The Weekly Enterprise.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Oregon City, Oregon,

Friday : : : June 9, 1871.

Oregon vs. Ohio Platform.

While some of our Democratic co laborers have flopped over on the Ohio platform, we feel it our duty to protest against any such innovations upon party principles as are set forth in that mongrel instrument. We have yielded a willing acquiescence to all our State or National platforms, and should we ever be over ruled in this matter by a legally called State, or National Convention, which are the supreme guides for party papers, we will submit. But the platform of the Ohio State Convention has no obligatory force on us whatever. We are bound until our next State Convention meets by the platform of principles adopted at Albany, March, 1870, and to them we owe all giance and not to Mr. Vallandigham or the Ohio Convention. Our platform is emphatically opposed to any such deception, and is avowed and honest in its declarations. While we value the political sagacity of such men as composed the Ohio Convention, we can give them no more weight in party matters than we do to those men who composed the Oregon and New Hampshire Conventions. Neither of these States, nor did any of the States which marched to triumph last fall see fit to go back on their oft-repeated declarations. While the Ohio platform is adopted for the purpose of success, (to get the negro vote) it will fail in accomplishing the end. The white men will repudiate such dishonest demagogism, and defeat, a most humiliating one, will be the result. The amendments accepted in these resolutions are wrong, and have become mill stones to the neck of the Radical party, and while honest men are seeking to find a party opposed to them, and just as they are about to swamp the originators, we find the Democracy, through men too ambitious for power and place, taking the very club which has broken the Radical party's head. We maintain that it is the duty of every Democratic paper of this State to adhere to the principles of the party as set forth in our State platform. They have nothing to do with the Ohio platform, and in order to remind our erring brethern of the press, we here produce four sections of our platform, and hope they will carefully study them and not repudiate their own action and eagerly seek to endorse a platform antagonistic to the one adopted by our own State for their support:

3. That the so-called reconstruction measures attempted to be carried out by the present party in power is a nefarious scheme, revolutionary in design, treasonable in execution, one which it acquiesced in as a rightful exercise of authority will establish a most dangerous precedent and imperil the safety and prosperity of our form of government, and that the present Senators in the Congress of the United States from this State in supporting those measures have misrepresented the wishes and outraged the sentiments of the people of Oregon.

4. That the systematic efforts made by that party to extend to the African, the Indian, and the Chinamen all the civil and political rights and privileges enjoyed by the white race, evinces a design on the part of its leaders to destroy the high estimate placed upon that invaluable heritage and render despotism less objectionable and more easy of accomplishment.

5. That the ratification of the recently proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to the benighted negro and Indian, and which opens the door for its enjoyment to the heathenish Chinaman, is irregular, arbitrary and unlawful and we most earnestly protest against the passage by the United States Congress of the pending act designed to enforce this obnoxious and illegal provision.

11. That we favor the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, rescinding the 14th and 15th amendments.

RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of Columbia, S. C., May 9th, relative to the past and present expenses of that State, says:

Colonel Lathers has furnished me with the following table as a financial exhibit of the State finances. The average tax for the years previous to 1860 was but $431,000, the year 1860 being only $392,000. The tax for 1868 was $1,858,000. The taxable value of the property of the State in 1860, $490,000,000. Taxable value in 1871, $184,000,000. In 1858 the expenses of the Legislature were $51,000; in 1868, $270,000. In 1858 the executive expenses were $5,000; in 1868, $40,000. In 1858 the civil expenses were $97,000; in 1868 $218,000.

