A. L. Bancroft & Co

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 7. OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MACRH 7, 1873. NO. 19.


**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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Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

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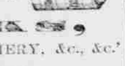
The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in special request. Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth.
☞ Artificial teeth "better than the best," and *as cheap as the cheapest.*
Will be in Oregon City on Saturdays.
Nov. 3:tf

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

E. 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.

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

J. T. APPERSON,
BROKER.
Office—In the Post office Building.
LEGAL TENDERS, CLACKAMAS COUNTY ORDERS, and OREGON CITY ORDERS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Loans negotiated, Collections attended to, and a General Brokerage business carried on. jan6tf

SEED STORE.
SEVIN VINCENT & CO.
No. 607 SANSOME STREET, San Francisco.
HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCing to the public, that having raised such immense quantities of Seeds this year, in their Fountain Bleau Gardens, Alameda, they are enabled to make a reduction of 40 per cent. on last years prices. They have on hand a large assortment of Bulbs, Clover, Canary, Hemp and all kinds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, of every known description. Also, Cabbage plants of every description. dec20m2

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



Prospectus for 1873---6th Year!

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JORNAL, UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED TO BE THE HANDSOMEST PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD. REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN TASTE.

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Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when THE ALDINE assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition was MORE THAN DOUBLE during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of THE ALDINE.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest; avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child sketches, appropriate to the four seasons These plates appearing in the issues for January, April, July and October, would be alone worth the price of a years' subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued

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Every subscriber to THE ALDINE, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful oil chromos, after I. L. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures, entitled "The Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor," are 14×20 inches—are printed from 25 different plates, requiring 25 impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $30 per pair, in the Art stores. As it is the determination of its conductors to keep THE ALDINE out of the reach of competition in every department, the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate, over the signature of the publishers, guaranteeing that the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictures of this grade, free to the subscriber of a five dollar periodical, will mark an epoch in the Art; and, considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price of THE ALDINE itself, the marvel falls little short of a miracle, even to those best acquainted with the achievements of inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November number of THE ALDINE.)

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

will continue under the care of Mr. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, assisted by the best writers and poets of the day, who will strive to have the literature of THE ALDINE always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

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Strauss' Waltzes, (ask for Peters' Edition.) in 2 vol., $4 each in boards; $5 in cloth. Novello's Cheap Edition of Piano-Forte Classics, consisting of Mendelssohn's complete works in 4 vols, 8vo, price $2 50 each; Folio Edition, $6 each; Beethoven's Sonatas, $2; Beethoven's Pieces, $2; Chopin's Waltzes, Polonaises Nocturnes, Mazurkas, Ballads, and Preludes, price $2 each; Schubert's Ten Sonatas, $3; Schuber's Piano Pieces; $3; Mozart's Sonatas, $3; Weber's Complete Piano Pieces, $4; Schuman's 43 Pieces, $3, etc., etc. In ordering these, be sure to ask for Novello's Edition. They are all handsome editions. Novello's cheap Vocal Collections: Mother Goose, $2 and $3; Bandegger's Sacree Songs, $2 50; Mendelssohn's 75 Songs, beautifully bound, $7 50; Schuman's Vocal Album, $2; Moore's Irish Melodies, Folio Edition, by Kalfe, $8; German Volkslieder Album' $2, etc., etc.

Stainer's Christmas Carols, new and old, illustrated. Price, $4. The same without illustrations, in 2 vols., $1 each; complete, $1 00.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY, price 30 cents each, every number containing at least $4 worth of music. Bound volumes for 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, price $5 each.

