# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 7. OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1872. NO. 8.



The Weekly Enterprise.

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY
**A. NOLTNER,**
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

*OFFICE*—In Dr. Thessing's Brick Building

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

*TERMS of ADVERTISING:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, per sq. of 12 lines, 1 w. | $ 2 50 |
| For each subsequent insertion..... | 1 00 |
| One Column, one year..... | $120 00 |
| Half " " ..... | 60 |
| Quarter " " ..... | 40 |
| Business Card, 1 square one year..... | 12 |

☞ *Remittances to be made at the risk of Subscribers, and at the expense of Agents.*

*BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.*

☞ The Enterprise office is supplied with beautiful, approved styles of type, and modern MACHINE PRESSES, which will enable the Proprietor to do Job Printing at all times

*Neat, Quick and Cheap!*

☞ Work solicited.
*All Business transactions upon a Spec basis.*



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

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.

IMPERIAL MILLS.
Savier, LaRoque & Co.,
*OREGON CITY.*
☞ Keep constantly on hand for sale Middings, Bran and Chicken Feed Parties purchasing feed must furnish the sacks.

DRS. WELCH & THOMPSON,

DENTISTS.
OFFICE—In Odd Fellows' Temple, corner of First and Alder Streets, Portland.
The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in special request. Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth.
☞ Artificial teeth "better than the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.
Will be in Oregon City on Saturdays.
Nov. 8:1f

Dr. B. R. FREELAND,

DENTIST,
ROOM 2 DEKUM'S BUILDING, CORNER First and Washington Sts., Portland. Nitrous Oxide administered. n23tf.

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

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.

Store to Rent.
THE STORE HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED by KAPKA, on Rock Creek, 12 miles from Aurora, situated at a fine point for country trading post; can be had on very reasonable terms. This is a desirably point for a man with small capital to go into business.
Enquire of JOHNSON & McCOWN,
July26tf.] Oregon City, Oregon.

WEALTH AND HEALTH IN
Good Cable Screw Wire
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Will not Leak and Last Twice as Long

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

A. NOLTNER,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ENTERPRISE OFFICE
Oregon City, Jan 13:tf

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
September 27th, 1872:1y.


## TO AUTUMN.

REPLY TO SIGMA BY A. O. Y.

To thy reply "stern" sister Autumn,
I answer once again;
I love thy sister "Summer's" rays—
And her warbling birds' sweet strain;
I love fair sister Spring's sweet flowers,
For they are angels thoughts
To correspond, materialized,
With love—with beauty fraught.

I love the beauteous forest trees,
Array'd in mantles green;
I love to hear the insects' hum
Songs to their floral queen.

But when on this earth thy step descends,
And thy breath, as a zephyr doth ride
On the wings of the morn, ushers thee here,
And by nature's sweet gems thou'rt descried;
Then o'er the bright flowers a shadow is cast,
And hush'd are the warbtings of birds;
Mute are the insects—a sorrowful day—
When first they hear thy cold words.

In my "Garden of Life" a lily once grew,
I saw it when usher'd by Spring;—
To me 'twas a charm of much beauty and words,
Of its loveliness rare would I sing.
Fair sister "Summer" matured with care,
The gem that she knew was so lov'd
And shed her most genial and warmest of rays
O'er my path, as in the "Garden" I rov'd.

Thus happy; my lot by thee was assailed,
And as by the "Garden" thou pass'd;
Thou wattest a breath—the lily was seared,
And trembled beneath thy cold blast.
One morning I walk'd—in the "pathway" I stood—
The leaves of the trees were spread
O'er the ground—the sister "gems" wept,
Thy congealed breath—tears;—my lily was dead!

Yet still thou art beautifully fair, sister Autumn,
Though thy garments are e'en sombre gray;
And I think thou sorrowest equally so,
At thy "mission," so fraught with decay.
'Tis true that thy moon is so silvery bright
Sheds its rays, as our night clouds are seen;
By its light thou look'st back on the path thou hast trod,
As it shrouds the dead forms with its sheen.

And thou teachest a lesson, 'tis that of the "grave,"
Where all must most certainly lie;
That the treasures of earth we worship with pride,
Like the flowers, must wither and die.