WHAT A DEMOCRAT SAYS.—We make the following extract from a private letter received by us last Monday, from a Democrat in this county. We would submit it to the particular consideration of our anxious brethren who wish to "accept the situation." It is not from a politician, but an honest farmer, and indicates what the people think of it:

Your article on the Vallandigham bogus Democratic resolutions is just the thing. Set them up. Democracy knows no such concessions. Your views are Democratic and you may rest assured that Democracy will stand up to you in your noble defense of her principles. We have no concessions to make. Democracy excepts none of the damnable doings of the Radical party—passed and forever to come. Their whole doings are a swindle and out side of the Constitution and they knew it. Deception is the foundation (and fraud) of the Radical party. This being the case you are correct in denouncing Vallandigham and his co-workers in endeavoring to prostitute the virtue of Democracy. Long may you live to show such men and their kind in a true light.

According to the leader in the *Herald* of the 7th inst., the Radical party had committed no wrong until they passed the Ku Klux bill and invaded the States with their bayonet election law. If this position is correct, what grounds had the Democracy for opposition to the Radical party prior to the passage of these laws? We can't see this matter in that light. If the amendments are taken as established facts, it is useless to quibble over the laws which have been passed to enforce them.

GOOD.—A telegram under date of the 3d, from Berlin, says that Emperor William has decided the San Juan question in favor of the United States Government.

The Ohio Convention.

Below we give the proceedings of the Ohio Convention, which was held at Columbus on the 1st inst:

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 2 P. M. Permanent organization was effected with G. H. Pendleton as President, a vice president from each congressional district, and W. Heisely as Secretary.

Gen. G. W. Morgan submitted a series of resolutions as a report of seventeen out of nineteen members of the Committee on Resolutions, and moved their adoption.

The first and second resolutions are:

1st. Denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments in fact to the Constitution recently declared adopted; the same are no longer political issues before the country.

2d. We demand the rule of a strict construction as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, and accepted by statesmen of all parties before the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, to be rigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is including the three amendments above referred to, and insist that the amendments shall not be held to have in any respects altered or modified the original theory of the character of the Federal Government, but only to have powers delegated to it, and to that extent and no more to have abridged the reserved rights of States, and as thus construed the Democratic party pledges itself to faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it without distinction of race, color, or condition.

The third resolution declares that the absolute equality of every State in the Union is a fundamental principle of the Federal Government.

The fourth declares opposition to all attempts at centralization of the General Government and adherance to the principle of maintaining perfect independence between co-ordinate departments of the Government.

The fifth repudiates the doctrine that any law or any legislative policy of any party is finality, and declares the right of the people to alter or repeal them.

The sixth demands of Congress as eminently appropriate, legislation on the fourteenth amendment and federal amnesty.

The seventh denounces the so called bayonet bill and latter Ku Klux as unconstitutional and tending to establish military despotism in place of a free government.

The eighth opposes the annexation of San Domingo.

The ninth calls for a strict revenue tariff.

The tenth condemns the policy of the administration in regard to land subsidies, its financial schemes and national banking system.

The eleventh favors revenue reform.

The twelfth declares that the bondholder should be paid only in the same currency he loaned the government, whether it be gold or currency; that currency should be made convertible into three per cent. bonds at the option of the holders; and as the true method of returning to specie payments custom duties should be payable in legal tenders, whether paper or gold.

The thirteenth is an appeal to the people regardless of past party affiliations to rally under the banner of reform and aid in relieving the people from abuses which wrong and oppress all but the wrongdoers.

The fourteenth favors the calling of a State Convention.

Vallandigham submitted a motion for the adoption of the resolutions.

Frank Hejurde, on behalf of two members of the committee, moved to strike out the first and second resolutions of the majority report and insert the following: The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments having been made a part of the Constitution by violence and fraud, are revolutionary and void.

The motion was lost, yeas 159, nays 296.

The report was then adopted, yeas 365, nays 139.

Durbin Wood, Thomas Ewing and Geo. McCook were proposed as candidates for Governor. On the second ballot McCook was nominated, the ballot standing: McCook, 245; Ewing, 191; Ward, 9.

Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.—The following mysterious story is told by the telegraph:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 5.—A most remarkable tornado occurred in Mason county, near Mason City, last Friday morning. The first indication were dark clouds settling near the earth, six miles west of the city. They assumed the shape of a huge boat, having three distinct smokestacks or columns, extending upwards and connected with the clouds. This wonderful phenomenon was strongly charged with electricity, and from the columns sparks were constantly issuing and making a noise and crackling similar to regular firing of thousands of muskets. Although the rotary motion of this fearful apparition was such as to tear up by the roots all vegetation that lay in its path, its progressive motion was not more than five miles an hour, and was watched with fearful anxiety by the terror stricken inhabitants. Its path was from twenty to eighty feet in width, and about three miles in length and upon this space nothing was left alive. Grass was burnt to a crisp; the green wheat and corn was burnt yellow, and vegetation presented the appearance of having been pulled up and dried in a two weeks August sun.

CREEKY.—The *Oregonian* says that the Irish meeting in New York, called for the purpose of expressing disapproval of the terms of the treaty, was a "rebuff to most of the Democratic papers." Denouncing a treaty which is purely a Radical production, and with which Democrats had nothing whatever to do and declaring it to be a rebuff to Democratic papers is an exhibition of cheek scarcely ever shown. The *Oregonian* takes the palm off of any thing in this line we have yet seen or heard of. The *Oregonian* will say next that the Democrats are responsible for the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments.

The New York *Herald* of the 15th heads a leading article thus:

What China Wants—A Good Sound Thrashing and the Armed Occupation of Pekin by the Outside Barbarians.

Whereupon the St. Louis *Times* of the 19th pointedly observes:

That may be true, but there is no prospect of the United States ever helping China to get it so long as the present Administration runs her foreign policy. The great concern of the State Department is: "What the South Wants—A Good Sound Thrashing and Armed Occupation" and, in the meantime, England, Spain and China need have no fear. They can snub the American nose with impunity.

WHAT IT IS FOR.—It is evident to every observing mind that the Ohio platform has a deeper object in view than the gaining of power in that State by means of the negro vote. It is put forth as a feeler to see how the country will receive it, and if general acquiescence is obtained, it is the intention of the managers to run Gen. Sherman upon it as the Democratic candidate for the Presdeucy. This is the true intent.

A Letter from Eagle Creek—Important to New Comers.

EAGLE CREEK, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, May 31, 1871.

EDITOR ENTEPRISE.—While all sections of our State are setting forth their advantages to new comers, I have not seen any mention made of this locality, which is a most favored place. I believe it is generally admitted that the land is as good here, if not better, than in any part of the county, with an abundance of the very best of spring water. There is a sawmill in a central location, where building lumber can be had at eight dollars per thousand feet. We expect to have a flouring mill in operation by next fall. At present Foster's, eight miles from here, is the nearest mill. Owing to the settlers being so far apart, and the sparcity of population, schooling advantages are not as good as might be desired. Much credit is due to Mr. F. Revenue, the oldest resident of this locality for the spirit he has manifested in contributing largely for building school houses and sustaining a school. As to the society, I doubt whether there is a more peacable community any where in the State. As to politics, we are as nearly one sided as the handle of a jug. Out of 26 votes polled last June, 21 were for the Democratic ticket, and I am sorry to record it, that out of this number, not to exceed six support Democratic newspapers. It is through the liberal support given the Republican papers that that party has obtained such an influence in the country. They scatter their paprse and Radical speeches just before the election promiscuously around the country, which has a great influence with many who are floating upon the surface, with but little patriotism and no fixed principles. They read and swallow anything presented to them, without investigation or thought as to the truth or falsity of the declarations of the partisan press. I believe, by a thorough canvass, the number of your subscribers might be doubled in this locality. While we would most desire Democrats to settle among us, yet true to the teachings and practice of the Democracy, we never have and never will proscribe a man on account of his political or religious faith.