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Sept. 1:1y


### A HEN CONVENTON.

On Friday, February 14th—St. Valentine's Day—the hens on the ranch of Peter Jones, Esq., two miles north of Portland, held a Convention. They had learned that Mrs. Duniway of the *New Northwest*, had called a Convention of the strong-minded of the weaker sex and the weak-minded of the stronger sex of the human species, to meet in Portland on that day, for the purpose of declaring for woman's rights, and they therefore, deemed it an opportune time for them to hold a Convention for the purpose of declaring for hen's rights. Peter, who understands "hens' talk" to perfection, noticing a lot of old hens together with two or three of his old emasculated roosters (who had for some time been denied marital privileges by the game cocks of his poultry yard) making tracks for an old shed along side of his hay-stack, followed them up, and when he ascertained the object of the Convention, he proceeded to take notes, and has furnished the same to us, our enterprise enabling us to pay more roundly for the same than any of the Portland dalies were enabled to do, which we lay before our readers: After they had assembled to the number of some fifteen or twenty, old Mrs. Shanghi moved that Mrs. Dorking take the chair. This motion was seconded by an old speckled hen, whereupon old Aunty Shanghi put the motion, and after a unanimous cluck from the hens, declared the motion carried. Mrs. Dorking was then escorted to the chair, which was a little pile of rotten straw, and declared the Convention open for business. A little brown hen arose and said that she thought it would be proper for some one to state the object of the Convention, and she therefore called upon old Mrs. Shanghi to do this, as she was a sort of leader in the movement. Here followed loud clucking for Mrs. Shanghi, during which she mounted the straw pile, and spoke as follows:

MRS. SHANGHI'S SPEECH.

*Fellow Hens:*—We are assembled at this time for the purpose of asserting "hen's rights." For six thousand years, in fact, ever since "Old Adam was born," as the poet hath it, hens have been compelled to do all the laborious work about furnishing eggs and propagating our species, while the roosters, who arrogate to themselves the proud title of "cocks" of the "walk," do nothing in the world but dress up in their Sunday best and strut around us. (Great sensation, with cries of "too true.") We do all the drudgery of the hen world, for which the roosters think us amply recompensed if they but walk around with us, and flatter us by bestowing their profound attention on us, and the hens ever since our great natural ancestor laid the first egg in the Garden of Eden, have for these idle attentions slavishly done all the drudgery work. But the world is getting wiser. Women are striking for their rights, and now is the time for hens to strike for theirs. (Great applause.) Hens must claim a little of the strutting privileges now all arrogated by the roosters, and shirk off upon them some of the drudgeries of our species. We will no longer submit to be at the bottom every time. (Enthusiastic applause.) We are just as good as the roosters, and there is no sense in allowing them to rule over us as they have always done. Hens, will you any longer be slaves? (Great clucking and confusion.) Will you do all the drudgery and be silent? (Increased clucking.) If not, then let us strike for the rights of hens, to be on an equality with roosters.

Here old Mrs. Shanghi all out of breath, waddled off of the old straw pile amidst renewed applause. After comparative silence was restored, Mrs. Cochin China moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed. This motion prevailed, and the chair appointed a committee of two old hens and one dilapidated old rooster, who, after having gone around to the other side of the haystack and staid for some time, came back, and the old rooster reported the following resolutions to the Convention:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, In the course of hen events it becomes necessary, in order to keep up with other feminine species on this globe, to discard old rules and establish new ones, suitable to the times,

*Resolved*, That we, the hens on Peter Jones' ranch, assembled in Convention, declare our purpose to never cease scratching and clucking until we get our rights as guaranteed under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

*Resolved*, That we declare it to be only just and right for the roosters to share with us the burden of hen's existence, and to that end, we do affirm our unalterable purpose to require of the roosters, in as much as we have to lay the eggs, that they shall henceforth, as their share of life's duties, sit upon them and hatch them out.

*Resolved*, That we demand of the roosters that hereafter they shall do half the scratching for our young progeny, while they shall allow us to do half the crowing.

*Resolved*, That the sympathy of this Convention be now tendered to the women in Portland, who now; like us, are striking for their rights.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to old Mrs. Shanghi for her great efforts in behalf of hen's rights.

