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FAREWELL!

BY A. O. Y., OREGON CITY.

Farewell! a word of sorrow, who'll convey The anguish and the pain.

The smile, the calm and holy smile, One yearning look around—

The last fond look—the breath— Ever the spirit wings its way;

It cannot be that she is gone! Nay, only a beautiful sleep;

Listen again! on the breeze is borne The sound of the passing bell;

Hark! still it's tolling death's fearful dirge. Each stroke on one's heart-strings tells;

Hark! still it's tolling death's fearful dirge. Each stroke on one's heart-strings tells;

Mr. Boutwell's Reductions.

N. Y. World.

The "reduction of the public debt" for which we have been invoked to rise up and call Mr. Grant

has always been a humbug and a delusion, as we have often had reason to show.

It has been reduced simply by reducing the balance of money in the Treasury below what even Mr. Boutwell has heretofore considered the point of prudence—

as we proceed, to prove by a comparison taken from the Treasury statements of the reductions and balances respectively between the six months from January to June inclusive and the two months of July and August:

Months ending— Reduction. Balance.

Jan. 1, 1872, \$4,412,306.71 \$91,446,020.00

Feb. 1, 1872, 5,332,451.64 79,113,568.36

March 1, 1872, 12,204,121.32 59,877,447.04

April 1, 1872, 15,481,908.49 45,395,538.55

May 1, 1872, 12,128,088.82 37,267,449.73

June 1, 1872, 4,229,941.00 25,037,508.73

The lowest balance, therefore, which Mr. Boutwell thought it wise to keep in the Treasury in June was \$6,461,545.08 and he insisted on keeping it so strenuously that in that month he only reduced the debt four millions and odd.

In February it was about the same. But as Mr. Boutwell more and more mixed electioneering with his finance he threw overboard even what he thought needful ballast, as witness the following table:

Months ending— Reduction. Balance.

Aug. 1, 1872, 8,427,887.18 \$53,607,561.49

Sept. 1, 1872, 10,736,633.59 55,888,755.76

Even these figures do not tell the whole story. For from the cash balance according to Mr. Boutwell's own statement must be deducted the accrued interest due. Subtracting this leaves the Treasury on the 1st of September in possession of just \$26,036,904.37.

Now let us ask Mr. Boutwell, if it is wise to pay eleven millions of debt by stripping the Treasury to a balance of twenty-six millions, why was it not wise to strip the Treasury as nearly bare in April, when to do so would have enabled him to pay ninety millions of debt?

And if it was crazy impolicy to do this in April, why is it wise policy to do it in August?

A man who manages finances with an eye on bombocoe is not likely to prosper.

The South in Earnest for Greeley—

Interview with the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.

A Sun reporter met the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter in the Fifth Avenue Hotel a day or two ago.

Said the reporter, "How is the feeling in Virginia, Mr. Hunter?"

"Well, sir, with the white people it is all one way. With us it is a matter of life and death, this Presidential election. We cannot stand any more such Administrations as the one Grant has been at the head of, even in Virginia, and yet we are not half so bad off in Virginia as they are in many other States."

"You have a good State Administration?"

"Oh, yes; but what man can tell when that will be invaded and changed to suit the purposes of the Federal Administration? Who shall assure us that our State Government is safe from usurpation at the hands of Grant and his Congressional oligarchy? They have dared to do everything that nature heretofore; they will dare do it again if they are only apparently sustained by the people at the polls in November. It is the feeling of uncertainty, sir; of insecurity, that has aroused the people of the South. Where they have not respectable State Administrations they desire to get them when they have them they want to keep them; and therefore I tell you it is a matter of life and death. You see I am an old man; am disfranchised and did not think I should again interest myself in politics after the war, but when my people came to me begging for my aid in this canvass, I could not refuse. I saw hope for the election of Mr. Greeley, and in his election peace and safety and harmony."

"And do you still think Mr. Greeley will be chosen?"

"Most assuredly, sir. Why the whole South is more earnestly fighting for him than it ever did for any of its own men. He will carry every Southern State, except South Carolina and Florida. The negro vote controls them."

"Then I understand that the colored people will go for Grant?"

"Almost all will. Some of the more intelligent will not. All through the South the negroes are controlled by a system of secret societies, which are wholly managed by unprincipled carpet-baggers. They have been taught all sorts of nonsense by these carpet-baggers, and they have no means of learning anything in any other way. In these secret meetings these poor, ignorant beings are taught that the election of Greeley means that they are to be reinstated, or that they are all to be shipped out of the country or murdered. They do not know anything about Mr. Greeley's great service to them because those who teach them are at great pains to hide such important points. In a few years, when some of the more intelligent colored men work their way along, it may be different, but at present very little dependence can be placed in that class."

"Sometimes the Grant papers attempt to make it appear that the enthusiasm for Mr. Greeley is cooling. What do you observe regarding this, Mr. Hunter?"

"Well, sir, I don't know how that may be here; but I can tell you truthfully that every day now only serves to increase the earnestness of our people. I have watched the canvass pretty closely, and it is clear that the Administration party is destined to be most thoroughly disappointed and defeated. There is no want of enthusiasm in the sections I have visited, and it is increased as each day brings us nearer the time of voting."

"Do you fear anything from the 'straightouts'?"

"Well, we have a few in our State—some over in the Shenandoah, I believe—but they are such as would and will go for Grant. Nothing would draw them from that. This will not hurt Greeley a hundred votes in our State. The whole movement is absurd, and of course a people working for their political life do not want to trifle. When a man's life is endangered by an assassin, he does not refuse to shoot the scoundrel because his pistol is not silver mounted. He shoots with the first available firearm he can get. That is exactly the way we do."

A Detroit gentleman one hundred and five years old has lately been troubled with a failing in his eye sight, and his doctor thinks it's the result of smoking to excess for the last ninety years or so.

The Stellacom missionary field has been assigned to Rev. Mr. Crowl, of Seattle, by the Oregon Presbytery.

That writer does the most good who gives his readers the most knowledge, and takes from them the least time.

A Bill to Provide for the Erection of a State Capitol.

Mr. Patton introduced the following bill on the 19th of September, which has passed the Lower House, and will probably pass the Senate.

SECTION 1. That there shall be and is hereby created a Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State Capitol building; which Board shall consist of three members, and shall be elected by the Legislature in Joint Convention at the present session. Said Commissioners shall hold their office for a term of two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. Said Commissioners shall, immediately after receiving notice of their election, notify the Governor in writing of their acceptance of said appointment; in case of the failure of any one or more of said Commissioners so to do, within reasonable time, a vacancy shall be deemed to exist; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill said vacancy by appointment, as well as any others which may at any time occur, either by death or resignation.

SEC. 3. Said Commissioners shall, within thirty days after their acceptance, and before entering upon the discharge of their duties, each and severally, enter into bond with the State of Oregon, with three or more sureties, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor, conditionally that they will each and severally faithfully discharge their duties as such Commissioners. They shall also take and subscribe an oath that they will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and honestly perform all the duties enjoined upon them by law; which oath, together with their official bond shall be filed in the office of Secretary of State.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required, as hereinbefore provided, and organizing as a Board by the election of one of their number as President, to advertise for the submission of plans and specifications for the construction of a permanent and durable State House; which advertisement shall be published in such newspapers, having general circulation as a majority of the board may determine; and shall state the amount that will be allowed and paid such architect or architects as may submit plans; provided, That the same are adopted by the Board and used in the construction of the building.