## Property of Oregon.

The *Statesman* is furnished the following summary of the assessment rolls by counties from the office of the Secretary of State:

| *Counties.* | *Total Valuation* |
|---|---|
| Benton | $ 1,462,525 00 |
| Baker | 689,274 00 |
| Clackamas | 1,318,191 00 |
| Clatsop | 481,915 00 |
| Columbia | 206,886 00 |
| Coos | 517,089 00 |
| Curry | 179,010 56 |
| Douglas | 2,071,435 00 |
| Grant | 625,391 00 |
| Jackson | 1,869,157 00 |
| Josephine | 280,325 00 |
| Lane | 2,616,518 00 |
| Linn | 4,040,139 00 |
| Marion | 3,701,467 00 |
| Multnomah | 8,798,600 00 |
| Polk | 1,700,462 00 |
| Tillamook | 91,862 21 |
| Umatilla | 995,599 00 |
| Union | 1,015,098 00 |
| Wasco | 1,224,924 00 |
| Washington | 1,449,275 00 |
| Yamhill | 2,442,755 00 |
| | $37,173,429 17 |

ASSESSMENT OF FORMER YEARS.

The following is a general summary of the taxable property of the State for each year from 1858 to 1871 inclusive:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1858 | $22,824,118 00 | 1865 | $24,872,762 24 |
| 1859 | 24,184,669 15 | 1866 | 25,560,312 63 |
| 1860 | 23,886,951 00 | 1867 | 25,893,469 75 |
| 1861 | 21,288,931 00 | 1868 | 26,746,862 25 |
| 1862 | 19,366,125 50 | 1869 | 26,919,097 75 |
| 1863 | 20,911,931 47 | 1870 | 29,587,846 25 |
| 1864 | 22,188,513 48 | 1871 | 34,744,459 75 |

COMPARISONS WITH 1871.

The total increase of assessable value over last year is only $2,428,969 02. Of this, we find that Multnomah county alone, returns an increase of $1,178,700, or nearly one half of the aggregate increase of the State. A comparison by counties will serve to show the inequalities of assessments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Benton, decrease from 1871 | $ 29,378 |
| Baker, increase | 142,544 |
| Clackamas, decrease | 198,968 |
| Columbia, decrease | 22,250 |
| Clatsop, decrease | 31,757 |
| Curry, increase | 39,840 |
| Coos, increase | 2,282 |
| Douglas, increase | 457,495 |
| Grant, increase | 101,123 |
| Jackson, decrease | 9,428 |
| Josephine, increase | 20,356 |
| Linn, increase | 3,655 |
| Lane, increase | 540,917 |
| Marion, decrease | 273,732 |
| Multnomah, increase | 1,178,700 |
| Polk, decrease | 113,687 |
| Tillamook, increase | 25,481 |
| Umatilla, decrease | 50,661 |
| Union, increase | 158,341 |
| Wasco, increase | 60,782 |
| Washington, increase | 243,075 |
| Yamhill, increase | 153,881 |

The vote in the Electoral College of Tennessee was cast for Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President.

The vote of Arkansas was cast for Grant and Wilson. The Republican majority in that State was between three and four thousand.

The vote of Maryland was given to Hendricks and Brown.

The vote in the Georgia College stood: For President, B. Gratz Brown, 6; Horace Greeley, 3; Charles Jenkins of Georgia, 2. Vice-President, Brown, 5; A. H Calquit of Georgia, 5; N. P. Banks, 1.

Fred. Douglass was chosen messenger to carry the vote of New York to Washington.

## Running in Debt.

Every body knows the great pressure which has existed of late for money, and which has scarcely abated at all. Every body who has long standing accounts to settle the first of the year, remembers but too well the pressure at that period, when bills and claims and payments of various kinds never fail to present themselves in long array—all of which have to be met or arranged, paid or put off according to the ability or disposition of the debtor. Many an aching heart at that time beat under the outward appearance of enjoyment, while the phantoms of unpaid bills loomed through all the money making and seasoned with bitterness the most delicate morsel. No right minded man will remain a moment longer in debt than he has the means to pay. There is nothing that makes a man, if he has moral feeling, more contemptable in his own eyes than owing money when he cannot pay it. He feels that he is in a false position; that instead of ranking with the respectable portion of society he ought to take his position with the meanest classes, for he is walking about under false colors in other people's clothes, feeding surreptitiously from other people's tables, living in houses, lodging, and using furniture that do not belong to him, and that if he were to act like an honest man and pay for what he has, he must dress less, eat plainer food, and dwell in back streets; he would then be a far more respectable man than the scamp who wilfully incurs debts which at the time he knows he cannot pay. Many an honest man is brought into untold embarrassments by an extravagant and thoughtless family, and by the pernicious system of long credit given by retail merchants. It is absurd for retailers to open accounts with customers at a longer credit than they can obtain themselves. Yet this is done in this country to a frightful extent, and it accounts more readily than anything else will do, for the perpetual embarrassment in which small traders are involved. They give too much and too long credit, and they in many cases induce wives and daughters to run up bills that would not have been thought of, but for the bland tones of the merchant, assuring them that "it will all be right, pay at your convenience, &c." We have known instances where goods have been ordered to be sent home with the bill, to be paid for on their delivery at the house, and they have been left without the carrier waiting to receive the money; a method used to induce the customer to open an account. That many a woman has involved herself in trouble and her husband in debt, for listening to the solicitation of dealers to "get what-ever she wants and not trouble herself about settling at present," this is a fact, and in nine cases out of ten where this class of merchants lose by the wives and daughters, they themselves are to blame, having urged them on to run up bills far beyond the ability of their fathers or husbands to pay. An account once opened is not likely to soon be closed; it is so easy to find an immediate want for a thousand things that would not suggest themselves if the money had to be paid at the purchasing, and thus the account swells into a sum of such magnitude that when the bill is presented, at the end of six months or a year, the family stand aghast at the enormity of the figures. Then commences the dunning the putting off, the thousand and one excuses, harsh words between husband and wife, father and daughters, and finally, a law suit and exposure.

There are persons who with abundant means, pay their bills reluctantly, ungraciously, carping at every item, grumbling about large profits, and how much cheaper things can be bought here and better there, who lay claim to discount after taking several months credit, though the agreement at the time was for ready money. This description of debtors is the most insolvent of any on earth. They know they can pay, but would as soon lose one of their teeth as give a check on their bank.

This system of buying on credit is increasing, ruinous as it has been proved to be to both dealer and customer, and until it be abolished, the same extravagance will be continued in families that would be obliged to live plainly if prompt payment were exacted, and failures will occur among that class of dealers who for the sake of having a large and respectable custom, charge to the account of this one and that one, until but a small amount comparatively, of ready money flows in, and finally, unable to meet their own obligations ruin stares them in the face.

Do not commence the New Year in debt to the printer.

## To Make Farmers' Homes Pleasant.

The *Rural Alabamian* gives the following valuable Essay on the subject of "Making Farmers' Homes Pleasant" from the pen of Prof. S. B. Buckley, of Austin, Texas. These sentiments we endorse fully, and hope our Farmers in Oregon, many of them who have so long neglected to "Improve the Homestead," will take a lesson from this excellent letter.

The season has come for planting trees and shrubs for fruit and ornamental purposes, nor do we know any means attended with so little expense by which a home can be made valuable and pleasant as good orchards and ornamental trees and shrubs around the dwelling. How much better to invest thus than to build a large, showy, costly house, containing more room than is needed for the use of the family, as is sometimes done.

Much has been written in regard to the isolation and loneliness of a farmer's life, but all farmers are not thus isolated; some are near towns, and others in thickly settled neighborhoods, but even those who have no near neighbors can have pleasant homes, dwellings, comfortable and convenient, rooms well furnished, a piano and other instruments of music, a good library, and some choice paintings and engravings; also a chess board, to occasionally while away the long evenings with chess, drafts, or backgammon. Such a home, surrounded with fruits and flowers, and the means to make most children happy and contented, and of course the heads of the family will also rejoice amid the many comforts, and blessings by which they are surrounded.

A few years ago we spent a night at the house of a gentleman, in Western Texas, thus furnished. The daughter and mother were both excellent pianists, both spoke three languages (French, German and English), yet in their manners they were simple and unaffected, all were happy, and desirous of contributing to the enjoyment of the home circle. The head of the family alluded to their isolation, said that many of his friends had often asked him why he chose to live thus, but he added: you see our place and its surroundings; we are not lonely; we have abundant means of enjoyment; besides, we often receive visits from distant friends, and those from cities generally regret the necessity of starting for home, at the end of the visit. This man had an income of more than ten thousand dollars a year—a fortune ample sufficient to live where he pleased; he had lived in Paris, New York, and New Orleans, but preferred his home in Western Texas. His name was G. W. Kendall, formerly one of the proprietors of the New Orleans *Picayune*. At the time of his death, a few years ago, he had one of the largest and finest flocks of sheep in the entire South.

Hunting and fishing are occasionally resorted to with great zest to enliven the leisure days of farmers and farmers' children. Natural science in its various branches should be understood by planters and taught to their children, and nothing will contribute more to the enjoyment than such studies. A knowledge of botany will increase the pleasure derived from the culture of fruit and flowers; of geology and mineralogy will cheer and render more satisfactory the tillage of the soil; especially is that branch of geology relating to soils, and connected with agricultural chemistry, useful.

With a suitable education and proper surroundings, the children of the farmers and planters of the South will rarely fail to prefer their avocation to any other. They will not long or desire to become doctors, lawyers, or merchants, and live in cities and towns. The professions are already too crowded, so much so that a large majority of professional men find it difficult and some cannot support their families in cities and towns. Other lawyers and doctors are so poor, and remain so poor, that they are never able to marry and support a family, and so they live the miserable cheerless lives of old bachelors.

The farmer's life can be made the most pleasant and combine more means of true enjoyment than that of any other pursuit. It is the most healthy of avocations, for statistics prove that farmers as a class, live longer than any other profession—that is, those who own the soil, excluding the common laborer on the farm. This is accounted for by the superior intelligence of the landholder causing him to ever enjoy the labor of the farm, enlivened by the sight of the growing crops and fruits. Farmers can have long and happy lives, and as one great means of accomplishing this, let them plant liberally both fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. Fruits by all means, for they are also ornamental. There are few sights more pleasing around a dwelling than trees loaded with ripe fruit. Select trees from a reliable Southern nursery and take good care of them, and none who do so will regret the labor and expense. Good fruits during the year will aid much in making the wife and children happy and contented.

## About Adam.

We have always believed in Adam. We have looked upon him as one to whom mankind has been under peculiar obligations. Standing by the side of Eve as the first married man, dressed in a simptuous bear skin, he appears to us, as we look backward through the dim vista of the centuries upon him, as a person indispensable to the future of his race. Certain philosophers would try to make us believe that that majestic figure is a monkey; and sometime the result of human events, elections for instance seem unaccountable, except upon the Darwinian hypothesis. But we hold that the man who would reflect upon the dear departed in such an ungrateful way does not deserve the sympathies of his kind; as for ourselves, we intend to nail our fig leaf to the mast and cling to the old Adam. What he knew about farming served him in good stead in the hour of his disappointment, and, though overmuch given to lying in the shade and munching apples, we know that when he found himself one morning on the wrong side of a certain garden gate he indulged in no unmanly repinings—he neither whimpered over his fate, nor made faces or shook his fist at the guardian of the forfeited premises, but diligently set himself to work to develop the ordinary crab into the New York pippin.

There are certain times when we like to withdraw our minds from the turmoil of the present age and dwell upon the character of this grand old patriarch. Sometimes even when our desk may be covered with hat accounts lost on the election, we get to thinking on Adam, and don't care how big the Liberal majority is in New York. Adam was never troubled with election bets, or anything else, except the grafts in his orchard. He had no mother-in-law, and his wife never bothered him with her milliner's bill. He had a natural antipathy to snakes, but he was never worried over missing shirt buttons.

He never supported an unsuccessful candidate for President, and saw his hopes of a seat in the Cabinet grow dimmer and dimmer as the reports came in. Nor were his ears deafened and his feelings hurt by the booming of the cannon of the Radical party over at New Albany. Neither did he receive the ironical and malicious congratulations of his neighbors the morning after the election on the fortitude with which he bore up under adverse news. His eyes were never offended by crowing roosters and flaunting banners of his opponents; for, barring his one unfortunate speculation in fruit—undertaken at the instance of his sleeping partner—when the devil made a corner in apples—his life was eminently a success.

To be sure, he never had the proud consciousness of having established principles that he knew would ultimately win in spite of the influence of a hostile administration that for a while brought inevitable defeat upon him; nor did he have the pleasure of seeing the old party lines of ignorance and prejudice broken in fragments and disappearing before his vigorous assaults; but as he sat upon the hills facing the sunset, in the happy time before his eldest boy began to be fast and run round with strange women from the land of Nod, he could watch his shooting scions with out a care, nor trouble himself with the future of his offspring.

He stands for us as the grand examplar of success, and as we hear the noise of unsympathetic thousands shouting over empty victories, and smell the fumes of powder burnt in honor of a fitful and ephemeral triumph, our thoughts go back 6,000 years or more to an old Adam, and then—

"Not a wave of trouble rolls across the peaceful breast."—*Courier Journal.*

A DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—About two thousand dollars worth of buckskin gloves per month are made at one establishment in the little town of Healsburgh, Sonoma county, and about $2,000 per month is paid to the employes, mostly women and girls. This little industry is therefore quite a helpful thing to a small town.

It is reported that Mayor Hall will assume the editorial chair of the *Herald* on January 1st, as Bennett will shortly leave on a two years European trip.

## This Life.

What is it? A storm-cloud with a sunbeam tinging its edge, a smile, wrecked and afloat upon a waste of tears; a ruby in a cup of poison; a skeleton swinging in space; then a grave. Beyond it is mystery, an expanse of infinity quiet as the tomb. The mind goes out into its shadowy realms to get a glimpse of it, and returns, wearied and broken, without a single leaf to tell what lies beyond. The sun hath no cabalistics that treat of the scenes that take place there. The crescent rounds the earth, plowing through the stars, and it gives no murmurs to treat of the expanse where spirits go. Upon the battlements of the sky, sentinel stars challenge each other and pass on in their beat and yet they send down to earth not an echo of what shall be; the lightning stretches its thread of fire across the mists of of space, and still it gives no insight into the dim aisles that must be alive with mortals of some order. There is no ladder that leads the eye or the feet upwards; no promenade for the mind in the circles of the wonderful unknown. We gather about the bedside where the pilgrim is resting, just preparing to launch into the sea that has no shore to us. He smiles, and his spirit passes on, there was no sound from his lips to tell us what Patmos vision greeted his eyes, or how many thousand harpers struck the key note of the choir of heaven and sent its reverberations ringing through his ears. We send up our prayers fresh from the soul, sprinkled with the dews of the holiest faith, and in due season they return bearing upon their pinions the sunlight of the great City of the Great King. But why or how? The Sphynx is silent as it looks over the tracks of time, and refuses to solve the enigma.—*Missouri Express.*

A CHANCE FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—The Postmaster at Covington, Ky., Mr. Jesse R. Grant, father of the President. The special agent in charge is Mr. Shadford Easton. There has been a conflict of authority between the two, which culminated yesterday in an affray. Mr. Easton, who is comparatively a young man, turning Mr. Grant, who is old and partially paralyzed, out of the office by force. Subsequently Mr. Easton peremptorily resigned his office. It is evident that here is a fine field for civil service reform. While it would have been more becoming in Mr. Easton to have resigned without the preliminary act, the public service would probably not suffer by an entire change in the *personnel* of the Covington Post Office. Office-holding relatives are troublesome to a President.—*New York Herald.*

EFFEMINATE MEN.—The effeminate man, says the *Figaro*, is a weak poultice. He is a cross between table beer and ginger pop, with the cork left out; a fresh-water mermaid found in a cow pasture, with her hands filled with dandelions. He is a teacup full of syllabub; a kitten in trowsers; a sick monkey with a black moustache. He is a vine without any tedrills; a fly drowned in oil; a paper kite in a dead calm. He lives like a butterfly, nobody can tell who. He is as harmless as a pennyworth of sugar candy, and as useless as a shirt button without a hole. He is as lazy as a slug, and has no more hope than a last year's Summer fly. He goes through life on tiptoe, and dies like cologne water spilled over the ground.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—Hon. Erastus Corning died not long since, at Albany, worth nearly ten million dollars. He came to the city in early boyhood, poor and friendless, seeking employment. Applying at a store for work of some kind, the merchant thought him too young and small for service.

"Why my little boy," said he, "What can you do?"

"Can do what I am bid, sir!" was the prompt reply.

That reply secured him a place, and that spirit made him a favorite with his employer, and assured steady promotion. Any young man who is ready for hard work and attends to his duty promptly and with thoroughness, may hope to succeed. Idlers and shirkers, whose aim is to do as little as possible, have a hard road to travel.

F. Furlong, ex-Superintendent of Schools of Santa Clara county, has been engaged for some months past in teaching school in the Pioneer District, a few miles from San Jose. He has been obliged to leave that vicinity for outrages on young ladies.

S. N. Pike, a well-known merchant, formerly of Cincinnati, died suddenly in his office in New York, on the 7th inst. of apoplexy.

## Names of the States.

The following has started around: There is much that is interesting in the study and origin of the names of the States of the Union, as they are derived from a variety of sources. To begin in the geographical order, we first have Maine, which takes its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the Queen of Charles I., Henrietta, who owned that province. New Hampshire, first called Laconia, from Hampshire, England. Vermont from the Green Mountains (French, *verdmont*). Massachusetts, from the Indian languae, signifying "the country about the great hill." Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodea, in the ancient Levant. Connecticut's name was Mohegan, spelled originally Quon-ch-ta-cut, signifying "a long river." New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II., granted him that territory. New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carteret, after the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel, of which he was Governor. Pennsylvania, as is generally known, took its name from William Penn, the word "sylvania" meaning woods. Delaware derived its name from Thomas West, Lord Delaware, Governor of Virginia. Maryland received its name from the Queen of Charles III., Henrietta Marie. Virginia got its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried or virgin queen. The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles II., and Georgia in honor of George II. Florida gets its name from Pasquas de Flores or "Feast of Flowers." Alabama, comes from a Greek word signifying "The Land of Rest." Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, and is in the Natchez tongue "The Father of Waters." Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis XIV. Arkansas is derived from the Indian word Kansas, "smoky water," with the French prefix of Ark, a "bow." Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning "the river with the big bend." Kentucky is also an Indian name, "Kaintuckee," signifying "at the head of the river." Ohio, the Shawnee name for The Beautiful River." Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir trap, which the shape of the lake suggested. Indiana's name comes from that of the Indians. Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word illim, "men," and the French suffix "ois," making it "tribe of men." Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian one for a wild rushing channel. Missouri's name is also an Indian one for muddy, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river. Kansas is the Indian name for smoky water. The derivation of the names of Nevada and Nebraska is not known. Iowa signifies in the Indiam language the drowsy ones, and Minnesota cloudy water. The origin of California is uncertain. Oregon, according to some comes from Oregana, the Indian name of a wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast, and according to others, from Oregon "The river of the West," an allusion to the Columbia river. West Virginia gets its name from having been formed from the western portion of Old Virginia.

TEACH THE WOMEN TO SAVE.—There's the secret! A saving woman at the head of the family is the very best saving bank establishment—one receiving deposits daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one, and if the women would imbibe it at once, and would cultivate and adhere to it, they would be laying the foundation of a competent security in a stormy time, and shelter in a rainy day. The woman who sees to her own house has a large field to save in. The best way to make her comprehend it, is to keep an account of all current expenses. Probably not one in ten has an idea how much are the expenditures of herself and family. Where from one to two thousand dollars are expended annually, there is a chance to save something if the effort is made. Let the housewife take the idea and act upon it, and she will save many dollars—perhaps hundreds—where before she thought it impossible. This is a duty, not a prompting of avarice, but a moral obligation that rests upon the woman as well as the man.

Texas returns an unbroken Democratic delegation to Congress: A. H. Willie of Galveston, and R. Q. Mills of Navarro, for the State at Large; W. S. Herdon, first district; W. P. McLean, second district; D. C. Giddings, third district and John Hancock, fourth district.


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