After reading the above resolutions, the sick old cock who read them, moved that they be adopted by acclamation. Before this motion was put, a young pullet suggested that the resolutions ought to be amended so as to require the roosters to lay half the eggs; but several old hens rose and told her that, although that would be no more than fair, they regretted to say that they believed the thing to be impossible. Another young hen thought that that portion of the resolutions which demanded the right to do half the crowing, was inoperative, as she did not believe that hens could crow. This remark caused great excitement and wrath among the old hens, and brought to her feet old Mrs. Shanghi, who said she was surprised to hear such a remark from any hen of any sense. She said that hens could crow as well as roosters, after they got used to it. It was all a habit that had heretofore been arrogated exclusively by the roosters. She herself had been practicing to crow for two or three years, and she believed that she could crow as well as any rooster in the land. Here arose on all sides the cry of "question," "question," whereupon the chair hen put the resolutions, and declared them unanimously adopted. Here one old hen, whose time had come to lay her egg, and who had been for sometime moving about uneasily, moved that the convention adjourn, which motion prevailed, and the first hen's Convention in Oregon was declared adjourned *sine die*.

### The Printer's Estate.

The printer's dollars—where are they? A dollar here, and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns all over the country, miles and miles apart—how shall they be gathered together? The paper maker, the building owner, the journeyman compositer, the grocer, the tailor and his assistants to him in carrying on the business having their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be patiently gathered and diligently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the liabilities will never become sufficiently balky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to these wildly scattered dollars, something like the following:

"Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and all manner of fractions into which ye are are divided, collect yourselves, and come home! Ye are wanted! Combination of all sorts of men that help the printer to become a proprietor, gather such force and demand with such reasons your appearance at this counter, that nothing short of a sight of you will appease them! Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are in the aggregate, single you will never pay the cost of gathering. Come in here, single file that the printer may form you in o a batallion, and send you forth again, to battle for him and vindicate his credit."

Reader, are you sure you haven't a couple or four of the printer's dollars about you? Go down into your pocket and see, and if you have, go straightway and pay him for he is in want of the money to enable him to furnish you with the paper every week, and to keep his little ones from crying for bread. Go right along and pay your printer what you owe him.

Congressmen are earnestly agitating the necessity of increasing their pay to $10,000 per year. In view of the Kansas bribery developments that amount does not seem extravagant, for, if it takes $60,000 for a man to buy his way into an office which he is to hold for six years—and that is the amount claimed to have been expended by Caldwell—how in the world can he "get even" on a less amount? To be sure ordinary people might see another method in the inauguration of more honesty and the doing away with the whole sale bribery that has come to characterize so many of our popular elections, but then common people cannot be expected to understand the necessities or the ethics that govern politicians.—*Painesville Journal.*

### A Neat Little Procession.

From The New York Sun.

On the 4th of March the following talented and high toned procession will proceed down the Capitol steps at Washington, and after appropriate Music by the Marine Band, be dispersed to various parts of the country:

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of South Bend, Indiana.

The Hon. James W. Patterson of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

The Hon. James Harlan, of the Washington *Chronicle* newspaper.

The Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Atchison, Kansas.

Old Ames.

The procession will halt at the foot of the avenue and be address- by Mr. Colfax, with the following remarks, accompanied by a smile:

"Neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares, in the Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the two hundred and seventy per cent dividends, nor the eight hundred per cent dividends in cash, stock and bonds you have read about every day for the past month, nor one hundred per cent. nor one per cent, nor the tenth of one per cent."

Mr. Colfax will then repeat the following challenge, uttered and published in the teeth of the whole world at South Bend in September last:

"I have said that I would like to buy twenty shares at par, if attainable in the Studebaker wagon Company or the Birdsell Clover Separator Company here; and I challenge either one of the last two companies to give me such an opportunity now or hereafter."

He will be followed by Prof. Patterson, who by special request will positively for the last time repeat his touching farewell to public life in the following beautiful language:

"Of this outrage done to the fair fame of men who have lived without reproach for half a century by driving them into the gaze of the public with a scourge of epithets which should be laid upon the lowest criminal with caution; of the torture inflicted upon men sensitive of their good names by subjecting them to Legislative inquisitions without sufficient reason, I may take occasion to speak elsewhere; but here I close, simply remarking, if such things are to continue, all decent men will leave public life, as I do, with pleasure and not with regret."