To those seeking a home, who may see this letter I would say, come and look at this part of the country before settling elsewhere. There are some good chances for Government lands yet, which are unoccupied. There are also some settlers here who are unable to stock their farms or to carry on farming to an advantage, who have but little improvements, who can be bought out for a small sum. The Sandy and Cascade Wagon Road runs directly through this settlement, which is twenty miles from Oregon City and twenty six from Portland, and with double the population, our school facilities and county roads could be made as good as any person might desire. In conclusion, I would ask persons who are seeking homes to give this section a favorable consideration, and I am satisfied they will agree with me that it is a good place to locate for a permanent home.

A NEW BEGINNER.

[Our correspondent is in error as to the number of Democratic papers taken at his office. There are *eighteen* numbers of the ENTERPRISE taken at Eagle Creek post-office, which is a very good showing for that section. We wish the balance of the county could show as good a record.—ED.]

The Foster Route.

CLACKAMAS CO. June 5th 1871.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE.—*Sir.*—In your paper of May 26th I noticed an item in relation to the practicability of the Barlow pass in the Cascade mountains as the best and most direct route for a railroad from Salt Lake to the Willamette valley. In every respect you were correct. By consulting the map you will see that it is almost a direct line from the west foot of the Blue mountains, where the emigrant road enters the Umatilla valley, to P. Foster's in Clackamas county, where the same road enters the Willamette valley. Oregon City is 186 miles west and 15 miles south of the point where the Emigrant road enters the valley, near the reservation at the foot of the Blue mountains. By following the base line which passes through the most level and best portion of the upper country, there would be but little difficulty in finding a good route for a railroad, nearly on a straight line to this valley, saving over half the distance that would be required to find a railroad line on the Columbia river route. So far as crossing the Cascade range there will be but little trouble in finding a route of easy grade for a railroad. I hope that the railroad men will look to this matter, for by so doing I am sure they will find a great saving of money and time.

Your friend and obt serv't. B.

SENSIBLE.—The Roseburg *Plaindealer*, in speaking of Mr. Vallandigham's mongrel relations, says the following.

We have an abiding confidence that the Democrats in every State will assume a bold and undisguised position in favor of the Constitution and against the atrocious usurption of the present Federal Government. If this be done, success is already assured, it, on the contrary, they should acquiesce in the usurptions, which are based upon the fraudulent Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, because they are clothed in the garb o. laws, with a mental reservation that they will be nullified when the power to do so is acquired, the people will have no confidence in their professions and defeat will be the inevitable consequence. The mass of the people have no interest in a struggle merely for the spoils of office, but are almost of accord in demanding that the Government shall be restored to its original form and purity of administration.

As far as heard from the *Herald* is the only Democratic paper in Oregon that has accepted the situation and taken to its bosom the Ohio mongrel platform. From a conversation which we recently had with another editor, whose Democracy the *Herald* questions, we infer that it will have another supporter in the 'New Departure.' This will make the Democratic press of Oregon stand *two* for the "situation," and *nine* against it. While these nine may be country papers, and the other two "the organs of the party," we apprehend that the nine will be taken as better reflecting the sentiments of the Democracy of this State than the two who have taken a departure after strange and dangerous gods.

WHAT IS THE REASON.—We receive the Washington *Standard*, published at Olympia, marked regularly with an x. The ENTERPRISE is mailed regularly for that paper, and if it does not reach the office the fault is not with us. Where does it go to? This is the question we would like to have answered.

An exchange says that the Radical hobby is to steal all they can, honestly if convenient and if not, steal all they can anyhow. They have rode this hobby for ten years and rode it well, and as they are now on the home stretch they are riding it with spurs.

The Democratic Party.

The rise and progress of the Democratic party in this country, says an exchange, its vicitudes and success, its triumphs over apparently insurmountable obstacles, and its present formidable proportions and flattering prospects, constitute a part of our political history that is both gratifying and remarkable. Parties by the score have utterly vanished out of existence, and are almost forgotten. They were founded on mere temporary issues. The Democratic party has lived and will live. It is founded on vital principles—fidelity to the supreme law of the land and the rights of the States.

