OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 6. OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1872. NO. 51.

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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Transient advertisements, including all *legal* notices, $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. of 12 lines, 1 w.	$2 50
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☞ The Enterprise office is supplied with beautiful, approved styles of type, and modern MACHINE PRESSES, which will enable the Proprietor to do Job Printing at all times *Neat, Quick and Cheap!*

☞ Work solicited.
All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

BUSINESS CARDS

W. H. WATKINS, M. D,
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—O.S.F. 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, 1872tf

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, 1872tf

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.

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

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, corner of First and Alder Streets, Portland.
The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in special request. Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth.
☞ Artificial teeth "better than the best," and *as cheap as the cheapest.*
Will be in Oregon City on Saturdays.
Nov. 3:tf

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.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
PORTLAND - - OREGON
GEO. L. CURRY,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.
Commissioner Selecting Swamp and Overflowed Lands.
Farm Lands sold and purchasers obtained for all kinds of landed property.
Valuable securities transferred in exchange for real estate.
Loans negotiated on property, and titles examined and determined.
Commissions solicited and executed with fidelity and promptness.
OFFICE—No. 11 Carter's Building, corner of Alder and Front streets.
Feb. 3, 1872-tf

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

BY CHARLES MACKEY.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we would only stop to take it;
And many a tune from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it.
To the soul that is full of hope.
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth.
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the winter's storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted.
There never was a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure.
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to Heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a cheerful heart,
And hands that are ready and willing;
Than to snap the delicate, minute thread
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

FIFTY YEARS APART.

They sit in the winter gleaming,
And the fire burns bright between;
One has passed seventy summers,
And the other just seventeen.

They rest in a happy silence,
As the shadows deepen fast;
One lives in a coming future,
And one in a long, long past.

Each dreams of a rush of music,
And a question whispered low;
One will hear this evening—
One heard it long ago.

Each dreams of a loving husband,
Whose heart is hers alone;
For one the joy is coming—
For one the joy has flown.

Each dreams of a life of gladness,
Spent under the sunny skies;
And both the hope and the memory
Shine in the happy eyes.

Who knows which dream is the brightest?
And who knows which is the best?
The sorrow and joy are mingled,
But only the end is rest.

GO HOME.

A carpet bagger from Idaho, Governor Bennett, is stumping this State for Grant and Wilson, and piping away in a "weak, small voice" for the Radical cause. While some may think that he is out of his proper latitude and that it would have looked far better in him to remained at home and attended to the various duties of his office, Bennett is only doing his master's bidding. Under Grant there has been a change wrought in the old order of things. Now it is made the duty of all officials to attend all elections, and make speeches in favor of the President. The duties of the office are but a secondary consideration; the office-holder must bow to the President first and obey his wishes, and then what little time there is left may be devoted to the office and then to the interests of the people. The Kaiser at Washington established, as a rule never to be set aside, at the commencement of his reign, that those who received benefits at his hands must return to him just compensation therefor, either in the shape of, first, bull-pups; second, cottages by the sea and shares in sandstone speculations; third, cigars and Bourbon; and fourth, stump speeches, delivered on the eve of elections in such a manner as to gull the too confiding masses into the belief that the Constitution provides for all this. Bennett is only completing the payment for the office he now enjoys, knowing that he cannot continue to be Governor without doing so, and feeling that there is no hope of again securing office if he is once deprived of it. For this reason he is now stumping Oregon and advocating a second of office for Grant—begging for a continuance of his own bread and butter as are the remainder of that brigade throughout the different States at the present time.

But, Bennett, old boy, you might as well go home. The old and oft-repeated story you are now engaged in telling has become very stale and is now tiresome in the extreme to the masses, who have heard a great deal of talk about the honesty and economy of the present Administration and found out, to their sorrow, that is all that it has amounted to. Greeley will be elected, and then a better man will fill your office, and you had better make the best of it during the little time that is left for you to prove your loyalty (according to high Radical authority), and bankrupt the Territory of Idaho.—*East Portland Era.*

PASSED.—The appropriation bill to appropriate the sum of $100,000 for a State Capitol building has passed both houses and is now a law.

What is Proposed.

It is but natural that the mercenary advocates of the President, who have enjoyed the profits of corruption and tyranny, by prolonged misrule over the South, should be exercised about their spoils now that the election of Mr. Greeley, and the end of this infamous system are foreshadowed. The *Interocean*, Grant organ in Chicago, takes alarm on this point and seeking the comfort of its carpet-bag plunderers, wants to know badly what will become of those loyal gentlemen after the 4th of March next, when their patron shall vacate the White House.

