into the heart of the bluff about fifty feet, when they found their way impeded by another large stone. Removing this, they found a flight of stone steps leading downward a distance of ten feet, and descending these the party found themselves in what appeared to be a huge chamber, cut out of the solid rock, about twenty-five feet square and twenty feet high. For a moment the men stood lost in admiration at this wonderful work. The floor beneath was hard and perfectly smooth, while by the dim light of the candles they could see that the walls were embellished with a multitude of uncouth characters, intended to represent flowers, birds, trees and other natural objects, all carved in solid limestone. On the south wall appeared a representation of the sun, and immediately below this was a man clad in a loose flowing robe, in the act of stepping out of a boat, and holding in his hand a dove.

The roof of the chamber was embellished with stars, serpents and chariots, the outlines of all being revealed plainly and distinctly. In the centre of the apartment was a large flat slab and upon removing this a large vault was revealed below, which was filled with the skeletons of some unknown race, all of them being in a sitting or standing posture, and almost perfectly preserved, even to the smallest bones. It was noticed that all had been interred with their faces to the southwest. By the side of each skeleton stood a small vase of the most perfect form and finish, each being filled with a species of yellow colored earth. One of the vases was examined, and at the base found to contain some animal bones and dark particles of animal matter, which had evidently been placed in the sepulchre to support the departed to the spirit land, a funeral rite in obedience to the widespread custom among the many barbaric nations. Heads of arrows, stone hatchets and pieces of shells perforated with holes were found scattered about the vault in profusion. The skeletons were arranged in the form of a semi-circle, the largest being placed in the center. This skeleton, by actual measurement, stood seven feet eight inches high.

The Progress of Despotism.

As the prospects of retaining power on the part of the Radicals at Washington become more desperate, so their acts to retain it become more aggressive. They know that a fair election two years hence will lose them both President and Congress, and so all their efforts are to prevent such an election. One of the measures to this end, is the Ku-Klux Committee to investigate outrages at the South. This is to lay the foundation for further reconstruction. But their main reliance is in manipulating the ballots in different States through a general layonet election law. Their present act, proving a failure in New York, backed as it was with all their army of bullets and bayonets, other features of a still more stringent character are to be added to it. The Washington correspondent of the World gives the features of the new bill as agreed to by the House Judiciary Committee, and which will doubtless become a law. It provides for Supervisors who shall personally scrutinize, count, and canvass every ballot cast in their election district, and shall make and forward to an officer appointed by the United States Circuit Court to perform the duties of Chief Supervisor of Elections for the District reports of their acts, including comments on the manner of registration, and notes as to the qualification of individual voters—and that they shall attach to the registry list and any and all copies thereof, and any certificate, statement or return, whether the same or any part or portion thereof be required by any law of the United States, or any State, Territorial, or municipal law—any statement touching the truth or fairness of the election and canvass which they may desire to make in order that the facts may become known, any law of any State or Territory notwithstanding. They further propose, by means of fines and punishments to be inflicted on all who attempt to interfere with the privileges thus accorded to the inspectors, to protect them in the discharge of their duty; any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding. The military play as prominent a part as they do in the original act.

And thus we go, step by step, in our progress towards despotism? The Radical leaders are determined to break down the authority and dignity of the States and make them mere satellites to Congress. Destroy the control of the States over the elections and Congress will not only become omnipotent but self-perpetuating. Our Government becomes as absolute as that of Russia and the Union of the Fathers a thing of the past.—S. F. Examiner.

To Young Men.

It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind will save credit, give more time to business, and add to the profit and reputation of your work. Honor your engagement. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing, at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, and then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours. If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct with regularity, promptness and liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy a thing simply because the man that sells it will take in out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive; then stay there to wait on customers.

Never use quick words, or allow yourself to make hasty or ungenerally remarks to those in your employ, for to do so lessens their respect for you and your influence over them. Help yourself, and others will help you. Be faithful over the interest confided to your keeping, and all in good time your responsibilities will be increased. Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not build until you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not—as you hope to work for success—spend time in idleness. If your time is your own, business will suffer if you do so. If it is given to another for pay, it belongs to him, and you have no more right to steal it than to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path; go on steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg. Help others, when you can, but never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the time. Young men, cut this out; and if there is a folly in the argument, let us know.—Exchange.

—Prayer for a newly married couple, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

A Good Heart.

There was a great master among the Jews, who bid his scholars consider and tell him what was the best way wherein a man should always keep. One came and said that there was nothing better than a good eye, which is, in their language, a liberal and contented disposition. Another said a good companion is the best thing in the world. A third said, a good neighbor was the best thing he could desire; and a fourth preferred a man that could foresee things to come,—that is, a wise person. But, at last came in one Eleazar, and he said, a good heart was better than them all. True, said the master, thou hast comprehended in two words all that the rest have said; for he that hath a good heart will be both contented and a good companion, and a good neighbor, and easily see what is fit to be done by him. Let every man then seriously labor to find in himself a sincerity and uprightness of heart at all times, and that will save him abundance of other labor.—Bishop Patrick.

A FIRST RATE RECOMMENDATION FOR A UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Omaha (Neb.) Herald recommends a certain personage for United States Senator from that State for the reason that "what he could steal in Washington he could hide in Nebraska," and thus contribute to the prosperity of that virgin and flourishing region. If the suggestion should become general and be generally carried out there might be other places besides Nebraska that could be benefited by the transfer homeward of plunder obtained by Congressmen during their official sojourn at the seat of government.—N. Y. Herald.

The true secret of earthly happiness is to enjoy pleasures as they arise—for that man who can keep his eye upon the bright present, tastes the cup of sweetness prepared for him; but we are prone to look forward to dark objects while we should be enjoying those that are more agreeable.