To these as another has eloquently said, it owes its greatness in the past, its prospects for the future. Driven from power by a revolution which no human wisdom could have done more than postpone for a brief season, it retained its organization and its influence in the midst of political and social convulsions which threatened to up root and destroy the Government itself. Hopelessly in the minority, with both purse and sword in the possession of reckless and fanatical enemies the democracy as a party never deserted their standard—never utterly lost heart. Neither the clamors of war nor the terrorism of triumphant factions; neither the persecution of hereditary foes nor the treachery of former friends, were able to shake the allegiance of the masses in those eternal truths which are not of a day, but for all time. They knew in what they believed, and no amount of flattery on the one hand, or intimidation on the other, availed to change their creed. Faith less fixed, determination less firm, would have sealed their doom long ago; but the Democratic party has drawn from that faith and determination a vitality which no blunders or defeat can quench, a vigor which neither age nor adversity can overcome. It has survived the war; survived the changes which the war produced, and stands today with unbroked front, banners full high advanced and as ready to fight as in years gone by, when the very name of Democracy was a synonym of victory. Our opponents have pronounced the party dead and buried a hundred times, and sung *Te Deums* over the corpse which they fondly hoped was beyond the reach of resurrection, but again the canonized bones have burst their cerements, and the uneasy ghost strode forth clad in complete steel as of yore.

The Democratic party is still a living example of the eloquent truth that principles founded in right and justice, though trodden under foot and forgotten for a little while, can never die; and that an honest and intelligent people, however misleadn by prejudice and passion, will sooner or later abandon their false gods and worship at the shrine of constitutional freedom—liberty regulated and controlled by righteous and impartial law.

If the Ohio platform does not mean an honest acceptance of the "situation," it is a fraud upon the people, and in that event nothing but a complete defeat should be its reward. Let Democrats say what they mean, and we propose to interpret the platform adopted in Ohio from what appears on its face. We detest the dishonest and cowardly plea of "let us get into power and we will correct all errors afterwards, on any platform." If the people will not elect Democrats on an open avowal of their principles, it is criminal for them to meet with success on certain declarations and then, after they have gained power, to act contrary to such professions. We want no such success. We desire to be honest with the people and use no deception for party success. If politicians desire to act otherwise, we are against them. We want no office for mere spoils; it is a matter of principle with us.

A New Rival Railroad to the East

The Central Pacific Railroad is to have a rival in the transportation of freight and passengers. Shrewd capitalists and financiers have for several months been engaged upon the work of planning the construction of a new railroad whereby the monopoly enjoyed by the Central may be destroyed and a healthy rivalry instituted. Negotiations have so far progressed as to permit the official announcement that within sixty days ten thousand laborers and mechanics will be put to work in constructing a competing railroad, starting from Davisville, Yolo county, on the line of the California Pacific Railroad, and ending at or near Ogden, Utah Territory, where a connection will be made with the Union Pacific. The combination is made up of the Pennsylvania Central, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, the Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific and the California Pacific Railroads, forming a through line from ocean to ocean over the best and most central routes in the United States. From Davisville the road runs to the northeastern corner of California and enters Oregon, where Ben Holladay's Oregon road will connect; thence due east along the plateau south of Snake river to the northern extremity of Salt Lake—a distance of about one thousand miles. The agricultural land on the proposed route is of superior quality, and would speedily be peopled and way traffic created. The company have negotiated with the Rothschilds and other European capitalists for the necessary capital, and no bonds or subsidies will be asked. The Central managers have doubtless been informed of these impending negotiations, and recent movements east of Salt Lake portend the construction of a road to the Missouri river that will render the Central independent of the Union Pacific. In fact, the Central, for self protection, must build such a road. California must profit by these rivalries. Rates of freight and passenger fares must be reduced, and the best of results will follow.—*Sac. Union.*

A mass meeting was held in New York City, on the 3d inst., under the auspices of the Irish Democrats in order to express condemnation of the treaty of the Joint High Commission, and to protest against its ratification. Resolutions were adopted which declared that diplomatic expression of regret for depredations of Confederate cruisers was in no sense adequate reparation for the insults or injuries sustained. That the permission given to Canadian fishermen to use American fisheries was in utter disregard of the rights of New England fishermen, and a surrender of mercantile interests, worth $17,000,000 for a consideration of about $7,000. There could be no terms of condemnation too strong for the Administration, which remained indifferent while American citizens were condemned to penal servitude by the British Government for words spoken in the United States.

SENTENCED.—Mrs. Fair was sentenced on the 3d inst. to be hanged on the 28th of July. While she may richly deserve death, we hope that the clemency of the Governor will be exercised and that she may be allowed to finger out her remaining days in prison.

WILL BE NOMINATED.—The general opinion prevails that Gov Haight of California, will be renominated. He has made a good Governor and will be reelected.

STATE NEWS.

The Benton *Democrat* says that the negotiations pending for some days between Col. T. Egerton Hogg, of San Francisco, and the Corvallis and Yauquina Bay Wagon Road Company were closed on Tuesday evening last, and all of the effects of the Company transferred to Col Hogg.

A Grant county correspondent of the *Mountain Democrat* says that many new placers are being discovered in many parts of the country, some of which are very rich. M'Coy & Co., on Spanish Gulch near Rock Creek, have recently opened a very rich, and to all appearances, extensive placer of gold, which will require several years of labor to exhaust.

The State Treasury is now bare of funds.

Arrangements are making at Corvallis to celebrate the Fourth of July.

George Tillots has taken a contract to erect another flouring mill on Grand Ronde Reservation.

Two campmeeting (Methodists) were in progress in Polk county last week, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

The *West Side* says that the house of a man named Wells, near Sheridan, Yamhill county, was burned a few days ago. He says that he had about $2,000, mostly in coin, in the house, and as he can find none of it in the ruins, he believes the house was robbed and then set on fire.

The Corvallis *Gazette* tenders to land owners the following good advice: If you should want to sell a few acres, now and then, don't ask as much for them as your entire farm is reasonably worth. Remember that the best way to enhance the value of your land is to invite emigration and increase the amount in cultivation.

The Salem *Statesmen* says Wm. Tethero of Luckiamute, Polk county, has accepted the challenge of C. W. Pettyjohn to shoot for the championship and a span of horses, the match was to come off last Saturday.

The same paper says that E. K. Chandler of McMinnville, was one of the class graduating at the Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago, on the 17th inst.

From the *Statesman*: We learn from Mr. Bloomfield that the Columbia river Willamette Valley Railroad Company, lately organized, of which he is President, at the meeting held yesterday, provided for the immediate commencement of surveys to decide the best route from Columbia City to this point and to ascertain what the construction will cost.

From the Eugene *Guard*: We are informed by reliable authority that the depot of the O. & C. Railroad has been definitely located at the north side of town. The passenger depot will be at the north end of Willamette street and the freight depot at the end of Oak street. Capt. Packard donated ten acres of land to the company. Grading will commence here on Monday next.

From the Dallas *Republican*: While other towns in the State are boasting of the rise in real estate, we, without any railroad, and perhaps little prospect of ever having one, have considerable occasion to brag as well as the rest; several pieces of town property and others in the adjacent neighborhood have changed hands at good figures. We are happy to chronicle the fact that the attention of strangers is being drawn towards our beautiful locality, and numbers are locating here.

A Medley of Monarchs

The Treaty of the High Commission has one peculiarity which is worthy of special notice, says the Washington *Patriot*. Although that extraordinary embassy was created to close up all outstanding differences between the two countries, no single question has been distinctly and definitely determined by it. Every claim, disputed right, or contested privilege has been referred to some arbitration or commission, in which the United States figure as one party, against four or two throughout. Monarchs are to fix the measure of our grievances; and, in fact, to decide whether they exist or not. They constitute the tribunal of last resort, from which there is no appeal. We are bound in advance by their *fiat* whatever it may be.

As this mass of majesty, to whose tender care a Republican Administration has consigned American citizens, may create confusion in the popular mind, we have thought it desirable to abstract from the overpowering Treaty, a brief that will present to view at a glance all the matters and monarchs as they happen to appear on the scene:

Alabama Claims.—Five arbitrators to be named as follows: One by the President of the United States; one by her Britannic Majesty; one by his Majesty the King of Italy; one by the President of the Swiss Confederation and one by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Two Presidents and three Majesties.

Board of Assessors to Determine Validity and Amounts of Claims.—Three, to be named as follows: One by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and one by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Italy. One President and two Majesties.

Claims of British Subjects.—Three Commissioners, to be named as follows: One by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and in case of disagreement one by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Spain. One President and two Majesties.

To Determine Price to be Paid England for Fishing Privileges.—Three Commissioners, to be named as follows: One by the President of the United States; one by her Britannic Majesty, and in case of disagreement, one by the representative at London of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. One President and two Majesties.

To Determine the Title of the American Island of San Juan.—His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. One Majesty.

ONE STEP IN ADVANCE.—The Radical platform of 1868 declared that the question of suffrage "should be left to the States." The Ohio platform accepts the doctrine that Congress has a right to regulate the question of suffrage in the various States. This looks to us as rather doubtful Democracy.

We hope our Democratic cotemporaries in this State will read the last State and National platforms before they get too zealous in the support of the Ohio mongrel platform. They are bound to the two former, and have nothing to do with the latter.

ENLARGED.—The *Mountaineer* of the 3d inst. comes to us enlarged and improved in appearance. We wish you success Bro Hand, provided you give up your prejudice against the people of the Willamette Valley.

NEW TRIAL.—The jury in the second trial of C. H. Douglas, for killing of Hon. E. D. Holbrook, in Idaho City, sometime ago, failed to agree, and a new trial was ordered for the 5th inst.

ANOTHER RADICAL GOVERNOR GONE.—We have the following from Omaha, under date of the 3d inst:

Governor Butler has been removed from office. The impeachment court adjourned *sine die*.

By telegraph we learn that New Orleans is almost inundated. The water is up Canal street to Rampart street, which is not entirely covered. East of Claiborne street there is an unbroken sheet of water covering an area of five or six square miles, including about three hundred thickly inhabited squares. The suffering of the inhabitants of this quarter, especially among the poorer classes, is very great.

RACES.—The June races commence at Albany on the 23d inst.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of C. W. Pope, Esq., by Rev. J. T. Wolfe, Mr. Thomas A. Pope, of Portland, and Miss Laura E. Varner, of this city.

Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus of disease can be safely counteracted by doses of poison, is false and dangerous. Within the last twenty five years, and less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repository of the medical profession. They are given in small doses, otherwise they would destroy life immediately; but even in minute quantities, they produce, ultimately, very disastrous effects. It is unwise and unphilosophical to employ, as remedies, powerful and insidious drugs, which, in subjugating one disease, sow the seeds of another still more unmanageable. None of these terrible medicaments operates with as much directness and certainty upon the causes of disease as Hostetter's Stomache Bitters, a tonic and corrective, *without a single deleterious ingredient in its composition.* Arsenic and quinin are given for intermittents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strychnine and prussic acid for general debility; mercury, in various forms, for liver complaint; preparations of chloraform and opium for sleeplessness; and yet these deadly drugs do not compare as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome vegetable invigorant and alterative, while they are all so pernicious that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids, for their own sakes, try the Bitters before they resort to the poisons. The relief they will experience from a course of the harmless specific, will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations referred to, quite unnecessary.

COSMOPOLITAN Benevolent Society of Nevada City. Fourth of July, 1871. Capital Prize $25,000. Tickets only $2 50 each. Now if any one wants that $25,000, or $15,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $4,000, or any amount down to $10? All he has to do is to go quickly to the Agent in this town and buy one or more of the aforesaid tickets. Don't fail to notice the splendid cash prizes paid out by the Society by their drawing in January last a sure guarantee of fairness and honesty.

More than 500,000 people bear testimony to the wonderful curative effects of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. For palpitation or irregular action of the heart, all severe acute or lingering coughs, and for "Liver Complaint" or "Biliousness" it is unequaled. Sold by all druggists.

Physicians recommend the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to prevent grayness, and to heal eruptions of the scalp.

A large Volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* as a safe, efficient and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

Inherited diseases. The number of transmissible complaints is larger than is generally supposed. Not only scrofula and consumption but rheumatism, gout, liver complaint, constipation, cutaneous affections, and probably dyspepsia, are inheritable. Fortunately, however, these terrible heirlooms may be got rid of. *Cut off the entail* with Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. This powerful Vegetable Alterative and Invigorator, is also a blood purgative. It removes that tainted poison from the circulation, and cures what are called constitutional diseases.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Citation.

In the County Court of Clackamas County, Oregon.

In the matter of the Guardianship of the person and estate of S. Huelat, an insane person.

IT APPEARING TO THE JUDGE OF THE aforesaid Court by the petition presented and filed by A. F. Hedges, Guardian of the person and estate of S. Huelat, insane, praying for an order of Court granting license to sell certain real estate belonging to said S. Huelat, insane, that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate belonging to said S. Huelat, insane, to discharge the indebtedness of said S. Huelat, insane. It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that the next of kin, and all persons interested in said estate, appear before the said County Judge, at the July term of the County Court for Clackamas county, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 2d day of said term, being the 5th day of July, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, in the Court House, in said county, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said Guardian to sell Lots three in Block seven, in Oregon City, Oregon; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Weekly Enterprise, a newspaper published in said county, being the paper designated as the Litigant organ in and for said county. By order of

J. K. WAIT,
County Judge.

CHAS. E. WARREN, Att'y for Guardian.
Oregon City, June 8, 1871:w4

Final Settlement.

In the County Court of Clackamas county, Oregon. In the matter of the estate of Thos. G. Roork, Insane.

ARCHRON KELLY, GUARDIAN OF THE person and estate of Thos. G. Roork, insane, having rendered and presented for settlement and filed in this Court his final account. It is ordered that Wednesday, the 5th day of July, 1871, being a day of a term of said Court, to-wit: The July term, 1871, at 11 o'clock a. m., be appointed and set apart for the hearing of the application for settlement of said final account, when all persons interested and next of kin, may appear and show cause why said application for final settlement shall not be granted and said Guardian discharged. It is further ordered that this order be published for four successive weeks in the Weekly Enterprise, the Litigant organ for said county. By order of

J. K. WAIT,
County Judge.

CHAS. E. WARREN, Att'y for Guardian.
Oregon City, June 8, 1871.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

REAL ESTATE DEALER,

Office, No. 64 Front Street,

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REAL ESTATE in this CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also

IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATES and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED, and CLAIMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address.

Feb. 3, 1871.

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Commissions solicited and executed with fidelity and prompt ness.

OFFICE—No. 14 Carter's Building, corner of Alder and Front streets.

Feb. 3, 1870:tf

Multnomah Lodge No. 1. A. F. and A. M.—Holds its regular communications on the *First and Third Saturday* in each month, at 7 o'clock from the 20th of September to the 20th of March, and 7½ o'clock from the 20th of March to the 20th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

Dec. 23, 1870. By order of W. M.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a gr