A. L. Bancroft

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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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, $ sq. of 12 lines, 1 w. $	2 50
For each subsequent insertion.....	1 00
One Column, one year.....	$120 00
Half " "	60
Quarter " "	40
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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.

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 Middlings, 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. 3: f

Dr. B. R. FREELAND,
DENTIST,
ROOM 2 BLUM'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,
july29tf.] 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 3, 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.

WINTER.

Winter, thou art come; thy hoary head
Bespeaks thy age; thy sterner calling.
Majestic form, thy silent tread:
Still we hear thy footsteps falling—
Nature weeps; her lov'd ones shelter
'Neath her wide outspreading wings,
From thy fiercest blasts of anger,
She protects earth's fairest things.

List ye! to that mournful wailing,
Borne upon the coming winds;
They thy mandates are fulfilling—
Nature groans, a sorrow finds;
Now the rain in torrents falling,
Scatters yellow tinted leaves
O'er earth's bosom, cold and cheerless;
Beauty, now the eye deceives.

From the valleys, birds have taken
Their departure, to the hills;
And have sought, mid lofty fir trees,
Shelter from thy coldest chills.
Now, with icy fingers clasped
Thou the trees uncov'red forms—
Casting winding, sheets of flakeless
Clothing them with beauteous charms.

Ah! we could not do without thee,
Much as we thy presence fear;
For with thee bright sports and pastimes,
Bringest thou, our hearts to cheer;
Snow and ice afford us pleasures—
Bracing nerves and giving cheer;
Round our Crismas fires we'll gather.
Mirth, and music hovering near.

So with songs of joy and gladness,
We'll sing thy "Author's" name divine,
In wonder marking nature's changes,
And waiting every coming time.

Of What a Good Life is Made Up.

Little words, not eloquent speeches nor sermons; little deeds, not miracles nor battles, nor one great act of mighty martyrdom, make up the true Christian life. The little constant sunbeam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam, "that go softly" on their meek mission of refreshment—not the waters of the river, "great and mighty," rushing down in torrent noise and force, are the true symbols of a holy life.

The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little follies, little indiscretions and imprudences, little foibles, little indulgences of self and of the flesh, little acts of indolence, of indecision, of slovenliness or cowardice, little equivocations or aberrations from high integrity, little bits of worldiness and gayety, little indifference to the feelings or the wishes of others, little outbreaks of temper and crossness, or selfishness, or, vanity; the avoidance of such little things as these goes far to make up at least the negative beauty of a holy life.

And then attention to the little duties of the day and hour in public transactions, or private dealings, or family arrangements; to the little words and tones, little benevolences or forbearances or tendernesses; little self-denials, self-restraints, and self-thoughtfulness; little plans of quiet kindness and thoughtful considerations for others; punctuality and method and true aim in the ordering of each day; these are the active development of a holy life, the rich and mosaics of which it is composed.

What makes you green so beautiful? Not the outstanding peak, or stately elm, but the bright sward which clothes its slopes, composed of innumerable blades of grass. It is of small things that a great life is made up; and he who will acknowledge no life as great save that which is built up of great things, will find little in Bible characters to admire or copy.

We find the following published in *Forney's Press*, a Radical organ. It should be remembered that it is the Radicals in those States who are endeavoring to keep out legally elected Democrats:

"As Shakespeare says, the story of the clique of politicians calling themselves Republicans who are at Washington trying to induce the President to interfere in the Alabama Legislative quarrel in their behalf is 'too thin and bare to hide offences.' The truth is, had there been no Senatorial election in Alabama this winter there would have been no quarrel over the organization of the Legislature. As it is, affairs in the State are really in a terrible condition. Violence and bloodshed are imminent, and the excessive morality among the members of the two so called Legislatures points to daily assassination. With the examples of Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana before us, it would be well to cease to criticise the South American republics, or even the savages."

A lazy dyspeptic was bewailing his own misfortunes, and speaking with a friend on the latter's hearty appearance.

"What do you do to make yourself so strong and hearty?" inquired the dyspeptic.

"Live on fruit alone," answered the friend.

"What kind of fruit?"

"The fruit of industry; and I am never troubled with indigestion."

You will not anger a man so much by showing him that you hate, as by showing contempt of him.

The Bribery Investigation.

It is announced by telegraph that it will be proven before the congressional committee of investigation that although certain members received money in 1864 from the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies, they expended it for charitable and political purposes, and that they had nothing to do with the management or legislation of the road. This must be regarded as an encouraging indication. Through the letters of Oakes Ames and the rejoiner H. S. McComb, brought before the public a few months ago, the fact became patent that the acts of Congress, of 1864, waiving the right of the Government to the first mortgage and increasing the railroad subsidy, was carried through by bribery. On the assemblage of Congress a week ago a committee of investigation, composed of Pollard, Banks, Merrick, Niblack and McCrary, was appointed to take testimony on the subject. It was feared that as is usual in such cases the result would be a substantial case of whitewash. The explanation of defense now given indicates that the committee is likely to make a thorough investigation, and that the facts alleged can be clearly proven. Those who are likely to be exposed are therefore casting about for a defense, and so far they are prepared to prove that they appropriated the money thus received to charitable and political purposes. This would be a strange defense in our criminal courts for a burglar, a highwayman, or a petit thief, but it might be set up on trial with the same propriety by either of these offenders as by members of Congress. It probably never occurred to the mind of Judas Iscariot to prove that he appropriated to charitable and political purposes the thirty pieces of silver which he received for betraying his master. With so substantial and brilliant a plea he might perhaps have demanded and maintained the position of a ruler among his people for the balance of his natural life. In the absence of such a plea he pursued the more commendable course of hanging himself. By the congressional course referred to the country was robbed of about $150,000,000 without a roll-call, and in such a manner as to leave no evidence on record as to who the guilty parties were. Now that the evidence is likely to be brought to light, it occurs to those self-sacrificing patriots and benefactors of mankind that they made good use of the bribes received, and that they were in no way connected with the management of the road or with the corrupt legislation secured by it. No one of them will be able to prove that he did not vote for the bill; that he received a bride for voting against it, or that the agents of the railroad company paid him for opposing the interests of the company and defending those of the people. As the case stands, the credit mobilier desired the passage of a bill so infamous that no member of Congress was willing to place his name on record in its favor; it was carried through by bribery, and members ostensibly in good standing received bribes and voted for it. These are the points in the case in which the public is interested, and concerning which it is desirable that the details shall be revealed. If the subsequent financial transactions of these members have any bearing on the investigation, or are deemed to be of interest to the public, this phase of the case might also be examined, after the question of bribery is disposed of. The result of an extension of the investigation would probably be proof that the guilty parties have become immensely rich from official plunder. Men who acquire gain through corrupt and fraudulent means may possibly give liberally to charitable purposes, but they do not forget to amass wealth for themselves. Of course, the most strenuous efforts will yet be made to stifle a fair investigation, but it is to be hoped that such efforts will fail.—*Sacramento Union.*

GRANT'S THIRD CANVASS.—We do not suppose that the Americans will permit the etiqutte about re-election to be broken in 1876, but we can see quite clearly that Grant will have a chance of a third term, such as his predecessors have never enjoyed. The South will be in his hands, and if the parties are even tolerably equal, the President, who while President, carries the whole negro vote, will be for one party or the other, the only unconquerable candidate. We may yet date from this election a real and considerable change in American politics, for apart from all considerations of personal character, it has, as we conceive, enormously strengthened the hands of the Presidency itself.—*Ex.*

Beecher's Negro Trap "Baited With a White Woman."

A newspaper of the straightest negro politics, denies that Beecher advised the "baiting of a trap with a white woman," to catch a negro suffrage. But if refernce be made to page fifty of the Official Report of the Equal Rights Association for 1867, it will be found that he did so advise. The speech in which it occurs was made in the Church of the Puritans, May 19th 1867, and the whole paragraph is as follows: "The way to get a man a position is to take one in advance of it, and then he will drop into the one you want him to take. So that if, being crafty, I desire to catch men with guile, and desire to adopt suffrage with colored men, as good a trap I know of is to claim for women also. "Bait your trap with a white woman, and I think you will catch the blackman." A white woman who could receive into her family a man who uses such filthy language ought herself to be shameless. According to all accounts, Mr. Beecher knows all about a "trap baited with a woman" but when he prostitutes the pulpit with the language of the brothel, he ought to be banished from all respectable society. The wretched man's brain is a slop-pail for all the isms that were ever invented by the ungodly and the profane. "Free love" and free negroes" are twin sisters in the politics of many men of his class. A few years ago he did not blush to marry a woman to her paramour while her husband living, and well known to Beecher. His loose principles in morals politics, and religion have been perfectly well known for nearly a quarter of a century—so well known, at least, that the most respectable and well known clergyman of his own communion have long since withdrawn their confidence from him. The infamous women who are in prison for publishing an account of his amours, have been his associates for his years, and his pulpit in the Church of the Puritans has been the fountain of most of the loose notions with which these "strange women" have scandalized the public. His very popular talents have been wholly devoted to loosening the bands of morality and religion, and to the opening a Pandora's Box of isms, which have completely sapped the foundations of the government established by our fathers. In his latest published sermon, or speech, he "hailed the coming Chinese" to help do the voting and share in the government of our country. If their Josh which they worship, is more powerful than our Jehovah, he ought to reign." And, proceeding in this vein of the same infidel profanity he compared our holy religion to a game cock, saying "he was not afraid to pit the Christian religion against any other religion in the known world." Thus has the pulpit of this exceedingly mischievous man been a "trap baited," not only "with white women," but with every conceivable glittering abomination, to catch all that portion of the community which is naturally inclined to looseness of opinion and morals. The husband of every virtuous wife, the mother of every pure and spotless daughter, and every patriot father should shun this den of all demoralizing isms as they would a pestilence. The morals, religion and politics of the Church of the Puritans "may be defined properly by the general term of *speculative looseness.* It is a hybrid pulpit, or something between a church and a theater, but lacking the dignity of the former as much as it does the classic and taste and consistency of the latter.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

An old fellow who is noted, up town, for his stuttering, as well as for his shrewdness in making a bargain, stopped at a grocery and inquired:

"How m-m-many t-t-turkeys have you g-g-got?"

"Eight sir," replied the grocer.

"T-t-tough or t-t-tender?"

"Some are tender, and some tough," was the reply.

"I k-keep b-boarders," said the new customer. "P-pick out the f-f-four t-t-toughest ones, if you p-p-please."

The delighted grocers very willingly complied with the unusual request, and said, in his politest tones:

"These are the tough ones, sir."

Upon which the purchaser coolly put his hand upon the remaining four, and exclaimed:

"I'll t-t-take *th-th-these!*"

The people of Louisville are sad because the mantle of Prentice is still seeking an owner, it failing to fit the back of an ambitious youth who clutched it several years ago, and has since been endeavoring to delude the public into the belief that it fits him "shust like der paper on der wall.

Politics—National and Local.

While it is easy enough to say "we knew the cow would eat the grindstone," after the catastrophe has taken place we wish to say that we hope the day of timid counsels and impolitic compromises has passed with the Democratic party. The wavering of the leaders and the impatient eagerness of office-seekers have led to the adoption of policy that discouraged and disgusted the men who voted on principle—the men who bore the Democratic banner to victory on so many battle-fields in the days of its power and glory—the men who will again lift that banner from the dust and plant it in triumph upon the citadel of American freedom.

It is utterly useless now for Democrats to mourn over the disasters of the past. It is worse than useless for Demcrats to blame one another, and say if things had been better managed, better results would have been reached. The one thing now to be sought is the path to future success—a real success, not a mere semblance of it. To us that path seems clear.

First, and with emphasis, let there be no further compromises of Democratic principle. Let no heresy, or wrong-doing of the opposition be endorsed, winked at, or submitted to, but let every constitutional means be employed to restore the supremecy of the Constitution and the rule of justice and honesty in the administration of the Government. Pursue this course and true Democrats will have something to work and vote for—and then they will work and vote. We might learn a lesson from our enemies on this point—a lesson of consistency and persistency. Much as they were condemned and the disastrous fruits of their policy, if successful, deprecated by thoughtful and patriotic men, none can fail to admire the consistency with which they rallied election after election under their black banner. Lacing in enlightened patriotism they had plenty of pluck and persistency. At every presidential election they put up a candidate knowing he would be defeated. Finally they won, that success being the reward of their persistence in an evil cause. A similar pluck and persistence on our part will give us success. It may take time. If it took the present party now in power twenty five years to overthrow the true principles of this goverernment, it may require some years for us to restore them. But it can be done. It will be done if henceforth the Democratic party shall prove itself to be a party of principles, of fortitude and of courage, such as it was in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. Put such a man as Hendricks on a square Democratic platform and vote for him every four years without wavering or change of front, and before three quadrennians have passed a Democratic President will be seated in the White House.

A second indispensible condition of success is adherence to the Democratic organization. There can be no better party than the Democratic party. There can be no better name than the Democratic name. Our reverses have been caused by compromises of the organization and of the name. We want no new names. We want no compounds. We want the Democratic organization square and fair. We want the Democratic name pure and simple. Let the old ship go into all future fights with the old Democratic banner floating from her mast-head. If any feel like jumping overboard to take their chances in some other craft, let them reflect earnestly before they venture upon such a step. They will surely discover that such a course will lead them to disaster. There is safety, honor and success in the organization. Out of it there is confusion, weakness and defeat.

What say the Democracy of Sonoma county to these views? We believe they will respond with a hearty *Amen!* We know what they say to time-serving and dodging. They have said they will not tolerate them. But standing on a square Democratic platform, with sound Democratic leaders of their nomination, through the regular Democratic organization, they will be as of yore, united, enthusiastic and invincible.—*Sonoma Democrat.*

IS IT PEACE OR WAR?—We have had a vast amount of glorifications over the succes of the Geneva tribunal as the beginning of a new era of peace, in which arbitration will hereafter take the place of war in settling international dispute; and yet with the meeting of Congress the first thing taken up for deliberate consideration is the proposition for ten additional ships of war, with all the modern improvements. So much for the Geneva tribunal.

Paternal Government.

The ground upon which the advocates of the proposed postal telegraph job found their argument is that at present the telegraph is a monopoly which oppresses the people, who demand lower rates and increased facilities for telegraphic communication. Therefore, they say the Government should step in between the monopolists and the people and supply the required facilities at more reasonable rates than are now established.

Is it not obvious that the same argument would apply equally to our railroads, which are usually monopolies, and nearly all of which might be managed with more regard to the convenience of the public than they are? In fact, one staunch Administration journal, the Philadelphia *North American*, has already taken such a view of this subject and plainly intimates that the time is likely to arrive when it will be deemed necessary to abolish all corporate monopolies in the railway business by putting them into the hands of the National Government. The provisions of the Constitution, the *North American* says, are not really inimical to the assumption of this function by the Government, as they confer authority to regulate commerce and intercourse between the States, and to do whatever may be necessary for the general welfare of the people of the Republic.

The administration journal in question presents at some length its reasons why such a course as it suggests should meet with favor. This system of governmental management has been adopted in Belgium in regard to both telagraphs and railways, and it works as satisfactorily in the one case as in the other. Now, our necessities in the matter are greater than those of any country in Europe can possibly be, for while we always speak of our prodigious aggregate of 62,000 miles of railroad in the United States in a mass, it is all cut up between States and Territories, subject to the varying laws, regulations, and management of all these differrent States and Territories. Then some States have burdened themselves with heavy debts to favor the construction of particular roads built to foster local interests, while at the same time the National Government has richly endowed lines in other States. All this inequality of treatment would be remedied, the *North American* believes, if the whole system was made national.

Another strong point made by the *North American* is this: "If the necessity of earning and paying dividends could be got rid of, the management of railroads would be very different from what it is. Then there would be no crushing out of the way interests by unnecessary burdens in order to enable the lines to favor the through traffic." The natural conclusion from these premises will strike every one. Under Government management the railroads would be run not to make money, but to accommodate the people, and the traveling public would be made entirely happy. Further, if the railroads were the property of the nation and managed by a national system, like the postal service, passenger fares and tariffs would be adjusted to the lowest possible scales, the effect of which would be to cheapen many things very much, especially bread, meat, and coal.

On the whole, we think it would be admitted that the *North American* has made out a much stronger argument in favor of having the Government take possession of the railroads than Postmaster-General Cresswell or any of his confederates will be able to present in favor of the postal telegraph scheme, since we cannot imagine any possible system of telegraph management by which the price of bread and meat and coal would be materially reduced. And if it is in accordance with the spirit of our institutions for the Government to monopolize the business of telegraphic communication, it is certainly equally an exercise of legitimate power to take possession of all the railroads and operate them for the general welfare of the country.

The telegraphs and railroads in the possession of the Government, it would probably be discovered that the prosperity of the country and the safety of its financial condition required that the banks should be put under national control, after which new opportunities for extending the blessings of paternal government might be expected to present themselves indefinitely.

Josh Billings says: "'Give the devil his due' reads well enough in a proverb, but what will become of you and me if this arrangement is carried out,"

A Plucky Woman.

DISGRACEFUL INSECURITY TO FEMALES IN A FEDERAL FORT IN TEXAS—A BRUTAL NEGRO BREAKS INTO A LADY'S SLEEPING APARTMENT—THE WOMAN INSTANTLY SHOOTS HIM.

FORT DAVIS, Texas, Nov. 21, 1872.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Four times within as many months efforts have been made by some black-hearted rascals at this post to effect an entrance into the sleeping apartments of the families of the officers of the garrison during the absence of the officers on their several duties.

A diabolical attempt was but a few nights ago made upon the family of one of the civilian employes of the government at the post. A feeling of dread apprehension and insecurity has for some time prevailed among the officers and their families, except a few who poohpoohed and said that it was all imagination, but by the heroism of Mrs Kendall, wife of First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry, one of the devils at last learned that there is a God in Israel, and the doubters are silenced.

About two o'clock this morning Mrs. Kendall, whose husband is temporarily absent on duty, was awakened by a noise as of some one breaking in the sash of a window opening from her sleeping apartment upon the porch in the rear. She promptly awoke her companion, a young lady, and daughter of one of the officers of the garrison, and asked in a loud voice, "Who's there?" Receiving no reply the plucky little lady took her revolver and listened.

Bits of broken glass continued falling on the floor, convincing her that the fiend was persisting in his efforts to enter the room; and then, with the consciousness that on her depended the safety of herself and companion from a fate worse than death, and, doubtless, their lives and those of her three little children, she called several times, "Who's there?" and, receiving no reply, she stepped to the window, and aiming over the bed occupied by her little ones, at a head just being thrust through the broken sash, fired. She heard instantly after the fall of a heavy body on the porch and a stifled groan.

Being awakened by the shot I, in company with others, hurried to the spot and soon a squad of the guard were on hand with preparations for removing the carcass. An examination proved him to be Corporal Talliferro, a hideous negro belonging to Company I, Ninth United States cavalry, one of the companies composing this garrison.

The bullet had penetrated his skull and must have killed him instantly.

With assured esteem, yours,
E. J. S. First Lieutenant,
Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Disgraceful Conduct of a Radical U. S. Senate as Viewed by a Radical.

Forney's Press, an Administration paper, says: "It will not be recorded to the credit of the present Republican United States Senate that while a Republican President, General Grant, was attending the funeral of his dead competitor, a partisan majority in that same Senate refused to allow two Republicans the poor privilege of saying some kind words in honor of a journalist who did more for the Republican cause than all the leaders in this ineffable meanness could have done had they lived uncounted centuries. The Republicans of the House took a manlier course when they refused to accept the resignation of General Banks, and when they generously allowed Mr. Dawes to speak some words for Horace Greeley. Is our Senate about to assume entire possession of the Government? Is a temporary majority of that body preparing to fulfill the prophecy of John Adams, when he substantially said the Senate would ultimately control the Executive and the popular branch of Congress? The remorseless removal of Liberal Republicans from the standing committees, in the face of President Grant's magnanimous example, and the offensive refusal to allow a few kind words to be said for Horace Greeley, remind us of the dark proslavery times. Our Senatorial masters are sowing a storm that may close in a whirlwind."

So many handsome fortunes were made in getting rid of the curse of slavery in this country, that it is not strange "the curse of slavery in Cuba" is to be made a pretext for making some more. Somebody wants a job to build war vessels, and so Mr. Negley of Pennsylvania says "the curse of slavery in Cuba" is liable to involve us in war at any moment. O Liberty! what lots of money has been made in thy name!

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,