OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 6. OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1872. NO. 36.

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

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Neat, Quick and Cheap!
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All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—044 Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

S. HUELAT. CHAS. E. WARREN.
HUELAT & WARREN
Attorneys at Law,
OFFICE—CHARMAN'S BRICK, MAIN STREET,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
March 5, 1872-tf

F. BARCLAY, M. R. C. S.
Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.
35 Years Experience.
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Main Street, Oregon City.

JOHNSON & McCOWN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT-LAW,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of the State.
☞ Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City.
April 5, 1872-tf

W. F. HIGHFIELD,
Established since 1849, at the old stand,
Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.
An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.
Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

CLARK GREENMAN,
City Drayman,
OREGON CITY.
☞ All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care.

A. G. WALLING'S
Pioneer Book Bindery.
Corner of Front and Alder Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
BLANK BOOKS RULED and BOUND to any desired pattern.
MUSIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, Etc., bound in every variety of style known to the trade.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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

DR. J. WELCH,
DENTIST.
OFFICE—In Odd Fellows' Temple, cor 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.*
Will be in Oregon City on Saturdays.
Nov. 3:tf

J. M. THOMPSON. C. W. FITCH.
THOMPSON & FITCH,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Real Estate Agents,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON,
OFFICE TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE POSTOFFICE.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD, LOANS NEGOTIATED, AND ABSTRACT OF TITLES FURNISHED.
WE HAVE A COMPLETE ABSTRACT of Title of all property in Eugene City, and perfect plats of the same, prepared with great care. We will practice in the different Courts of the State. Special attention given to the collection of all claims that may be placed in our hands. Legal Tenders bought and sold. 8tf

The Practical Lover.

I did not purchase for my bride
Rich jeweled rings and costly fans
But what I thought would be her pride—
A set complete of pots and pans.

I would not win sweet Jennie's love
By golden gifts of magic power;
If she a proper wife should prove
She would prefer some bags of flour.

I did not play with Jennie's heart,
Nor try to fix it were it fickle.
But sent, mistrusting modern art,
A side of pork for her to pickle.

I did not give her rubies red.
To lend her raven hair relief,
But what would charm when we were wed—
A good supply of potted beef.

I did not, wanton with her love,
That pined to nestle on my breast,
Just like a drooping, tired dove,
But sent a couch where it could rest.

I did not, when the moon was bright,
Take Jennie out for tranquil walks;
But took her—what would more delight—
A dozen each of knives and forks.

I did not send her flowers bright,
Whose brightness, ah, so quickly wanes,
But sent her, in the darkest night,
A set of sheets and counterpanes.

And so at last our little store
Would furnish well an invied cot.
But then—I should have said before—
She jilted me, and kept the lot.

Bear and Forbear.

Be careful, ye whose wedded hearts
Are lovingly united—
Be heedful, lest an enemy
Steal on you uninvited!
A little wily serpent form
With grace, luring poses,
Or, coming in different guise,
As thorn among the roses!

Be careful, ye whose marriage bells
Now merrily are ringing:
Be heedful of the bitter word,
The answer keen and stinging—
The sharp retort, the angry eye
Its vivid lightning flashing—
The rock on which so many hopes
Are daily, hourly dashing!

"Bear and forbear"—the only way
To tread life's paths together;
Then, come and welcome, shining sun!
Or come dark cloudy weather:
Two wedded hearts, conjoined in one,
That cannot live asunder,
Have put Love's golden armor on—
O, world, look on and wonder!

A Nice Man for the Foreigner to Vote for.

In 1854 Mr. Henry Wilson was the chief of the Know-Nothing organization in Massachusetts, which party, in secret convention, nominated a candidate for Governor, who was elected. Mr. Edward Everett, who was then United States Senator, resigned, and the Know-Nothing Legislature elected Mr. Henry Wilson to fill the vacancy. Mr. Wilson did not take his seat until the 10th of February, 1855, and on the 23d of the same month, in a long debate on a bill providing for the enforcement of the United States laws, he repeatedly spoke of the American or Know-Nothing party, "with which I act." He claimed to be, and was, the representative of that party in the Senate.

On the first of March, 1855, Mr. Wilson, as the Senatorial representative of that party, presented the petition of citizens of Boston, Mass., praying a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States. On the 4th of March the session of Congress closed, and Mr. Wilson did not appear again until the December following. He remained a representative of the Know-Nothing party until 1856, when that organization became a "national party," repudiating anti-slaveryism. Mr. Wilson then joined the Republican party.

This is the gentleman, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, selected by the Grant party to offset Mr. Schurz. He is expected to draw all the old Know-Nothings, to take the place of the Germans.

A Smallpox Remedy.

A correspondent writes as follows:—"I herewith append a recipe which has been used, to my knowledge, in a hundred cases. It will prevent or cure the smallpox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cowpox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for smallpox it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person.

"It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure small-pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a tea-spoonful of sugar; mix with two table-spoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disappears in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience use this for that terrible disease."—*American Publisher.*

The State Revenue.

From the Salem Mercury.

Under this heading the *Oregonian* of last Thursday makes the following statement:

"Some time ago we charged that the appropriations made at the last sesion of the Legislature were being largely overdrawn. This was denied by some of the organs in the interest of the Grover administration. But it is true, and there is positive proof of the fact. At the last session the sum of fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for erection of a Penitentiary. Grover and Watkinds have gone far beyond this appropriation. Expenditures on account of the Penitentiary building already amount to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or eighty thousand dollars more than was appropriated. That is to say, vouchers have been issued for eighty thousand dollars in excess of the appropriation"

Here is a specific statement that "the expenditures on account of the Penitentiary building already amount to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or eighty thousand dollars more than was appropriated;" and a special averment that "it is true and there is positive proof of the fact." When a subsidized railroad journal makes an effort at its greatest violation of honor and truth, as in the case of the personal organs of Holladay issuing on election day the scandalous falsehood about pardons, the editor usually introduces his dishonest device with an averment of truthfulness, we find it so in this case.

The new Penitentiary building is a permanent brick structure upon a stone basement, 212 feet in length, its transverse section being 140 feet, crowned with a centre dome. The work is of the most substantial character and of permanent value to the State. It is a credit to the present State Administration. How was it built? The last Legislature made an appropriation of $50,000, not to complete such a work, but to make a beginning. With this appropriation it was expected that the ground would be cleared, excavated for a basement, and a basement story be constructed; and then another appropriation might enclose the building. Authority was given by law to use the resources of convict labor in assisting this work. Convict labor was at once applied to the clearing and excavating the ground for the new building early in 1871. Then the same labor upon the brick-yard, by an improved system of making bricks adopted by Superintendent Watkinds, not only was an amount of brick sufficent for the entire construction of the new Penitentiary, some 2,500,000, but enough in addition to supply the trade demands of the city of Salem. Convict labor was also placed upon the work of the building wherever available and safe. By this means the comparatively small appropriation from the Treasury of $50,000, the building was carried forward to full completion of exterior walls and roofing. This was accomplishing much more than any one, even the Commissioners themselves, expected when the work was begun. Having successfully enclosed the entire building within the limited appropriation, the question came up before the Commissioners: "Shall the interior of the prison be completed for the reception of prisoners this season?" The law authorized the completion of so much of the permanent prison as the Commissioners should deem necessary for the safe-keeping of prisoners, and that they issue vouchers for work and material. The power to complete the the prison was especially given by law, and now it was a question of prudence and necessity. The old prison was a wooden shanty with wooden cells going to decay. It was built eight or nine years ago for temporary use only, and provisions were made by law at that time for the construction of a permanent prison.

The necessity of a full completion of the new prison was deemed absolute by the Commissioners. In this decission they were sustained by every judicious citizen without distinction of party, who examind the old prison.

In the work of completing the new prison, a tier of brick basement cells were erected throughout the wards; upon this tier is a tier of iron cells, 44 in number. The purchase of these iron cells was made of Messrs Hawley Dood & Co., of Portland for vouchers as the law directs, to the amount of $24,790 88. In the further completion of the interior of the prison, the following claims of purchase had to be made; Lumber for interior work, iron pipes for water and steam, range for kitchen, oil, paints, asphaltum for floors, labor of skilled mechanics &c. The entire prison will be completed ready for the admission of prisoners within ten days from this writing, and the entire cost of the work, in vouchers, to this date is just $39,501 00.

Never was there a great public or private work erected more economically. All the contracts have been made at the very lowest rates; labor has been well put in; no mistakes or alterations have been made, and the prison is first-class, with all modern improvements. This work is a standing honor to its builders, and would cost at the usual rates of public building at least $250,000. Yet we find presses like the *Oregonian* ready to manufacture and publish the grossest of falsehoods for no other purpose than to misguide its readers concerning our public affairs. Our figures here given are from official sources, open for the information of all who desire to be honest and to promulgate the truth. And it is a matter of astonishment to witness the debassed condition of Radical journalism which chooses to fabricate lies rather than give open record facts.

The *Statesman* yesterday morning has a leader of lies on this subject, and says *warrants* are issued far beyond appropriations. Why not look at the public accounts, and then state the facts? No warrants are issued above any of the appropriations.

Young Men.

We wish to have some plain talk with you, and in this article will confine our conversation to such as are dependent on their wages or salary.

You know that some laborers, single men, who do not earn over $1 50 a day, never owe any debts, and save up at least $100 a year; while others who earn the same wages, are always in debt and save nothing. You all know married men who receive about $1 50 a day, who never owe any debts, and who in ten years, own the house they live in; while others who work with them at the same wages, are always in debt, pay rent all their lives, and never had a home of their own. You know mechanics who earn from two to five dollars a day, who in a few years, not only own a home, but save enough to start in business for themselves; while others who work with them at the same wages, are always in debt, and never get enough ahead to purchase a home of their own. So long as a man is young and has no sickness or misfortune in his family, he can get along, but from the fact that he is liable to sickness and other misfortunes, and may live until he is too old and feeble to work, it is all important that he should guard against contingencies. The reason why so many men remain poor all their lives, is because they never give the subject proper thought, and if they do, they never put their plans in operation. Perhaps one man in ten thousand, jumps into a fortune by some streak of good luck, while all the others must make their fortunes in the legitimate way. The laborer who buys himself a home, buys it with what he saves; he must do it in this way or go without. If he never begins to save he will never have anything ahead. All fortunes are saved, but the great trouble is, the starting point is so easy and trifling that they never begin, but are waiting all their lives for something better to turn up. Suppose a man saves 10 cents a day or 60 cents a week, he will have $31 20 at the end of one year, and $1,560 at the end of fifty years as principal, but with the interest added he will have over $6,000.

The man who commences at 21, and saves 10 cents a day will have $6,000 at 71, which is all that he will actually need at that age to keep him the balance of his life. No young man should start on the voyage of life without laying his plans to meet all the contingencies, and it makes but little difference how small a scale he starts on. If he commences by saving a mere trifle, his natural anxiety to get rich will stimulate him to greater exertions as he grows older, and experience will lead him to independence. If you never begin to save you will never have anything saved, and when you begin to save one, two or five cents a day, you have started slowly but surely on the road to fortune, and your march will surely increase as you grow older. We shall have more to say on this subject.—*New Jersey Mechanic.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—When you see a young couple seated in the centre of the pew in church, you can make up your mind that they are engaged or going to be; but when one is at the end and the other at the foot of the pew, you can immediately determine that they are married.

The Result.

[From the Washington Patriot, of June 12.]

When the House of Representatives met yesterday morning there were evident signs of a preconcerted plan to pass the enforcement election scheme, by a resort to sharp practice and another violation of good faith. The Democrats, who held the fate of the bill in their hands on Saturday, consented to an adjournment and a committee of conference, with the distinct understanding and assurance that the Senate would recede from its obnoxious amendment. But the proceedings in the conference on Sunday demonstrated a purpose on the Radical side to take an unfair advantage of the situation, and to adhere to the iniquitous project which had been attached to the appropriation bill, in direct defiance of a special and self-imposed rule. When this intention was discovered the Democratic conferees properly withdrew and refused to sign the report.

These proceedings excited deep indignation, so that when the report of the conference was presented to the House, Judge Kelley rose in his place, and in a most manly, able, and admirable speech, denounced the design of depriving the minority of their rights, and the attempt to force the passage of the amendment as a fraud, which he would never consent to sanction. The Radicals were startled by these bold and honorable delarations, coming, as they did, from a recognized leader, who had never faltered in his political allegiance. And the effect was heightened by a personal incident which soon followed.

Mr. Bingham attempted to break the force of Judge Kelley's arraignment by a bitter and shameful tirade against the Democratic minority, whose conduct in vindicating their constitutional rights he assailed as "the inauguration of treason in this hall, as disreputable, as dishonorable, as unconstitutional, and as damning as that treason inaugurated twelve years ago by the bayonet." As this gross and infamous libel was not rebuked by the Speaker, General Morgan branded it, with stirring emphasis, as "a lie;" and added, "I cram the lie down the throat of the member from Ohio." The provocation was great and the answer was stern. This passage brought the House to its sense, and let the majority understand that if there were blows to give there would be also blows to take. After these scenes the conference report was recommitted by a decided majority, and the session prolonged until six o'clock.

The impression produced by the incidents in the House told upon the extremists in the Senate, who desired either to coerce the minority into submission or to compel an extra session. At the first meeting of the second conference no agreement could be reached, but it was subsequently discovered that various Radical Senators, who were interested in appropriations that might be sacrificed by the loss of the bill, weakened in their allegiance. Mr. Edmunds, who had led the movement, then asked for a mode of escape by which appearances would be saved. The amendment was thus emasculated of its most offensive features, and finally accepted. The supervisors of elections are nothing more than mere witnesses, without power of any kind, except to be present at the polls, and with no authority to summon a posse, to make arrests, or to require the aid of the United States marshals. They do not even make reports.

Although the principle involved in this amendment, even in its present harmless form, is odious, still a practical question was presented to the minority, which induced them to prefer it to the alternative of an extra session, when the Radicals would resume their full power as a majority. The two-thirds rule, which protected the minority, expired yesterday, and with it their ability to resist successfully. After the experience last spring, when the more moderate Republicans at first opposed the Ku-Klux bill, and finally yielded under the pressure of the President, there can be no doubt that if an extra session had been convened, it never would have adjourned without extending the Ku-Klux act over the Presidential election, and passing the civil rights and bayonet bills as originally proposed.

To escape from these threatened dangers is a great relief, and a cause for rejoicing. The country is indebted for this victory to the firm, patient, patriotic course of the Democrats, who never faltered in duty, and who were faithful to every trust. All honor to them for their fidelity, and its grand results. The Ku-Klux bill expired with the close of the session last night, and the liberated South breathes freer. Let us be grateful for this blessing.

California Democratic Platform.

The following resolutions were adopted by the California, Democratic Convention, which met in San Francisco on the 19th of June:

1. That the best interest interest of the nation requires a change in the administration of the Government, and all good citizens should disregard the prejudices and differences of the past, and unite in one grand effort to restore the Government to its origial purity.

2. That we earnestly condemn and protest against the machinations, tyranny, extravagance and corruptions of the administration of U. S. Grant, which for lobbying schemes and building up monopolies has no parallel in the history of the country.

3. That we fully recognize the patriotism and pure motives of the Liberal Republicans, and trust that such action may be taken at the Baltimore Convention as will result in the hearty co-operation of all parties opposed to the present Administration, and that we recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Convention the principles enunciated in the platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

4. That having an abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Democratic National Convention soon to be assembled at Baltimore, we pledge ourselves to give the nominees of that Convention a hearty support.

5. That we leave our delegates to the National Convention free and untrammeled, believing that wise councils and devoted patriotism will govern their action.

The Radical Platform.

We alluded a few days ago to the piece of patchwork called the Philadelphia platform, that endeavors to satisfy all classes of people and which, aiming at universal conciliation, has proved a perfect failure. It is the most congruous literary production that ever appeared in print. We mentioned who were the authors of the platform, and gave the principal ones correctly, but we now learn that there were more than we stated. The additional ones are mentioned in the *Nation*, which states that fourteen classes of dupes were aimed at and thus classified; 1. Man. 2. Colored man. 3. Irishman. 4. The German man. 5. The Free Trader. 6. The Protectionist. 7. The States Rights Man. 8. The Centralizer. 9. The Capitalist. 10. The Laborer. 11. The Moderate Drinker. 12. Woman. 13. Opponents of Female Suffrage. 14. The Advocates of Female Suffrage. This platform with all its absurdities, was endorsed by Gen. Grant in a very brief letter, which has excited immense enthusiasm among the Radicals, for it has been boldly asserted that he wrote it himself.

HOW IT IS DONE.—How convictions under the Ku Klux Act are procured in the South may be seen from the following item, which we clip from the Petersburg (Va.) *Index.*

A WITNESS REWARDED.—The chief witness for the government in procuring the recent convictions of some scores of citizens in South Carolina upon charges of conspiring for political purposes, was W. F. M. Williams. This witness claimed to have been a chief of a band which (he testified) comitted murder and repeated acts of violence for political purposes. He identified numbers of persons as members of the band, who were thereupon brought in guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary. Last week Williams was appointed a deputy United States Marshal, serving in the Beaufort (S. C.) district,

The *Index* does not state whether Mr. Deputy United States Marshal Williams was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

A SOUL'S JOURNEY.—There has been much speculation on the question whether a man's soul ever actually leaves his body during sleep or at any other time before death, but it is very rare that we get any palpable evidence on the mysterious enigma. There is a story told in Louisville, however, of a merchant in that city who, while traveling in a sleeping car in Mississippi, had a vivid experience as of visiting his home and seeing his wife and children asleep, and noticing that the eight day clock had run down, he wound it up and set it going. He then returned to his birth, which was rattling along at the rate of forty miles an hour in the sleeping car, saw his body distinctly, and resumed his place within its well-fitting encasement. On writing to his wife about it he learned that the clock had been mysteriously wound up on the night of his spiritual peregrination.

Miscellaneous Items.

James Gould of Albany, claims to have made the first railroad cars in this country, at Albany, in 1831.

At Forsyty, Ontario, some rascal has twice destroyed the church organ, not favoring the innovation.

Our great lakes swallowed up one hundred and nineteen lives and ten million dollars' worth of property last year.

Colfax has long sought to bring public life to an end. It has at last come upon a wax end at Philadelphia.

If Wilson is elected vice president he will not be continually retiring as Colfax was. He will stick to the last.

The population of Great Britian is placed at 31,000,000, that of France at 37,000,000, and of Russia as high as 70,000,000.

A. T. Stewart had his entire establishment, consisting of 800 persons, vaccinated a few days ago, by the health department Inspectors.

The Radical ticket has been revamped at Philadelphia. It was half soled before. Those who bet on it will be awl soled in November.

The fishermen say the trout brooks in the vicinity of New Haven were frozen down so deep the past winter that there was no water left; and many of that delicious fish were frozen to death.

"MRS. MUFFIN," said a visitor, "Emily has your features, but I think she has her father's hair." "Oh, now I see," said the dear little Emma, "it's because I have father's hair that he has got to wear a wig."

A lady who has a pretty hand is anxious to learn whether people are more liable than common to "burn their fingers" If they happen to be taper ones. We cannot say, but we have advised her not to let a spark get at them.

A drunken Irishman, on being told that his intemperate habits would soon make his poor wife a widow, was quite affected, and exclaimed: "Och, faith! it wud make me the wretchedest man in the wurrld to live to see Mrs. Coons a widder!"

A curious freak of nature is to be seen at the Pittsburgh bolt works. There is a man working in that establishment named George Parsons, thirty years of age, who had his front teeth extracted some time ago, and he is now cutting a full set in their place.

"I hev allurs observed that a whinin dog is sure to get lickt in a fight. No cur of well reggerlated morals kan resist the temptation to bite a cowardly purp that tries to sneak of with his tale between his legs. The whinin bizness man is just so. A good ringing bark in wuth more to put greenbax in a man's pocket than forty-two years of whinin."—*Josh Billings.*

A juvenile Barnum at Virginia City, Nevada, recently painted up his little brother as a Sioux, and was doing a thriving business, exhibiting him as a captured son of "Spotted Tail," at twenty-five cents a ticket, when the mother appeared among the patrons of the show, recognized the features of her offspring through the red ochre and put a sudden end to the exhibition. The manager of the enterprise was nine years old.

A peculiar case of destitution was that of a New York shoemaker, who was arrested for stealing cloth wherewith to purchase food. On going to his home the police found eight miserable clad children, one only thirteen weeks old, five of whom were recovering from the scarlet fever. The case was made public, subscriptions were raised, the children distributed to homes or places of employment, and a shop was fitted for the poor man.

A WIDOW TO BEWARE OF.—A lady of this city has recently experienced the "Death do us part" with her seventh husband, and she is now a fresh and charming widow of 34. She was first married in 1855, at the age of 17; and her husband died two years afterward. She married her second husband in 1859, who lived but six months after the marriage. She married again in 1861, and her husband enlisted and was killed in an action in Virginia. During the war she married twice, and both of these husbands were killed. In 1866 she married again and the husband died in 1867. In 1870 she was again in the oft trodden pathway to the altar, and about two months ago she returned from the well tracked pathway to her husband's tomb. Her experience of mankind ought to be valuable.