They shall have full authority to purchase all materials; to make all contracts, and employ such mechanics and laborers as to them may seem necessary and required for the construction of said building; provided, That no written contract shall be made or entered into either for the purchase of materials or for mechanical labor to be performed thereon, without due notice thereof being given by publication in some two or more newspapers having general circulation in the State, at least four consecutive weeks prior to the letting of said contracts. Said notice shall state definitely the quantity and quality of materials required; the character of the work to be performed, and the terms of payment; and provided further, That the approval of a majority of the Board shall be held before any contract is awarded; which approval shall be endorsed on the contract when executed by the Commissioners approving the same, and also entered in the record of the proceedings of the Board.

SEC. 5. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held once in each month, at such time and place as they may select. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business. They may adopt such rules and regulations for their government as may be deemed necessary. A full and complete record of all their official actions shall be kept; which record, together with all bids for the furnishing of materials, or for the performance of any mechanical labor, which may have been submitted for their consideration; and all contracts awarded thereon, or otherwise entered into, shall be subject to the inspection of the Governor and the Secretary of State at all times.

All accounts for the purchase of materials and services rendered shall be audited by the board of Commissioners. Said accounts shall be rendered in duplicate, and shall specify minutely the articles furnished or labor performed, and shall be certified to by a majority of the Board; one copy to be retained and filed with the records of the Commissioners, and the other to be filed with the Secretary of State, who, upon presentation shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the amount thereof; provided, That nothing in this Section shall be so construed as to prevent said Board of Commissioners from making payment to all mechanics or common laborers, or other employees, upon proper pay rolls, showing the name of employee, time of service, character of employment, rate per diem, and amount paid, with their receipt thereof, which shall be certified to in the same manner as is provided for other accounts.

SEC. 6. The Commissioners elected or appointed under this Act shall have authority to make requisition upon the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary for all materials manufactured by convict labor, that can be made available in the construction of said building; together with such convict labor as can be furnished with due regard to safety, and present prison rules and regulations; and the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary is hereby directed and required to honor such requisition reserving such materials as are now manufactured, and on hands, subject to the order of said Commissioners, and when the same are delivered, to take their receipt therefor.

SEC. 7. The Commissioners shall each be allowed the sum of five dollars per day for each and every day necessarily employed, to be certified to in the same manner as other accounts.

SEC. 8. The Commissioners elected or appointed under this Act, shall in no wise be personally interested in any contract either for the purchase of materials or articles necessary, or for the performance of any mechanical labor thereon.

SEC. 9. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act there shall be, and is hereby appropriated the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars which shall be set apart by the Treasurer of State to constitute a separate fund to be designated as the "State House Building Fund" and all liabilities contracted by virtue of the provisions of this Act shall be paid therefrom, and not otherwise.

SEC. 10. That for the purpose of providing funds for immediate use, the State Treasury is hereby authorized and required to transfer from the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund" to the State House Building Fund the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SEC. 11. Inasmuch as the public interest demands the immediate construction of a State House, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

THE GENEVA SETTLEMENT—WASHINGTON OPINIONS.—As elsewhere, so at Washington various opinions are expressed as to the merits of the Geneva settlement of those Alabama claims.

Attorney General Williams, as a special correspondent informs us, thinks that the award covers fully all that the American members of the Joint High Commission supposed could be awarded, and as the Attorney General was a member of that distinguished and serene body of peacemakers he ought to know.

On the other hand it appears that the gross indemnity awarded is actually short of what the English members conceded might be due under the declaration of Earl Russell, as set forth in his surly correspondence with Minister Adams on the subject. It appears further that as early as May 4, 1865, Earl Russell would have been glad to pay a good round bill of damages for the new principles of neutrality which are the corner stone of the Washington Treaty. In short, it would appear that in this treaty British diplomacy carries off the honors, and that our amiable Secretary of State, from our consequential damages to our direct losses, has been neatly circumvented. But Chief Justice Cockburn, Her Majesty's arbitrator, protests against the Geneva award, which makes it all right, you understand, and Mr. Secretary Fish is a happy man. The Chinese can beat us in the devious ways of diplomacy, but the English can beat the Chinese.—A. Y. Herald.

The Richmond Whig thinks John Quincy Adams is the last man in the country who should have allowed himself to be drawn into the straight-out swindle, inasmuch as, so far back as November 15, 1871, he wrote a letter to A. Warren Kelsey, fully committing himself to the liberal movement. The Whig surmises that "the failure of his father to secure the Presidential nomination at Cincinnati had something to do with the son's change of base." Politicians are seldom at a loss to ascribe motives for changes that are not exactly to their own liking, but those motives worthy or unworthy.

How Helen Takes A Bath.

Approaching the bath-house, the coy Miss Helen glances nervously about the premises and then enters. Passing into the bathroom, she locks the door, at the same time looking in every direction for some stray insect that might possibly possess intelligence enough to appreciate her charms. Some five or ten minutes are spent in examining the cracks of the door, stuffing the key hole with paper, and exploring the premises for some chance eye-ball that may have been left behind by the previous bather. She then approaches the mirror contemplating herself a few moments, and discovers some peculiarities in her apparel, which she would not have noticed by the reflection that she will correct the fault before leaving the room, she prepares herself to disrobe, commencing by removing her hat. The basque is then unloosed, then taken off and carefully hung upon a peg; then follows a piece of black velvet that encircles the neck, and the collar and breast pin; her watch and chain are disengaged from the dress and placed on the mantel before the glass; her two diamond rings and ear-rings are laid beside them, and the process of taking down the hair begins. A number of hair-pins are extracted from one side of the head, and a "rat" is carefully unrolled; the operation is carefully repeated on the other side; multiplicity of hair-pins are extracted from the back of the head, and her beautiful curls, together with the "wire water-fall," are placed upon the mantel; her own hair is then well shaken by three or four quick movements of the hand gently twisted into a roll by both hands, and impaled to the summit of her cranium; unhooking the waist, it is carefully doffed; holding it before her person in one hand, she again reconnoiters about the keyhole, and tries the door with the other; satisfied of her security, she hangs up the skirt, which she gently lifts over her head wrong side out, and places carefully upon a peg; she then sits facing the door, allowing one limb to cross the other, and unlaces her shoes, repeating the operation with the other, her eyes resting upon the door knob during the proceeding; the shoes are dropped gently beside the chair, the stockings are then taken off, and after being well shaken and straightened, are allowed to lie over the back of the chair; a gentle rubbing of the feet takes place, as an acknowledgment of their heroism in enduring the recent torture; a general stretch follows this act, then the white skirts are unloosed and are allowed to fall to the floor, upon which she steps, then picks up and disposes on a third peg; the corsets are unhooked, and as she takes them off, a sigh of relief escapes her; they are also laid away; the next garment is taken off with extreme caution, while the eyes of the fair bather penetrate every crack and cranny of the room; what now remains on her person is nobody's business, but after a little agitation something or another occupies an additional hook; the towels are examined, and one of them spread before the tub, on which she stands; one more glance about the premises, and a fair hand is placed in the water to ascertain its temperature, and a lily white foot is lifted over the edge of the water, but is quickly withdrawn, accompanied by the well known feminine utterance, "Ouch!" A second attempt is more successful, and the foot sinks to the bottom; the other timidly finds its way to its companion, and the fair form stands in the tub; another glance at the door, the knees bend, and after several exclamations, such as, "Oh, my!" "Gracious!" "Ouch!" etc., the body is recumbent beneath the water; a gradual soaking, a train of fancy incidents, all the good things of the past flitting through her imagination, her conquests counted, visions of moustaches, etc., playing with her lively brain, and then a sudden realization that she is thoroughly soaked, follows in succession; a tender rubbing takes place and several ineffectual attempts to withstand the inclemency of the shower, she emerges from the tub and begins the drying process, after which an hour is spent in donning her clothes and arranging her "twilight," not forgetting the aforesaid defect in her apparel, and spending ten minutes extra in admiring herself; she then saunters forth, inwardly congratulating herself that "the bath is off her mind for a week, anyhow."

three or four feet above him—which he thinks something of a feat; his boots are jerked mercilessly off, and pitched into a corner; socks, and then the coat is "yanked," and either hung upon a peg or pitched upon a chair; the vest follows, and is hung upon a gas bracket; suspenders unloosed, neck-tie and collar speedily find the mantel; the pants fall upon the floor, and are allowed to remain there; the shirt torn half way down the back in his frantic efforts to get it off; and the remainder of his wardrobe soon occupies an empty space upon the floor; a few moments are spent in paring his toenails with his fingers, and then a terrific splash takes place; the usual soak, numerous spoils of tobacco juice over the tub or on the floor, and a rough scrubbing with the towels, (all of which are sure to be used) a hurried dressing and precipitate retreat into the streets, and a "little su'thin'" to take the chill off.

On the Rampage.

A WILD CHINAMAN LOOSE.

"Bedlam is broken loose and its inmates are among us." So thought, and still think, the people of Monticello and its vicinity, from the story told us by a gentleman who arrived from that neighborhood yesterday. A gentleman had improved and beautified his place, and had set aside about an acre as a garden in which to raise his vegetables. He had last Saturday a splendid lot of corn, cabbages and the like in which he took great pride. About nine o'clock that morning this gentleman thought he would go and attend to his garden and weed it. On emerging from his door he was astonished to see a man, with long hair streaming in the wind and brandishing an ax busy at work cutting slashing and destroying his garden fruit. He watched for a few moments and then made for the intruder, who proved to be a Chinaman. The intruder fled, followed for a short distance by this gentleman. The next the madman did, so says our informant, was to make a sudden descent upon the camp of a party of railroaders. One of the party was at the time he appeared busily engaged in cooking a pot of beans for his messmates. John, without waiting for what might be the consequences, hit the beampan with his ax and upset it, spoiling the dish of beans. The cook enraged seized a shot-gun and went for the heathen double quick, but John was quicker and made off in the direction of a house near by.

The camper followed and was at the house in a few minutes. He hastily inquired if the madman had been there, and was answered in the negative. Telling the inmates to be on their guard he began retracing his steps to the camp. John, he thought, had gone away from that neighborhood. While leisurely pursuing his way with his gun on his shoulder, he approached a dense thicket, when to his utter amazement the Chinaman sprang out, and with uplifted ax made for the railroad. "What shall I do, shall I shoot him," were the thoughts that passed rapidly through his brain, but action had to be taken, and leveling his gun he fired. John howled, and dropping his ax, made for the white man, who threw aside his gun and caught hold of the mania. Up and down, over and under they struggled, first one and then the other getting the best of the fight. The Chinaman goaded with the strength of madness, was getting the best of his opponent, when several of the campers hearing the noise came up and secured him, releasing their comrade. Tying the Chinaman they found that a couple of buckshot from the gun had wounded him in the leg, and a physician was sent for to Kalama, who came and dressed his wound. What to do with him was the next question. No one could be found to take care of him. At last accounts he was chained securely in an old deserted barn belonging to George Coggan, where he will be kept to await events.—Herald.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.—An old lady is inclined to think that a compass would be the best sewing machine, because she heard it had a needle with thirty-two points.

NOT A BAD IDEA.—The physicians to the Emperor of China, receive pay only for the time when their imperial master enjoys good health.

THE TRUE DARWINISM.—A younger of literary tastes described Darwin as the one who believed "we degenerated from a monkey."

HOW THE BIG BROTHER TAKES A BATH.

Rushing frantically through the barber shop, he finds the bath-room, closes the door carefully (never locks it), sets the water going, takes a chew of tobacco, sits in a chair, and pitches his hat on a peg