The Rev. Mr. Harlan, before pronouncing the benediction, will hold up to public scorn and reprobation two checks of Mr. Durant for $5,000 each, with the following impertinent discourse:

"The expenditure of money at elections is a growing evil. The apology for doing it on one side is that it is done on the other, and the peril grows out of the fact that it is often handled by unscrupulous agents, make a use of it not contemplated by those who furnish it. A public sentiment that will make it perilous to a candidate to allow the expenditure of money to influence elections without restricting its uses within clearly prescribed limits is one that need strengthening by all the arguments our best men and purest journals can adduce."

The Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, known to the general public as the "Christian statesman," and to the lobby as "Subsidy Pom," will follow Brother Harlan, bearing on his manly shoulders a transparency having one side inscribed with the following certificate of character, eulogy and obituary, from the pen of the eminent saint who precedes him:

"We are utterly at a loss to account for such a representation of Mr. Pomeroy. Those who know him intimately and well believe him to be one of the truest and purest of our public men, as they know him to be one of the most generous. His benefactions have made hundreds of worthy families rejoice. Those who ought to know him thoroughly regard him as singularly unselfish, caring only for money as he can use it, not to aggrandize himself, but to accomplish some good."

On the opposite side of the transparency of the truest and purest and most generous of our public men offering in his "singularly unselfish way" $8,000 in greenbacks to State Senator York, of Kansas, "not to aggrandize himself, but to accomplish some good," and make "hundreds of worthy families rejoice." The dastardly conduct of York, in turning over the whole sum to the speaker of the Kansas Legislature and thus obstructing and defeating a benefaction which might have made hundreds of worthy families rejoice will be only referred to in the inscription: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Old Ames may or may not make some remarks. He is a man of intermittent memory and spasmodic utterance. He will be accompanied by an army wagon containing vouchers and memoranda.

Jim Nye would like to accompany the procession, but being a man of profane discourse, and having threatened to lead Prof. Patterson over to the Patent Office and deposit him as a "model of a damned fool," he has been barred out.

Aside from the gentleman named no wind instruments will be allowed in the line. Senator Pomeroy, being an earnest advocate of liquor prohibition, insists that no one, even in the band, shall take a horn on the occasion.

The flags on the Capitol would be placed at half staff on the occasion of the departure of so much virtue and frugality, were it not that, with Caldwell, Clayton and Chandler already in the Senate, and Patterson, of South Carolina, Jones of Nevada, and Allison, of Iowa, coming in, the outgoing saints will not be missed much.

### His Mission.

Hon. Samuel J. Bayard, of New Jersey, has written a letter, dated January 21, in which he says:

"I am satisfied that our Straightout movement was right; and that it accomplished its purpose. It was a protest designed to defeat the coalition and give the Democrats an opportunity of organizing their party. It did rouse the elements of Democratic revolt against the Baltimore bargain and sale traders. But they have neither the wisdom nor the honesty to acknowledge their mistake and to resucitate the party on the basis of the platform of the Louisville Convention. I will not act with those who betrayed us, nor with those who can be betrayed with impunity, who have neither the moral courage to resent a foul wrong nor the sagacity to adopt the only course which can retrieve with honor the errors of the past. I shall hereafter act and vote with the Republican party—a party which knows its friends, and is not led by its enemies, I was with them in heart during the whole war, and nothing but very peculiar personal considerations and circumstances prevented my acting with them from and after the attack on Fort Sumter. The mission of the Straightouts is accomplished, and the coalation party has an offensive ordor which is intolerable. It is a spurious, illegitimate offspring of counterfeit Republicanism. The genuine, original Republican party is preferable to any such hybrid progeny."

If the Hon. Samuel is not a fool the above is the coolest affair we ever heard of. And yet, while a majority of those who met at Louisville were the very salt of the earth, there were a good many as utterly rotten as the above person shows himself to be. The Straightout Democrats refused to support Greeley because he represented Grantism, Mongrelism, niggerism, in fact amalgamation; but a greater number supported him because they hoped he had outlived this hideous devilism, and if elected, would finally abandon it and come out a white man at last. But the Hon. Sam. says *he* has been a Black Republican at heart ever since the attack on Fort Sumter, and now gives notice that he will act with the black party! How such a man could take exception to Greeley passes our comprehension; but we can easily understand his assertion that such "Straightouts" as himself fulfilled their "mission" when Grant was elected.—*N. Y. York Day-Book.*

### Habits.

Habits have more to do with our success in life, with our happiness or misery, than all other causes combined. By habits we mean those manners of doing every day things which have become by practice so much a part of our character that we involuntarily fall into those manners, and only avoid them by an effort. A very important part of education consists in the formation of correct habits. Those things which we are to do all our lives it is of the first importance that we should learn to do well. Let us illustrate a little It is as easy in itself, to use one form of speech as another. Yet a form of speech once established, certain peculiarities of expression will, in spite of efforts to the contrary, slip from the organs and our speech betrayeth us. All our members act, as it were, independent of the mind, to a certain extent, after habits are formed. What was at first laborious becomes so easy as to be performed involuntary, as far as details are concerned. We do not think of our organs of speech in talking, nor of our pen or hand in rapid writing, nor of our feet in walking, but give a sort of general order to move, and they obey just as they have formed habits of obeying.

Our organs and members are so many servants to be taught to do our bidding. If they are awkward, it is simply because they have not been properly trained.

### State Temperance Union.

Following is the Constitution adopted by the State Temperance Union, which was composed of a portion of the delegates to the late Temperance Alliance:

ARTICLE I.—The name of this organization shall be the Oregon State Temperance Union.

ARTICLE II.—The Union shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from all Temperance Societies, Churches and other religious bodies, that enjoin the duty of temperance upon their members as a rule of faith and practice, within the State of Oregon: Provided that no Society shall be deemed entitled to representation in this Union unless it shall make the subject of temperance one of the chief and distinctive features of its organization.

ARTICLE III.—Delegates to this Union shall be elected annually, and their term of membership shall expire at the end of the year for which they were chosen; provided, that any delegate or member can become a perpetual member by paying into the treasury the sum of one dollar annually. Any delegate or member can become a life member by paying the sum of ten dollars, and any delegate or member can become a life director by paying the sum of twenty dollars into the treasury of the Union.

ARTICLE IV.—Before being admited to a seat in this Union, or being allowed to take any part in its proceedings, every delegate shall, in the presence of the Union, take and subscribe the following obligation: "I pledge myself to abstain forever from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to use every honorable and legitimate means to discountenance their use and sale in the community, and to place the highest and most stringent barriers against the growing evils of intoxication and the liquor traffic."

ARTICLE V.—Any member of this Union, whether a life member or not, shall be expelled upon due proof of a willful violation of the above obligation. It shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present to expel a member.

ARTICLE VI.—The officers of this Union shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Chaplain, Sergeant-at-Arms and a Board of nine Directors, to be elected annually, to act in conjunction with the Board of Life Directors, and to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. The duties of these officers shall be the same as are usually required of such officers in organizations of like character.

ARTICLE VII.—The meetings of this Union shall be held annually at the city of Salem on the——day of———, and the first regular meeting shall be held on the second Friday in June, 1873, at Albany, Oregon.

ARTICLE VIII.—This Constitution, or any part thereof, may be annulled or amended at any regular meeting of the Union by a four-fifths vote of the members present.

The Constitution was adopted by sections, and elicited a lively discussion pro and con, but, as a general thing, harmony prevailed among the members. A chosen few objected to certain portions, but it was finally adopted as a whole by a unanimous vote.

The President and Board of Directors were authorized to establish a basis of representation, to be reported at the first regular meeting.

The following list of officers were elected by acclamation:

G. W. Ryan, President; Tinmore Ford, Levi Leland, J. B. McClane, Vice-Presidents; H. C. Clements, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. B. McClane, Treasurer; Rev. N. Doane, Chaplain; S. W. Leamon, Sergeant-at-Arms.

HOW IT IS DONE.—Just how popularity is acquired, and men become great leaders in Republican councils, is brought out in the Credit Mobilier investigation. "Did you send a $10,000 check to help elect Harlan Senator from Iowa?" inquired Congressman Niblack, of President Durant. No was the reply. I sent two checks of $5,000 each. Why? Well, because Mr. Harlan thought he lived on another line of road, was always a good friend of the Union Pacific, and I thought he would represent the State well, was Durant's rejoinder. Mr. Harlan was elected, and the money did the work.

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