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, 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 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. 8:tf

Dr. B. R. FREELAND,
DENTIST,
ROOM 2 DEKUM'S BUILDING, CORNER First and Washington Sts., Portland. Nitrous Oxide administered. n2ly

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.

IMPERISHABLE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a worldly prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry;
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly words in grief's dark hour
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea of mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens nigh;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The presence of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and trail
That make up life's first bliss;
Il with a firm, unchanging faith,
And hold trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met,
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high
In an unfaded record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love,
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
These things shall never die.

The Credit Mobilier.

In reply to a correspondent who asks "What is the Credit Mobilier Investigation?" we answer: When the Union Pacific Railroad was being built its contracts were let to an organization independent in law of the corporation, but in fact composed of the officers and leading stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, called the "Credit Mobilier." This last named company entered into contracts with the Railroad Company to construct the road at fearful prices. The Railroad Company, being anxious to steal, could not do so except by the agency of a third person; if it went outside it would be compelled to divide the plunder; hence in resorted to the expediment of the creation of two corporations, distinct in law, but composed of the same individuals. The Credit Mobilier stole from the Railroad Company and the Railroad Company stole from the Government. Government was paying more to construct the road than it cost and had the first mortgage lien upon the road and as the company wanted to change that lien to a second mortgage, it became necessary to bribe certain members of Congress and Senators. Credit Mobilier stock was issued; Oakes Ames, a member of Congress, was President of the road; other thieves were connected with the lobby. When Congress met, certain members charged with receiving this Credit Mobilier stock as a bribe, called for an investigation, and this mockery of an examination is going on with closed doors—a secret investigation. Nothing will come of it; nothing ever comes of secret investigations except whitewash. We shall not at all be surprised to have the Committee report that Oakes Ames is an honest man and that the Union Pacific Railroad Company was not a swindle from beginning to ending. This Committee may go so far as to report that Congressmen and Senators will not steal, and that the Credit Mobilier was not organized for the dishonest purpose which it succeeded in accomplishing. There is no telling what a secret Committee will not do.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

SUCCINCTLY STATED.—The New York *Herald* does not exaggerate the matter when it declares that "such corruption and anarchy as exist now in the South are not only injurious to that section, not only check its progress and material interests, and therefore, prove damaging to the business interests of the North, but they are infectious, and must in the end demoralize the whole republic. It is in fact, a long step toward centralization, despotism and military rule. It is the way in which all nations have marched the liberties and institutions of which have been subverted or overturned."

We know a man who bet a box of cigars that he could in five minutes, make himself the strongest man in the company. His bet was taken. He retired and anointed his hair with an unguent of asafoetida and garlic, and a unanimous verdict of noses decided that he ought to have the cigars: and he got them.

According to the Philadelphia *Gazette*, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will own three Pacific Railroads, found new commercial cities at San Diego and Puget Sound, create new commerce on Lake Superior, and be in full command of an extensive fleet of Ocean steamers in less than ten years.

The Contest in Louisiana.

The citizens of New Orleans held a meeting on the 11th ult., to take action in favor of the authorities as designated by the State, as against those attempted to be enforced upon them by Federal authority. It was one of the most notable meetings ever held in that city. At that meeting the following memorial was presented and adopted, to be sent to Washington:

To the President and Congress of the United States:

As citizens of the United States, deprived of those rights guaranteed by the Constitution and Laws of the country, through the prostitution of judicial functions and the abuse of military power, we present this memorial to you as a statement of grievances exceeding in magnitude and atrocity any hitherto imposed upon the people of any portion of the country. Through the machinations of a United States senator, aided by the processes issued under the orders of a corrupt and arbitrary judge, and enforcement by soldiers of the U. S. commanded by U. S. marshals, the existing government of the State has been constituted, composed in the main of persons who had been fairly defeated at the polls, and a majority of whom are notoriously corrupt, ignorant and vicious, the governor of the State has been impeached and suspended from office by this pretended legislature, a board of returning officers really selected by Senator Kellogg, and forced upon the State by the judge of the United States District Court, sitting as a Chancellor, has promulgated elections based upon no official returns, no documentary evidence, nothing but the *ex-parte* and secret statements of the participants in the conspiracy; and so flagrantly and notoriously violative of the truth as to prove that not even a decent respect for public opinion has any influence upon them. In order to prove that these charges are not made in a partisan spirit, or with the object of casting discredit upon political opponents, we have only to refer to the facts of the case. We hazzard nothing in saying that these facts disclose a condition of public affairs in this State, so alarming as to challenge the attention of the whole country, and a condition of political morality on the part of those who have contrived and abetted the conspiracy which must shock the conscience of the whole public.

In proof of these charges we make these statements, which we pledge ourselves to maintain and substantiate by incontrovertible evidence.

At the election held in this State on the 4th of November, 1872, the the total number of votes polled was 128,402, of which number John McEnery, for Governor, received 68,179, and Wm. Pitt Kellogg, 60,233; and D. B. Penn, for Lieutenant Governor, 60,899, and C. C. Antonie 57,381. The vote for other officers showed the election of what was called the Fusion ticket by majorities ranging from 7,000 to 12,000 votes.—The returns likewise showed the election to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of about seventy-five Fusion members. The results were expressed and proved by the returns sworn to by the commissioners of election and the surpervisors of registration, and transmitted to the Governor, according to law, to be by him opened in the presence of the returning officers. Under pretence that the Governor and the citizens acting with him as returning officers intended to falsify and destroy these returns, which, it was falsely alleged, contained evidence showing the election of Senator Kellogg, that person brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, in the form of a bill in equity, in which he made the State of Louisiana a party in the person of the Governor. Senator Kellogg, a person ineligible under the fifth article of our constitution, to be a candidate for Governor, was the plaintiff in this suit, and swore that this proceeding was a necessary preliminary to a subsequent contesting suit which it was his intention to prosecute under the 23d section of the act of Congress, known as the enforcement act, alleging that the evidence of the returns to be indispensable to him. The trouble is, and was shown to be, by the subsequent proceedings, that he simply wished to make this suit the agency through which to obtain such orders from the Circuit Judge, sitting as a Chancellor, as would enable him to substitute for the legal returning officers, others of his own choice. His partners and confederates in the conspiracy, to procure the assistance of the United States marshals and soldiers to avert legal opposition to his scheme, to seize upon the State Capitol, to exclude the elected members of the General Assembly and to constitute a legislative body composed of persons selected by his agents and proclaimed elected without even the pretense of legal returns. The judge of the United States Court became a confederate of the conspirators. He lent them to these fraudulent purposes. He assumed jurisdiction in the case, not for the sake of pepetuating testimony, because the testimony which was falsely alleged to be the object of the suit, was conclusive against the pretensions and plans of the conspirators; but really to assist in overthrowing of the State Government, and in forcing upon the people a legislative body in defiance of their wishes, and in contempt of the sacred rights of the State, of constitutional and statute law and of public liberty; and these wicked purposes he resolved to accomplish by a prostitution of judicial functions, and an arbitrary application of judicial processes unparalleled in the history of any civilized country. He paralyzed the State Government by restraining the Governor in the exercise of executive duties; he prevented the canvassing of the election returns and the proclamation of the results; he ordered the returns to be surrendered to men whom he falsely declared to be legal returning officers, after the offices which they claimed to hold had been abolished by law, after a State court had definitely decided the case by repealing law, and whilst a board of returning officers, appointed by the Governor under the laws of the constitution, and composed of citizens eminent for their integrity, were engaged in the duty of compiling the returns. He permitted the conspirators to summon the Governor before him to answer for an alleged contempt of his authority, and held over him for many days the threat of imprisonment, in order to deter him from exercising his constitutional functions, discharging his legal duties.

He did not hesitate to assist at a midnight caucus of the conspirators, and to sign an order prepared by them, directing the United States Marshal to take possession of the building used as a State Capitol, well knowing it was the purpose of the Marshal to bring in the United States soldiery under the false pretense that such assistance was necessary in order to enforce the orders of the court. With a flagrant disregard of public decency and of judicial forms, he suffered this to be done before the trial of the cause had ended; before the case of alleged contempt had been tried and before the order was recorded in his court, sealed with his seal, or countersigned by his clerk. At the darkest hour of the night two companies of United States troops under the direction of the United States and in the execution of the illegal orders of the United States District Judge, seized upon the Capitol, and held it subject to the wishes and the designs of Senator Kellogg and his confederate conspirators. Having thus prepared their defenses, they proceeded to make a false and fraudulent canvass of the election returns, based upon no official documents, but consisting simply of arbitrary figures arranged according to the necessities of their case, and corresponding with nothing except the perjured statements of the conspirators and their defeated allies and partisans.

And, finally, they availed themselves of the judge of the United States District Court, by requiring him to issue an order restraining the legally elected representatives and Senators from assembling in any place or attempting in any way to discharge the duties which the people had imposed upon them. This extraordinary order was issued by the judge on the evening of the day on which he had declined, on the pretense of illness, to entertain an application for relief from the Governor's counsel, made at the private residence of the judge, and after having, in open court, refused to let a motion of the same counsel be either read or filed.

The election had been fairly and honestly conducted under the laws of the State, and the registration and the vote were both unusually full, the latter being the largest ever held in Louisiana. The total vote for Governor, exclusive of the three parishes of St James, Terrebone and St. Tammany, from which no returns were received, amounted to 128,402, an increase of 21,860 on the vote of 1860. The Republican vote, estimating the three omitted parishes at 3,400 is only 1,899 below the vote cast for the Republican State ticket at the previous election, and it is well known that thousands of colored voters, throughout the State, at this election, supported the Fusion ticket. The returns made by the commissioners of election were in due form, and these returns are the only official evidence in existence of the vote of the late election. The pretence of the agents selected by Senator Kellogg, that they have promulgated an official statement of the result that they have made a compilation of the votes, is only one of the bold, audacious falsehoods by which every step of the conspirators has been marked. Those persons had no returns, no documents, no evidence of any kind in their possession, except the statements made up by themselves and their allies, for the consummation of their fraudulent purposes. A comparison of the tabulated statement published by them, with the genuine returns as previously published, shows that they did their work in flagrant defiance of decency, and without even an attempt to conceal their fraud and falsehood from the eyes of the public. The bill filed by Senator Kellogg alleged a deficiency in his returned vote of about 10,000 due to an alleged suppression of a portion of votes actually cast, and a refusal to register and receive another portion. The alleged suppression was totally false, and was supported by no evidence whatever—not even the stimulated cross-marked affidavits with which the conspirators so liberally provided themselves in advance. The affidavits filed by them amounted to about four thousand in number, according to their own statement.

If they had simply added this number to the total, it would have given Senator Kellogg 64,233 votes against 68,169 for Mr. McEnery, not enough to show an apparent election, even including the vote of the three omitted parishes. They, therefore, without return, without testimony of any kind, without even adopting and following any rational theory of computation, added the enormous number of 12,657 to Senator Kellogg's vote, and, as if to still further insult the intelligence of the public, and still more flagrantly expose their own falsehood and wickedness, they deliberately struck off 14,140 from the vote cast for Mr. McEnery. The return from the parish of Bosier was for McEnery 953, for Kellogg 555; they report for Kellogg 1,159, for McEnery none. The vote of Natchitoches was for McEnery 1,256, for Kellogg 550; they report for Kellogg 1,206, for McEnery none. In Assumption they have added 504 to Kellogg's vote and subtracted 454 from McEnery's. In Avoyelles they add 525 to Kellogg's vote, and subtracted 454 from McEnery's. In East Baton Rouge they add 1,343 to Kellogg's vote, and subtract 727 from McEnery's. In De Soto they add 578 to Kellogg's vote, and subtracted 660 from McEnery's. In Plaquemines they add 1129 to Kellogg's vote. In St. Landry they add 545 to Kellogg's vote, and subtract 555 from McEnery's. In Vernon, where Mr. McEnery has 699 votes they allow him 112; in Winn, where McEnery has 575 votes, they allow him 127; in Washington, where McEnery has 453 votes, they allow him 194; in St. Mary they add 300 to Kellogg's vote, and subtract 500 from McEnery's; in Union, where McEnery has 1,418 votes, they allow him 460; in Orleans they strike between 3,000 and 4,000 from McEnery's vote, and in almost every parish they have made changes equally capricious and irrational, and returns equally false and fraudulent.

And these are the men who based their suit at law upon the charge that the Governor and returning officers iftended to falsify, to mutillate and destroy the election returns. Those returns are in existence. They retain all the integrity of their original form. They are unmutilated and are unfalsified. They constitute the only evidence in the late election that any law recognizes, or that any honest judicial tribunal would accept. They have never been in the hands of the conspirators, and yet these persons, pretending to act as public officials, have promulgated results so monstrously at variance with the truth, that they seem to court the notoriety of falsehood, and to revel in the publicity of fraud.

The plot against the rights of the people of Louisiana, rendered possible of success by the accession to its counsels of a corrupt judge, ready and eager to postrate his judicial functions to the service of the conspirators, has culminated in the assembling of a pretended legislature, composed mainly of defeated candidates, and protected by the bayonets of the United States soldiers. The pretended house of representatives have preferred articles of impeachment against the Governor, and the remnant of the senate, in concert with the fraudulent admitted senators have resolved themselves into a high court of impeachment. The recent acting lieutenant governor has broken into the executive office and declared himself governor of the State.

The general assembly, prohibited by the injunction of the United States court, and by the threatened interposition of the United States soldiery, from discharging their legislative duties, can do nothing—not even effect an organization. That the congress of the United States will sanction this outrage upon law and justice, and upon the dearest rights of the people of this State, cannot be imagined, and a decent respect for the chief magistrate of the nation requires us to believe that when the facts and the testimony in the case are laid before him, he will not tolerate the perversion of federal authority, and the abuse of military power by means of which the conspirators have thus far succeeded in carrying out their designs.

A Parson's Story.

The following is old—it belongs to the last generation—but it may be knew to many at the present day: Old Parson Munson, of Worcester, used occasionally to be absent from his flock on missionary tours into distant States. Upon a certain Summer Sabbath, having just returned from one of these excursions, he found his congregation quite drowsy, and for the purpose of waking them up he broke off in the midst of his sermon and began to tell them of what wonderful things he had seen in York State. Among other wonders he said he had there seen the largest mosquitoes it had ever been his misfortune to fall in with—so large, in fact that many of them would weigh a pound!

The good people were, by this time, wide awake.

"Yes," continued the parson, "and moreover, they have been known to climb up a tree and bark!

The congregation were sleepy no more on that day. On the day following two of the deacons of the church waited upon Parson Munson and informed him that the members of the parish were much scandalized by the big stories he had told them from the pulpit.

"What stories?" said the parson with innocent surprise.

"Why, sir, you said that you had seen mosquitoes in York State that would weigh a pound."

"I said," returned the parson, explanatorily, "that many of them would weigh a pound; and I do really think that a great many of them would weigh a pound."

"Well—but continued the elder deacon with a slight chuckling in his utterance, "you said they had been known to climb a tree and bark."

"Certainly," said the parson, with an assuring nod. "As to their climbing up a tree, I have seen them do that here in Worcester county; haven't you, deacon."

"O yes, I have seen 'em do that."

"Well, how could they climb a tree without climbing on the bark?"

The good deacons went their way with something like a mosquito humming in their ears.

FINISHED.—The canal and locks at Oregon City are finished, and, on New Year's day, a boat passed up from the lower river, and returned. There was great rejoicing on the occasion, and the projectors of the enterprise were highly complimented for the energy and perseverance they had exhibited in pressing the improvement to an early completion. The dam and locks should be owned by the State, and then producers of the Willamette Valley would have a sure protection against extravagant freight charges.—*W. W. Statesman.*

AN ENVIABLE CONDITION.—At the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main for one hundred years no murder has been committed, with a population of 70,000. The good moral condition of that city is owing to the fact that the murderously inclined meet with condign punishment. In Germany laws are framed to secure the punishment of criminals, and they are administered with like intent. The interests of society are held in supreme regard.

A New York editor thinks, from the manner in which shirts are made in that city, there ought to be an inspector of sewing. He says he went to the expense of a new shirt the other day, and found himself, when he awoke in the morning crawling out between two of the shortest stitches.

A Wiltshire farmer states that he cured his daughter of the Grecian bend by pouring water on her and holding her out in the sun till she warped back again.

A hole in the coat pocket of Mr. Weisseger, of Augusta, is to be sewed up, because he can't find the $3,000 that dropped through the aperture.

To Drive Rats Away Without Poison.

We know of three methods: First, the old French plan; this is followed chiefly in Paris by men making it a special business. They take a deep tub with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like an island, on which is only place for just one rat to sit on. The top is covered, and has a large balance valve opening downward. On the middle of the valve a piece of fried pork or cheese is placed, and when the rat walks on it to get the cheese the valve goes down, drops the rat into the water and moves back into position. A road is made from the rat-hole to the top of the tub by means of pieces of board rubbed with cheese, so as to make the walk attractive for the rats. In the course of a night, some ten, twenty, or even more rats may go down, and if the island was not there they would be found most all alive in the morning, quietly swimming around; but the provision of the little island saves the trouble of killing them, because their egotistic instinct for preservation causes them to fight for the exclusive possession of the island, on which, in the morning, the strongest rat is found in solitary possession, all the others being killed and drowned around him. Second, the New York plan, invented by one of our friends. The floor near the rat hole is covered with a thin layer of a most caustic potassa. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues, which makes their mouths sore; and the result is that they shun this locality—not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them, notwithstanding the houses around may be full of rats. Third, the Dutch method. This is said to be used successfully in Holland; we have, however, not tried it. A number of rats are left to themselves in a very large trap or cage, with no food whatever; their craving hunger will cause them to fight, and the weakest will be eaten by the strongest. After a time the fight is renewed and the next weakest is the victim, and so it goes on until one strong rat is left. When this has eaten the last remains of any of the others, it is set loose; the animal has now acquired such a taste for rat flesh that he is the terror of ratdom, going around seeking what rats he may devour. In an incredibly short time the premises are abandoned by all the rats which will not come back before the cannibal rat has left or died.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN LIKELY TO BECOME AN ENGLISH JUDGE.—Among the most striking careers of the times has been that of Judah P. Benjamin, who long represented Louisiana in the United States Senate, subsequently became a leading member of the confederate Cabinet, and after the close of the war removed his residence to London. He procured naturalization in England, and upon complying with the requisite conditions, began practice in the Westminster and Lincoln's Inn Courts. His progress has been so rapid that, although he has only been at the English bar five or six years, he has received the honor of "Queen's counsel," and assumed the traditional "silk gown," thus taking his place among the upper grade of barristers. It is now intimated in some of the English papers that Mr. Benjamin is among the foremost in the line of those who are likely to be raised to the Bench within the next few years.

A SAD EXAMPLE.—A sad story is told of John E. Plain, of Springfield, Mass. He was well educated and a good mechanic, but he acquired an appetite for strong drink. He made a good many efforts to conquer his failing, knowing that it would ultimately ruin him, and that it had already prevented his marriage with whom he he ardently loved. He consulted physicians, begging them to help him. Finally, finding that his appetite was stronger than his will, and dreading the disgrace which must certainly attend him through life and at last become terrible, he took poison and died. And yet there are people who hold that the appetite for strong drink is in no case a disease, but in each case a mere whim, which it is easy to overcome. We do not believe that with all people who claim as much this appetite a disease. but it is impossible to suppose that any man posessing the pride which Plain evidently did would sacrifice himself to the death because of a mere whim.

A new pass has been found across the Andes, which is said to be 'andier than any other route.

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