The question has been asked, time and again, what does Mr. Greeley propose to do with the Southern States if elected? His orators and newspapers talk about the "villainous carpet-baggers," and bewail the election of ignorant negroes to office. What are they going to do about it? In what manner do they propose to change the result in North Carolina, for instance, in case Mr. Greeley becomes President?

1. Well, we propose to treat the Southern States, now robbed and oppressed by organized conspirators against their peace and prosperity, as the Constitution recognizes them, and as all the other States are treated. Nothing more and nothing less. If they are not equals, then they are not members of the Union. If they are equals, then they are entitled to all the rights and privileges which are guaranteed to every State.

2. We propose to withdraw the Federal bayonets and intimidation, by which these flagrant abuses have been kept up, discord perpetrated, and the black and white races estranged, in the interest of Radical rule and for the profiit of rogues and ruffians.

3. We propose that the amendments to the Constitution, all of which are self-operating and practically irrepealable, shall be carried out in good faith, both in spirit and letter, and that all men, without regard to previous distinctions, shall be protected in every right, political and personal. This brief answer meets the whole case. Neither new legislation is necessary to furnish a remedy for the existing evils. The situation is in a nut shell. Withdraw the protection which the Administration has extended to the carpet-baggers, by the abuse of military power, and they would instantly fall of their own weight, and be too glad to escape from the scenes of their villainy. Restore the right of self-government honestly, and this rotten fraudulent, and thieving system would tumble to pieces in a day. Like all other forms of iniquity, it dreads justice and truth most. Take away the bayonets, the corrupt marshals and the machinery of force, and there would be the end of carpet-baggism.

With that change would come real peace, good-will harmony of races, and reconciliation in its grand sense. Without it the future is gloomy and darkened by the deep shadows. Three years' experience of Grantism has taught the country to know what might be expected in the South with an extension of power. Re-election means new license and worse horrors than have yet been realized, a fresh carnival of crime and crushing tyranny, which must end in wide-spread ruin. and make the cotton-producing States another Jamica.—*Patriot.*

According to the testimony of a radical nigger at the Grant convention recently held at Napoleon, Arkansas,—and the testimony of a radical nigger is of course not to be regarded as anything like a reed to be shaken by any stray wind,—Mr. Parton, in his recently antemortem biography of the old man of the woods, has omitted at least one important fact in Mr. Greeley's history. The nigger in question stated to his fellow delegates, consisting of about five hundred other niggers, and six white men, whose chief regret was that they were not niggers also, that Mr. Greeley at one time lived in the south, and pursued the avocation of a slave-trader. This announcement was satisfactorily confirmed by another Grant nigger, who clinched the nail by remarking "Dat's so, and 'Lord how he did whip dis nigger." In the teeth of this conclusive evidence of Mr. Greeley's past proclivities, it may indeed be asked: "Can the, colored vote go for Cincinnati and its nominees?" Vote for an ex-nigger driver! Perish the thought. So far as Grant is concerned, it is safe to predict that no such damaging accusations can be brought against him. With the exception of a longer or shorter array of unpaid bills, he never owned anything of pecuniary value until he had got into the white house, and commenced the gift-receiving business.

Mr. Greeley's Late Speeches.

From the Baltimore Sun.

After a two weeks' tour in the West, Mr. Greeley has returned to New York, having appeared in various parts of the country before vast popular assemblages of men whose votes he seeks in behalf of a cause which he believes involves the pacification of the country and purification of the Government. As he himself has said, it has long been a part of unwritten law of our politics that a Presidential candidate shall not go before the people and discuss his own claims. This historical precedent he has seen fit to disregard, in view of his great cause. Still, it is not every aspirant to the Presidency who might not damage his prospects by addressing popular audiences, and, therefore, it might be expedient for some to enrobe themselves in dignity, and have it understood that silence is also statesmanship. But Mr. Greeley seems to have seen no reason why he should not look his countrymen in the face, nor why he should confine himself in his addresses to them to non-political topics.

He has now returned to New York after an absence of some two weeks, during which time he has made some five or six speeches of various lengths almost every day. His audiences have been vast and of all shades of national and local politics and ideas, yet, if he has ever failed of speaking appropriately to the occasion, if he has ever failed of eliciting those sympathies which make the whole world kin, if he has ever been indiscreet in one of his utterances, or irritating or uncharitable in a single word or expression, we do not know when or where those faults can be justly laid to his charge. There may be some who cannot understand what an achievement this is, but it is because they cannot realize its difficulties, and now do not know even the magnetism of an immense audience, in enthusiastic accord with a speaker, to tempt the most practised orator to forget his discretion and spread his sails to the favoring breeze, without an eye to the helm.

Mr. Greeley has come out from the new and trying ordeal to which he has been subjected, not only without damage to his reputation, but with new laurels, showing a fertility and versatility of powers which are really amazing, and not injuring the effect by a single one of the numerous indiscretions which his enemies predicted. Far superior, however, to the intellectual triumph, is his identifying himself with the great sentiment of reconciliation which pervades the hearts and minds of the country, and of which he is the representative, the champion, as he is also of honesty and faithful service in public officers. Whatever the result of the canvass, it is to be hoped that the good seed which Mr. Greeley has sown broadcast will in due time take root, and the real instead of the nominal reunion, decentralization of power, and the right of the American people to manage their own affairs will eventually be triumphant.

Flirting.

It is remarkable but nevertheless true, that, as a rule, flirts, both male and female, do not marry quickly. The chances are that a girl who becomes engaged at eighteen, goes on becoming engaged and disengaged, as is the custom for flirts to do, ultimately settles down into a confirmed old maid. If she does wed, as a general rule, she develops into a virulent wasp, makes her husband miserable, and brings up her children badly. It is not very difficult to find reasons why flirts do not marry. Sensible men admire in a woman something besides a pretty face and engaging manners. They love intellect, common sense, and heart qualifications, which the flirt does not possess. The true woman allows her affections full play, and is not ashamed of them. She will not lead man to believe she cares for him when she does no such thing; she will not flirt with him just for the sake of flirting. She has a true conception of what is right, and possesses a great deal more common sense. She has derived her education from something else than three volume novels and the society of the empty pated. She may attract less attention in the drawing room than a flirt does, because she is less noisy and obtrusive; but, for all that, she will be married sooner, and make her husband a better and a truer wife. A true woman does not care for the spooney young man. She dislikes his toppishness, the vivid compliments he pays her, and his effeminacy. He quickly finds this out and leaves her in peace, and usually marries a flirt.

COUNTER-ATTRACTION.—A pretty saleswoman.

A Bill to Convert Coin into Currency.

Mr. Myers, of this county, introduced the following bill in the Senate last week, which has passed that body, and will no doubt pass the House:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. That the State Treasurer and other officers having in their charge public funds, which consist in whole or in part of United States currency out of which payments or disbursements are required by law to be made in coin, shall be and they are hereby authorized to convert such currency into coin by the sale of the same at the best market rates at the time of conversion, and to pay and disburse and account for the same in like manner as if said funds had been originally received in coin.

SEC. 2. That whenever and as often as the funds in the hands of the Treasurer, accumulated from the five per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of public lands in Oregon and from the sales of the Internal improvement Lands, held under the Act of Congress of September 4, 1841, shall amount to the sum of Twenty-five Thousand dollars, coin, over and above a sufficient amount thereof to pay accruing interest on the bonds heretofore issued to assist in the construction of the Canal and Locks at the Falls of the Willamette river, the Treasurer shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to advertise for four successive weeks in some newspaper in general circulation in the State for the redemption of such amount of said Canal and Lock Bonds as said accumulated funds shall enable him to purchase and cancel. And said advertisement shall notify all holders of said bonds to bid the lowest rate at which they will dispose of such bonds to the State, not exceeding in rate the par value thereof: which said proposals shall be sealed and addressed to the State Treasurer, at the Seat of Government.

SEC. 3. After the expiration of one week after the last day on which said advertisement shall appear in such newspaper, said Treasurer shall, in the presence of the Governor and the Secrrtary of State, open and examine all bids for the redemption of said bonds, and the party or parties who shall be found to have the lowest bid shall be declared entitled to surrender the amount of such bonds as will equal the amount of cash on hand for the purchase thereof, and the party or parties so entitled shall be notified forthwith of the acceptance of his or their bid or bids; and on presentation and surrender of such amount of bonds the same shall be cashed by the Treasurer according to the terms of said bid or bids, and be surrendered by such owner or owners to said Treasurer and by him canceled and filed in the presence of said Governor and Secretary of State, and due record thereof shall be made in the books of said Treasurer of State.

SEC. 4. In case no bid is made for the surrender of any of said bonds within the time herein specified or within twenty days thereafter, or in any case no bonds are presented for payment and cancellation under any bid made and accepted within the time herein specified, then the Treasurer shall be and is hereby authorized to loan any and all funds, of the class hereinbefore specified, on real estate security of value not less than three times the amount of the funds loaned, for the term not exceeding one year for each loan, and at the rate of ten per cent. per annum interest payable semi-annually; and said Treasurer is hereby authorized to take note and mortgage for the same after the form adopted for the loan of school funds, as near as the same is applicable to the case, and the same to cancel and surrender on final payment; *Provided*, That in no case shall the amount of money of said fund be kept on hand for the payment of interest money than will be sufficient to pay accruing interest on said bonds for more than one year in advance.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the California murderess, has been acquitted and released. She owes her acquittal to her beauty. If she had been a hard-working washerwoman, with irregular features and a tanned complexion, she she would probably have been strung up without Judge or jury. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Fair will now fall in love with some one of the jury who acquitted her. If the juryman selected by her thinks more of his wife than he does of Mrs. Fair, it will then be proper, according to his interpretation of California law, for Mrs. Fair to blow his brains out. We hope she will do it.—*New York Sun.*

ASSESSED AGAIN.

Model Civil Service Reform---Grant Robbing the Sick of their Medicine.

Storekeeper Dan Baldwin, of Miller & Conger's bonded warehouse, in South street, planted himself at one end of the long desk in the warehouse department of the Custom House, on Monday last, with a list of officials' names laid before him, which District Officer Hill had furnished during the month of September. This being "pay day," one after another, after drawing his monthly salary, stepped up to the "captain's office" to "pass his chips," as one of these unfortunates termed it. In other words each employee of "Uncle Sam" was expected to pay in an assessed amount upon his yearly income as a donation toward the re-election of our most estimable gift-taker, President Ulysses S. Grant. These officials were not exactly coerced into this method of appropriating their hard earning, but had been advised "as a friend" thus to do, from time to time, by this good kind-hearted Mr. Hill.

The *Sun* reporter tarried in the hallway, near the Warehouse Department, long enough to watch the movements and listen to some of the remarks of those who had just been relieved of their money. One of them said, "It is all very well for you, comrades, who command better pay than I, to turn this sort of thing off as a pretty good joke, but I can't see it just in that light. My pay is smaller than that of any other person in this crowd, and I have a large family to support. I have a wife and two children down sick, and they are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. If you call this fun, then I don't see the point."

Another of the party, whom the *Sun* reporter knew, remarked, as both came away together: "Now, ain't this outrageous? It ought to be exposed. I have had to pay an assessment to-day of — dollars for the benefit of a dead beat President, and I can tell you it goes mightily against the grain. I wish that those bills I handed in to Baldwin were inside of Grant and all of a light blaze. Perhaps that would foreshadow to him the little hell he has got to encounter in November—then he won't be elected, except to go back to Galena. If Grant has the use of my money, Greeley shall have benefit of my vote."

"What Will the World Say?"

Be not troubled about what the world will say! Have you not judgment to discern for yourself between what is right and that which is wrong? Then choose the right according to your own judgment; and trouble not yourself to ascertain whether the world smile or frown; keep your heart and thoughts pure, and free from evil; and you need have no trouble looking after your reputation. If slander assails you, treat it with the contempt it deserves, by letting the slanderer alone. Live above it, and do not pollute yourselves by meddling with it! By your acts live it down! Can you not find more fit employment, for the time you have to spare, in sympathizing with and ministering to the wants of the sick and afflicted, than in running about to learn what people say about you?

If you have been wronged, bear it with fortitude; and if you retaliate be sure it is with deeds of kindness; and, although you suffer with intense pain, it will be more than recompensed by that peace which is the peace of well doing; and it will be a delightful employment to commune with your own thoughts. Then, we repeat, do not trouble yourselves to ascertain what the world says about you!

Mr. D. W. Thompson has just been dismissed from a place which he had held for five yerrs as an inspector in the Custom House, because he is a son-in-law of P. T. Barnum, and Mr. Barnum is a Greeley man. Mr. Thompson had paid the assessment levied upon him for political purposes by the Grant managers about a fortnight before his dismissal; but that was not sufficient; the unsoundness of his father-in-law was an ample reason for dissmissing him.

It is stated by the *Tribune* that Mr. H. Mershon, an inspector for more than two years, has also been dismissed refusing to pay this assessment. The Executive Committee of the Grant State Central Committee required that $10,000 should be collected from the inspectors for election purposes. Mr. Mershon refused to pay; but although the law prohibits such levies upon government employees, he was dismissed on account of the refusal.

Elisha Holmes of Greenpoint, a night inspector, has likewise been dismissed for refusing to pay this assessment.

Such is civil service reform under Grant.

Madame Jones' Patent Bustle!

Madam Jones, late of Paris, Kentucky, begs leave to present to the fashionable female community her patent inflated bustle, a secret and valuable invention. The advantages inherent in the inflated bustle are such as will cause it to supercede all the varieties now in use. It is composed of India rubber, inflated with gas, and can be refilled by hitching it to an ordinary burner. Rendered thus buoyant, its desirable qualities are at once apparent.

It can be inflated to any desired extent, and so is adaptable to all tastes. For the matronly dame of three hundred pounds, it can be enlarged to the size of an ordinary balloon, and for ladies of maniature proportions it can be reduced at will.

For buoyancy it is all that could be desired. It never flattens like newspapers, sprawls like springs, or spills its contents like the saw-dust stuffed ones but floats gracefully in the air, giving the wearer the airy lightness of a bounding gazelle.

As an ever ready self-adjusting cushion, it is most admirable, being far preferable to the downiest upholstry or the springiest of spring hairs.

As an aid to pedestrianism it is unique. Gently lifting the wearer, it acts on the principle of a propeller wheel to a steamer.

In crossing gutters it is an ever present help.

In dancing it imparts elasticity no other way attainable. By its aid the fattest dowager can waltz as lightly as a girl of fifteen, without exertion or fatigue.

In going up stairs it will be appreciated by the weak kneed, and will soon render elevators useless.

As a life preserver it is the most reliable ever made. Ladies wearing it will float on the surface like swans, and couldn't sink if they tried.

As a preventative of injuries from falling it commands itself to the cautious. The force of the fall is not only broken, but the rebound will gently place the wearer upon her feet.

For the tender footed it is just the thing. Its buoyancy prevents the toes from crowding into the shoes, and consequently higher heels may be worn with comfort.

Should the wearer wish to reduce the size of her panier—upon going, for example from the ball room to the street carriage—she has only to open the valve and allow a portion of the gas to escape; to enlarge it she can resort to the nearest gas burner.

Caution.—Madam Jones, while warranting the Patent Inflated Bustle as perfectly safe in inexperienced hands, begs to add a few cautionary remarks. The wearer should be careful not to walk with gentlemen who are smoking, or otherwise expose themselves to fire. Explosions have occurred by which large amounts of dress goods, besides several women have been ruined. Care should also be taken to properly proportion the size of the bustle to the weight of the wearer. Instances of fatal results have followed carelessness in this respect. One very thin lady, upon inflating her bustle to much, suddeney shot skyward like a rocket, and is very likely now among the stars, and still going higher. Another gushing creature, in the friskiness of her girlish nature, carelessly jumped up and down. She was horrified to find she couldn't stop, but went higher at every rebound. At present she comes down about once a week, and expects to clear the moon at the next jump.

With these few cautionary remarks the Patent itflated bustle is respectfully submitted to the public. MADAM JONES.

A petrified baby has been exhumed from a Chicago cemetery. The *Times* says: "All, save the mother of the little infant, stood mutely looking upon it, but she became nearly frantic with excitement from the first moment that the body was exposed to view. She had endeavored to take it from the coffin, crying bitterly, and wildly insisted upon taking it with her to her home. Her husband held her back and would not allow her to remove it. The mother seemed nearly distracted with grief at the thought of its being reinterred. It looked so natural and beautiful, so like the baby she had placed in the grave ten years ago, that it brought up all her sorrow afresh, as if she was but now laying the loved darling in the earth. The body was removed; with others which the family had come there to exhume, to Graceland, and reburied. The family are Swedes, and it was learned, reside a short distance out of the city. The child so remarkably preserved, had been buried for more than ten years."

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY