# THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 5. OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871. NO. 22.



## The Weekly Enterprise.

*A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,*
FOR THE
**Business Man, the Farmer**
*And the FAMILY CIRCLE.*

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY
**A. NOLTNER,**
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
*OFFICE*—In Dr. Thessing's Brick Building.

*TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION:*
Single Copy one year, in advance,.....$2 50

*TERMS of ADVERTISING:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, 1 sq. of 12 lines, 1 w. | $ 2 50 |
| For each subsequent insertion..... | 1 00 |
| One Column, one year..... | $120 00 |
| Half " " ..... | 60 |
| 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.*

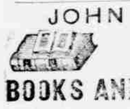


*BUSINESS CARDS.*

**CHARLES E. WARREN,**
**Attorney at Law,**
Oregon City, Oregon.
Sept.18:1y.

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

JOHN FLEMING,

DEALER IN
**BOOKS AND STATIONERY,**
IN MYERS' FIRE-PROOF BRICK,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY, OREGON.

**MACK & WELCH,**

**DENTISTS.**
OFFICE—In Odd Fellows' Temple, corner of First and Alder Streets, Portland.
The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in special request. Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth.
☞ "Artificial teeth "better than the best," and *as cheap as the cheapest.*
Dec. 23:tf

**Dr. J. H. HATCH,**

DENTIST,
☞ The patronage of those desiring *First Class Operations*, is respectfully solicited.
☞ Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
☞ N. B.—*Nitrous Oxyde* administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.
OFFICE—In Weigant's new building, west side of First street, between Alder and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

"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

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.
Repairing 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 Gasthaus.)
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 |

**A. NOLTNER,**
NOTARY PUBLIC, ENTERP SE FFICE
Oregon City, Jan. 13tf


### Father and Son.

Upon the literal acceptation of the proverb that the child is father of the man, we might regard "Ulyss" responsible for old Jesse Grant's corrupt manipulations of the Government offices in the neighborhood of Cincinnati and Covington. But this would fail to account for the extension of official corruption through the numerous Grant family and still more numerous Dent family. We can only explain the constant and varied developements of moral corruption in this clan upon the same hereditary and contagious principles which physicians have adopted for certain kinds of physical corruption, with even greater regularity in bequeathing it from generation to generation, and inoculating all with whom they come in contact. We should say that the Grant family has it very bad, and in the tertiary degree.

The signs of this repulsive moral rottenness come to the surface with that periodical regularity which can now leave no manner of doubt as to its deep-rooted existence. Scarcely is its superficial manifestations suppressed in one part, until it breaks out in another. The friends of the President have not yet invented a means for defending him from his implication with his brother's whisky transactions in this district, and now old Jesse turns up, playing Pantaloon to Ulyss' Clown in the great sensational immoral pantomime of "The Whisky Ring." The tricks are so numerous, and follow each other in such rapid succession, that the friends of the Administration will probably give up all hopes of explaining them.

With Ulyss as the head center; Delano, a cousin of second remove, as prime minister; Orville to look out for the Illinois district; old Jesse to watch the opportunities in Ohio and Kentucky, and a full force of loyal relatives carefully distributed elsewhere throughout the country, it may be assumed that the Grant whisky ring has a very thorough organization. We had no idea, however, until the recent exposure of old Jesse's tricks in Cincinnati, that the Grant family could be bought so cheaply. It seems that it only required $500 to secure a guager's place for a notoriously dishonest man, and one who had already been removed from the same position for misconduct in office. Old Jesse was even willing to divide this $500 with the Assessor who controlled the appointing power. This would leave Jesse $250, which he would have to divide with his son Ulyss, leaving the President $125 out of the transaction. Even if we admit that every man has his price, it is not to be denied that $125 is very cheap for the President of the United States.

Old Jesse's latest exploit is too strongly confirmed to admit of any doubt about it. The Assessor to whom Jesse made his proposition to divide the $500 to be received for the appointment makes a clear, pointed and unmistakable statement of the matter. Jesse's defense is not even so ingenius as that of his son Orville in a similar difficulty. Orville imitated the golden silence which his brother Ulyss has found so profitable, and did not even undertake to make an explanation, while his father has committed himself to an imbecile imitation of John V. Farwell's example, and has placed the apocryphal $500 to the credit of the poor. It is evident that the younger Grants are much smarter than their progenitor as was Schneider's boy who whipped his daddy.

It does not seem altogether right, though the principle is a Christian one, to visit the sins of the father upon the son, and perhaps, if old Jesse's transactions were record, no one would think of making the President responsible for it. But as it is only one among the many rakish sores and pimples which attest the family corruption, we must conclude that the President was at least equally interested with the President's father in the $500 transaction. Though it would at first seem almost impossible to conceive that the Grant family can be bought at so low a figure, it must be remembered that there are a great many of them, and, having the field entirely to themselves, they can coin money even at cheap rates. This latest transaction should also teach the lesson that hard cash, though it be small in amount, will go further than a larger equivalent in cigars, horses, or even houses and lots. The family is now well provided with the latter, and money is the only reliable means henceforth for securing office.—*Chicago Times.*

HANDSOME BEQUEST.—A wealthy Englishman, Thomas Dutton, recently deceased, left £2,000 in his will to the family of the late General Robert E. Lee.

### Affairs in Arkansas.

A NICE RADICAL ROW—THE CLAYTON-JOHNSON MUDDLE.

MEMPHIS, February 20th.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock dispatch today gives the following presume of the cause of the trouble at Little Rock. It is as follows:

Clayton, who was a few weeks ago elected to the United States Senate by the aid of Democrats in the Legislature, desired, while managing and manipulating Arkansas affairs at the Capital of the Republic, to be able through his succession to so control the political destiny of the State as to maintain himself as upper dog in perpetuity. This was made manifest on the 13th instant, when, in reply to a committee from the House of Representatives, apprising him officially of his election to the United States Senate, he said he would inform them when the time arrived for him to qualify for the office, whether or not he would accept the position; it depended entirely what interest the State demanded whether or not he would vacate the Executive chair. Interests of the State in this case meant the supremacy of the Clayton radicals. The dirty business of maintaining this supremacy could not be intrusted to the Lieutenant Governor Johnson, who, although a Republican, is regarded with great respect as a liberal, upright and just citizen. Clayton therefore set himself to work to have him removed, with a view of having Mallory appointed his successor. He entered upon this work with all the more determination that he knew he had a majority of the Senate on his side, and was sure of the Supreme Court, three of the members of which were decided in expressing their meaning towards him and their determination to stand by him. The quo warranto proceedings were immediately begun.

To these Johnson demurred through counsel, and the demurrer, much to the chagrin and mortification of the bar of this city, not to say the disgrace of the bench was not sustained. Chief Justice McClure and Justice Bennett were barefaced in the perpetration of this outrage against law and justice. Justice Gregg and Harris dissented. The writ was issued and served upon Johnson; upon his showing Clayton his designs and intentions, the war for power and a vindication of the law ensued; Clayton for power, the Representatives in vindication of the law, and Clayton was impeached by a vote of forty-two ayes to thirty-eight noes, whereupon two members of the Supreme Court, Wilkshire and Bowen, precipitately resigned, their places being filled by McClure and Bennett, the former of whom has been impeached, and from all accounts deservedly so. A majority of the Senate being for Clayton it is entirely controlled in his interest, and has been adjourned as long as that course will serve the purpose of their master, Clayton. Senators are secreted so that the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate cannot find them. This continued adjournment of the Senate affords Clayton plenty of time to look about him and prepare for the future, which he thinks himself sure of, as in any event, even if articles of impeachment be served upon the Senate, he is sure of acquital, as he owns fifteen, more than half of the whole number of Senators. What he is contending for is to place Mallory in Johnson's place as Lieutenant Governor, and in the line of succession to him when he leaves for Washington, where he is due on the 4th of March. All of the brag and bluff which he has played during the past week was put on with a view to excite Congress and Grant to some action in his favor. For this, however, there is no hope, because Grant is the unyielding friend of Senator McDonald, who, together with Senator Rice and Representatives Rogers, Bowels and Roots, is sternly opposed to Clayton and determined upon his overthrow. We know that the United States troops have orders from Washington to hold themselves in readiness to act for the preservation of peace and strictly as neutrals, and we do not think, knowing how earnestly Brooks, who has the absolute management of the niggers and the Radical whites of Arkansas, is opposed to Clayton, that the Governor will be able to control the militia, since that gallant corps must be largely made up of both these classes. Upham, Major General of the militia, is a strong Clayton man, and would willingly lend himself, as he has often done before, to Clayton's vilest purposes; but without the rank and file he is wanting in power to prove himself. Again, the villian Patterson, who once served Clayton faithfully, and in very vile and cruel ways, is United States Marshal for the district in which Little Rock is situated, but as he is now a bitter enemy of Clayton's, it is not likely that he can be hired to move a peg in his favor. To sum up, Clayton is opposed by the whole Congressional delegation, by Congress and Grant, by a majority of the people of all shades and political faith, and by all the United States civil officers in Arkansas, and can only rely upon a majority of the Senate and three members of the Supreme Court, who received their appointment upon the distinct understanding that they would stand by him until the last moment. Such is the status of the embroglio that may, before it ends, lead to results that all good men everywhere would deplore, as only to-day the *Republican* contained another incendiary article, threatening fire and sword and vilest visitations upon people, and Clayton has notified the citizens of this city not to gather about the State-House or his residence.

### A Miser's Freak.

The most "freaky" miser that ever lived and died was probably one Louis Bernard, who died in a New York hospital a few days ago. He had lived upon earth 62 years, but how many years in New York is not known. There it was discovered that for a long time he had lived in all the squalor and wretchedness of abject poverty. His habitation was a little apartment high up in the rear of a miserable building. It was lighted by a very small window, partially covered with heavy wooden bars fastened to the window-frame with strong screws, and on the door were no less than eight different bars and locks. Totally devoid of all furniture, save a broken table, the room presented a frightful picture of wretchedness. A filthy mattress, supported by a few boards raised from the floor upon several bricks, lay at the end under the window, and at its side stood a trunk filled with alternate layers of gold and silver watches and jewelry—such as breastpins (many of them set with diamonds), chains and rings—separated by sheets of blotting-paper. There were no signs of fire, nor any place wherein to make one. In addition to his stores of jewelry the wretched man owned large amounts of real estate. In his miserable den he was found by Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of the Cruelty to Animals, in a dying condition and conveyed him to the hospital. He lived there long enough to make a will bequeathing to the society of which Mr. Bergh is President, the sum of $100,000. Bernard lived a miserable life to amass his wealth, but now that he is in his grave a thousand abused and tortured cattle, sheep and dogs will rise up and bless him.

Three others—two of them Quakers, have presented Bergh's society with $200,000. On the whole, prevention of cruelty to animals appears to be a paying business.

### Republican Press on the Removal of Sumer.

The plain fact is, and it will grow clearer day by day, that his depositon is due to his opposition to an island, and the needless expenditure of millions of money, for which there is no necessity. That is the head and front of his offending.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

This expulsion of a committee of which he has been so long the able organ, is a mistake in whatever way it is regarded. A blow at him, without cause, and against all rule and precedent, will be resented as was the blow given by Books, as intended to silence all brave and earnest remonstrance against wrong, and will be remembered to be rebuked.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Leaving out of sight the moral wrong, the deep injustice of this proceeding, and looking at it in the light of a mere question of political policy, we ask, in all solemnity, can the Republicans of the Senate afford to pay out the friends this thing will cost the Republican party?—*Toledo Blade.*

Every Republican paper that comes to us, with one or two exceptions, denounces the removal of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, and protests against the unjustifiable and insane action of the Senate caucus.—*Philadelphia Press.*

President Grant, by his interference with the composition of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, has damaged his San-Domingo scheme irretrievably. It is now impossible for any treaty for the annexation of that territory to receive a two-thirds of the Senate, even if it could secure a majority of that body, which is very doubtful.—*Boston Transcript.*

The deliberate sense of the Republican party will disapprove of it. There is no need to review the course of Mr. Sumner, with a view to exhibit the mistaken policy of throwing overboard one of the founders of the party, and a consistent Republican, to give place to one who has small claim on that party's support, or on the respect of citizens of the country.—*Hartford Post.*

The San Domingo quarrel has assumed proportions out of all reason, when the present value of the island and the public indifference to annexation is considered. These, and a dozen other causes of contention, are on hand, and to these the obstinate Mr. Grant proposes to add a quarrel in which he is wholly wrong, and in which success will be worse for him than failure. If this is statesmanship, the less we have of it the better.—*Springfield Republican.*

Mr. Sumner justly stands so high in the estimation of his associates in the Senate, and of the whole Republican party, that he cannot be placed in a subordinate position in the Republican councils, in this way, without producing an unpleasant shock throughout the country.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The whole movement is a mistake, and will so appear before the unhappy results are fully reached. This has been supplemented by another on the part of the majority of the Senate. Neither of these mistakes will be supported by the great majority of the Republican party of the country, while the refusal of twenty-three Senators to vote on a question which necessarily involves the humiliation of the Senate, will strengthen the opponents of President Grant's San Domingo policy.—*Providence Press.*

We say without cause, for we cannot make it bear any other look. We will give them all the credit for respectable intentions which the case admits of, and then we must add that they have done a great wrong and made a great mistake.—*Boston Journal.*

The almost universal sentiment of the Republican press throught the country is that a grave mistake has been made by Mr. Sumner's ejection from the place he has so long filled with credit to himself and to the nation, and the fact that he is succeeded by a man not his equal in talent, or culture, or the kind of experience needed for the position, increases the gravity of the mistake.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The President forced this quarrel upon Mr. Sumner, and it is to be hoped the latter will not shrink from it. Sumner has a deep hold upon the affections of the best men of the party; his enemies are not respected by anyone.—*Providence Herald.*

Grant, on Monday last, "dictated the names of the committee of five who reported Sumner's removal to the caucus," and this was the result of "a certain agreement between President Grant and certain Senators."—*Patterson (N. Y.) Press.*

When the highest legislative body in the land discards Sumner and selects Simon Cameron as its instructor, its leader, its organ, and its enquirer into the complicated details connected with foreign relations, the schoolboys should no longer be surprised that a horse was made consul in Rome. To strike Sumner down for one disagreement was an outrage, and is an indication that the independence of the Senate is gone, and will compel the belief abroad that it is truculent to patronage.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

### Free-Love Socialism.

A NEW COMMUNITY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

It may not be generally known to the public that there are in this city the elements of what is commonly known as a "community" or society, formed on the basis of what they call "mutual assistance, co-operative labor, and common property." Such, however, is a fact. About three years ago, the pioneers in the enterprise, thinking that they had strength enough to make a start, and relying upon the promises of pretended friends, left St. Louis and established themselves in Jasper county, in this State. There they struggled along till last Summer. Those upon whom reliance had been placed for assistance, after the first movement, however, failed to fulfill their promises. The land had been bought on time, and they found themselves unable to meet their obligations. So they were obliged to disband about the middle of last Summer, and give up their lands, upon which considerable improvements had been made. Before the disorganization the community numbered nine men, six women and twenty-seven children. Some of the members at once moved further west, declaring it to be their intention to buy land where it was cheaper and continue to propagate the principles of Communism, and form another such organization as soon as possible. Others returned to St. Louis to gather additional strength, recruit their numbers, and make a new start.

Among these was Alexander Longley, the leader in the movement, and a man who has been pretty nearly all his life endeavoring to combine in practice the principles of business, social and political co-operation, having been a member of the famous "Phalanx," which attracted so much attention some years ago, and also for some time a member of the Icarian community of Iowa. There are now over 200 Communists in St. Louis, and those who are in a position to know say they have reason to believe that quite a number are disposed to look upon the doctrines with favor. Their publication, or organ, called the *Communist*, which was suspended for some time, has just been revived, and the assurance is held out that it will be issued regularly.

The organization of the supporters of the theory is being gradually perfected, and they have attained such strength as to make an exposition of their principles of no little interest to the public, especially so since this is perhaps the first movement of the kind in the State, and it is proposed to establish one of those societies near the city.

The fundamental basis of the theory advanced by the St. Louis Communists is "friendship, in its practical workings." They hold that as friends they should be willing to share equally all their possessions, and that only thus can true friendship be proven. This is what they call reducing friendship to a science. They would have one treasury, a common table, spend their leasure time in society together, and give the youth the same advantage of education. In short, they would make the community one great family, and a favorite argument is that there need be no parting or separation of families except by death. In reply to the query which naturally arose in their reporter's mind as to whether the community would not soon become too large, the reply was that communities should swarm, just as bees do, and that by this propagation of the theory "a complete revolution would be worked in society, in politics, in law, and everything." It is claimed that another great advantage to be gained from a co-operation in business would be freedom from care and trouble, and plenty of time for social intercourse and recreation. As regards the government of the community, they grant that some rules are necessary, and propose to elect some one who shall carry out these rules according to the wishes of the community, but who can be deposed just as soon as he fails to give satisfaction to the fixed majority. Many of these societies are kept up and controlled by one master mind, and such, the St. Louis Communists intimate, would not be the case with them. Concerning religion, they propose to grant the greatest liberty of conscience, and a man may believe pretty much as he chooses on that point.

One of the peculiar features of the theory is the practical declaration of woman's rights. Men and women are to be on an exact equality, and the vote of one counts just as much and no more than the other. The community would introduce the democratic principle of our Government into society, into business, into the family, and everywhere, thus abolishing all distinctions of wealth, learning, sex and castes of every kind. The bearing of these "principles" upon marriages and the social evil are of special interest, and to these points particular attention was given in our inquiries. It was declared that the community would take away every inducement for marriage except "pure, unalloyed affection." No woman would be driven into it for the sake of support, because all would be provided for in this respect, whether married or not. Then, after marriage, all the business being attended to by a committee, there would be nothing to cause disagreement, and their time would be devoted to a cultivation of the affections and looking after their children. This state of affairs would abolish the social evil, it is claimed, on the ground that the larger proportion of abandoned woman fall to that degredation through want. At present the Communists, as regards the intercourse between men and women, will live in accordance with the laws of the State, but it is expected that after a time some special provision in the marriage laws will be made in their favor. Indeed, in their theoretical, ideal community, there are no marriage laws at all, but the same unlimited "freedom" as in religion. Those who wish will unite themselves as man and wife with some ceremony. Others will live together in the connubial relation without any binding contract, continuing together as long as they choose and then separating. If there be some in the community who indulge in promiscuous intercourse, it will not be regarded by the community as prostitution, because "simply prompted by love." The off-spring of such intercourse would be reared the same as the other children, and their mothers simply looked upon as "unfortunate."

As already hinted, the leaders and exponents of the theory propose to settle this time somewhere near the city, and on one of the railroads leaving here. They also have it in mind to hold meetings before long and invite free discussion of their "principles."

### A Horrible Death.

A gentlemen from Hamilton, Ohio, gives the particulars of an accident so horrible in its sickening details as to be almost beyond credence. The circumstances are as follows:

On Saturday morning week, carpenters set to work in the third story of Beckett's paper mill, in that town, for the purpose of making repairs and improvements in the third story of the building. In the course of their repairs it became necessary to take up part of the floor.

After this had been done, it seems the carpenters went to another portion of the building for the purpose of preparing material to complete the improvement. It appears that this aperture was directly over the huge hopper on the second floor, used for grinding rags. The carpenters it seems—carelessly and culpable—failed to erect any barricade around this hole, thus leaving it a death-trap to any unfortunate who might happen to pass that way. During the afternoon

A PARTY OF YOUNG LADIES

employed in the establishment, were passing through the third story when one of their number, Miss Martha Breckinheart, who was in the lead, suddenly disappeared through the hole. No sooner did her companions discover this than the horrible thought flashed upon them that she had fallen into the huge jaws of the rag-hopper below. Indeed, they had not much room for doubt, for the next instant the shrieks of the unfortunate girl rang through the building, curdling the blood of all who heard.

THE SCREAMS WERE HEARD

throughout the building, but none but the persons who had witnessed the fall knew from whence they came. Several of the girls knowing that the only salvation for the girl was in stopping of the machinery, ran down to the first story and had it stopped, but alas, too late as the sequel proves. As soon as the ponderous machinery could be brought to a stand-still, the whole force of the establishment rushed to the hopper to see what had become of their friend and companion. The hopper was found to be nearly empty, but

THE SHREDS OF BLOOD STAINED RAGS

gave painful evidence of the tragedy that had just been enacted. A hurried examination of the receiving trough below showed the remains of the girl rushed into a shapeless mass, and ground into pulpy mincemeat. The horrible news spread throughout the village, and within a few hours the mother of the girl was soon upon the ground, beseeching information of the fate of her daughter from the terrified spectators.

None dare to inform her of the terrible fate of her daughter, and every effort was made to lead

THE GRIEF-STRICKEN MOTHER

away from the shapeless mass of flesh that a few hours before was Martha Breckinheart, her daughter, Martha was seventeen years of age, and is described as a very beautiful, industrious and affectionate young lady.

The Forty-second Congress can boast of five specimens of progressive liberty—five niggers who have been elected to seats in Congress by revolution, fraud and usurpation—and this is progressive liberty! What a spectacle for white men to contemplate! Niggers picking their baboonish fangs and jabbering their ignorant gibberish in our halls of legislation, making laws for white men!

SATIRICAL.—It was an English satirist who stated that "Faneuil Hall is supposed to have been the original Solomon's Temple, and Boston Common is known to be the Garden of Eden with modern improvements."


COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY