

# Oregon City Enterprise.

VOL. 7.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1873.

NO. 24.

## THE ENTERPRISE.

A LOCAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER FOR THE Farmer, Business Man, & Family Circle.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

A. NOLTNER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CLACKAMAS CO.

OFFICE—In Dr. Thosling's Brick, next door to John Myers' store, up-stairs.

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Will respond promptly to calls during either day or night. Office at Wainwright's store, can be found at the Cliff House at night. Feb 1873.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D., Surgeon.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Office—Old Fellow's Temple, corner First and Alder streets. Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

Drs. Welch & Thompson,

DENTISTS,

Office—In Old Fellow's Temple, corner First and Alder streets, Portland.

The patronage of these distinguished superior operations is in special request. Patients who will patronize the dentist of the "Old Fellow's Temple" will find it better than the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. Will be in Oregon City on Saturday, Nov. 3rd.

S. HUELAT, CHAS. E. WARREN,

HUELAT & WARREN

Attorneys-at-Law,

OREGON CITY, OREGON.

Office—Chambers' brick, Main St., 3rd floor, 1873.

JOHNSON & McCOWN

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS 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. Sept 1872.

L. T. BARIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OREGON CITY, OREGON.

Office—Over Pope's Tin Store, Main Street, 2nd floor, 1873.

A. F. FORBES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—No. 13, Dekum's Building, Portland, Oregon. 7th Mar 1873.

J. T. APPERSON,

OFFICE IN POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

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Legal Tenders, Clackamas County Orders, and Oregon City Orders.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Loans negotiated, Collections attended to, and a General Brokerage business carried on.

W. H. HIGHFIELD,

Established since '49, at the old stand.

Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Gold and Silver Goods, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Repairing done on short notice, and thankful for past patronage.

JOHN M. BACON,

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in Books, Stationery, Printing, etc., etc.

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A. NOLTNER

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ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

OREGON CITY.

For the very best photographs, go to Frady & Rulison's Gallery without STAIRS—Second in the Elevator, 29 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

### THE GRANDMOTHER.

There are rare leaved plants and graceful flowers sitting day by day. And it seems like a picture of summer time. The window over the way.

By the cheery window over the way. I see her sitting day by day. Watching the passers by. And those of the household come and go. And those by her easy chair. With a loving smile, or gentle word. Or a touch on the silvery hair.

Close on the sand beside her lies A volume old and quaint. Her eyes scan, I liken her to a saint. Waiting for Heaven, patient and still. Waiting the Master's call. And there seems a halo about her brow. As the rays of the sunset fall.

One day little Bess with the golden locks. And wild ways free and sweet. Tired of her merry romps and plays. Fell asleep at the window in her lap. And the picture was complete.

Darling old grandmother, honored and loved. Thy hair is graying soon will be o'er. Thy face will miss the dear face, with its sweet patient grace. And thy heart will miss the "no more."

Her earthly journey is almost done. And there soon will come a day. When those she has tenderly loved. Grandmother sleep!

The sleep which He gives His beloved. And through wintry days and summer morn. They will miss the form they cherished so long.

From the window over the way. The Man Who Cheats the P-inter.

The man who cheats the printer of a single cent. Will never reach the heavenly land. Where old Elijah went.

He will not gain admittance there; By devil he'll be driven. And made to bat his time away Outside the walls of hell.

Without a man to greet him; Without a pleasant grin; The happiness that he will reap Will be almighty thin.

He'll have to eat theistle of sorrow; He'll have to buck around right smart With his cussidness. "You let!"

An Invitation and a Reply.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1873.

HON. CHAS. A. DANA—Dear Sir:

We have the honor to apprise you that a grand patriotic demonstration will be held in the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall, in this city, on the 22d inst. The object is to secure the success of the International Exhibition authorized by Congress, and intended to be a prominent feature in the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Pennsylvania in connection with the United States Centennial Commissioners, it was unanimously resolved to invite you to be one of the speakers of the occasion. You are requested at an early day to be earnestly requested. We are, respectfully, DANIEL J. MORRILL, ASA PACKARD, Commissioners of Pennsylvania.

The above was sent to the editor of the New York Sun, and this is his reply:

New York, Feb. 19, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: I am greatly obliged to you for your invitation to attend your grand patriotic demonstration and to be one of the occasion.

I like things grand and patriotic; and they would possess a peculiar attraction to me in the locality of Philadelphia. I saw one demonstration there last year, however, which did not strike me as either grand or patriotic; but on the contrary quite the reverse. I had printed a letter of one Win. Kemble relayed to the Evans frame. His generosity he has never disputed; but on the contrary he has affirmed it under oath. This letter was in the following words:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, Mar. 26, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a certain amount of money that he wishes you to help him in. He understands addition, division and squares.

TO TITIAN J. COFFEY, Washington, D. C.

For publishing this letter with appropriate comments I was arrested as I was passing through Philadelphia, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000. I was obliged to forfeit this sum, as I was advised, the truth would not justify the publication under your law.

Now, as you combine in your invitation a request to speak with the request to attend, I am sorry to say that I shall be obliged to put off its acceptance until free speech in Philadelphia is safe.

You are patriotic men engaged in a patriotic enterprise. Will you not see to it that the guarantee of free speech, and free printing for the public good, be not postponed until the second Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence; but that it be accorded at once?

It is not the deepest shame of our Commonwealth that honest and earnest efforts for the eradication of corrupt influences in her public affairs must be carried on outside of the State lines?

I remain, gentlemen, Very respectfully yours, CHARLES A. DANA.

The New York Radicals have introduced in the State Legislature bills which abolish the police courts of New York City, establish "municipal special sessions," and provide for the appointment of session magistrates. This is a scheme of the Murphy ring to get complete possession of the police and civil justices' courts, those powerful aids to the manipulations of local New York politics.

### Remarks of Mr. Farnsworth on the Salary Swindle.

Some gentlemen base their advocacy of this scheme upon the position that it is necessary to increase the President's salary, and that that cannot be done unless this scheme be made, including ourselves. Sir, right there I propose to take this scheme by the throat, and I protest against doubling this high salary which all other Presidents have found sufficient. Abraham Lincoln served the country four years at \$25,000 per annum, during a part of which time gold was worth two hundred and fifty per cent., yet Abraham Lincoln had up \$50,000 during his term. Why, sir, we appropriate annually to the President of the United States in emoluments and various other things what he could not get for \$50,000. We pay the President everything except his provisions; and we provide even a part of those for we furnish his garden and gardeners; we furnish all his furniture; we furnish stables recently rebuilt at a cost of over \$30,000. We furnish nearly all his servants, all his clerks and secretaries, his gas and fuel; and now it is proposed, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, which declares that the President's salary "shall not be decreased or diminished during the period for which he is elected," in clear violation of the spirit of that provision, you propose to technically get around it by passing the bill on the 3d of March and make it take effect on the 4th of March, while you admit that under the Constitution you could not pass it to-morrow.

Sir, I have been a member of the Republican party from its very origin. True, I did not support its candidates last Fall, because of its corruption; but I still have some feeling of sympathy for the old party, and I do not wish to see it completely wreck itself and cover its history with dishonor; but this thing shames the Credit Mobilier and everything else that has taken place in this Congress, or in any other, since I have been a member here.

Sir, I appeal, if not to manhood, to the sense of justice of members of this House not to adopt this report. It is disgraceful, and will greatly help to render this Congress infamous—Congress always without the confidence of the people. Let us have the manhood and decency to stamp upon this scheme for raising our salaries and purchasing favors of a President by increasing his, in clear violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution.

Open Fires.

In every home there should be at least one open grate or some other arrangement for burning wood or hard or soft coal. A fire which can be seen as well as felt, and which is bright blazing fire with shovel and tongs—and fender, too, if you please which will attract the family by its social influence, is a grand thing in a grand thing in a home. Those black, grim tartan flames, filled with the stale odors of cold iron, and with a scolding water-tank, and emitting clouds of pulverized ashes to cover your furniture and stifle your lungs, are among the greatest banes of family enjoyment and comfort. It is all well enough to have one's dwelling warmed from top to bottom and to have no coals to carry beyond the furnace, but this heating system has done immense mischief to the family powers, scattering the members of it all over the household, furnishing not one grate spot in which the inmates will gather, as by instinct they do, to enjoy the cheery comfort of the fireside. There is no fireside in most of our modern houses. There are only holes in the floor or in the walls, and we are disposed to think that the good ventilation of the open fire adds not a little to the unconscious blessings of its hospitable and domestic influence. The sight of the little folks as they sit, musing and amused while the wood-fires burn, and watching the fantastic flames and the glowing coals, is worth many times the cost of that cord of hickory or oak at city prices, and a wise household would rather part with the furnace which that bright blaze supplements and atones for than with the low-down grate which makes the family circle red and things. Try it, ye who can, and see if the moral, aesthetic and domestic power of this style of home comforts is overestimated.—The Science of Health.

The editor of the Eugene City State Journal writes from Washington as follows:

Senator Mitchell has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, and filed it in the Department, protesting against any compromise on the part of the Government of the United States with the Modoc Indians who have been engaged in murdering innocent white settlers in Southern Oregon. He strongly opposes any settlement of the difficulties by peace commissioners or otherwise, which will permit the savage murderers to escape the punishment due their crimes, or which will enable the tribes to continue their depredations on the white settlers in the future. Senator Mitchell has also filed a letter with the Secretary of War urging the establishment of two military posts, each to be garrisoned with five companies of soldiers—one to be at Camp Warner, and the other on Lost River.

A little boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, if he would have a fight. "No, my child," said the Doctor, "I am one of the lights of the world." "I wish, then," replied the boy, "you were hung at the end of the alley, for it is a very dark one."

### Mysterious Disappearance of Thomas Nast.

Several men will be more missed from literary and artistic circles than the late Mr. Thomas Nast. He had great talent. In the line of his speciality he was unequalled. Harper's Weekly Journal of Civilization will hardly be able to get along without him. Mr. Nast has been one of its most brilliant contributors. When he was alive he was very handy with the pencil. The characteristic of his work was vigor. He pursued the enemies of his country and of Harper & Brothers with a great deal of power. The Journal of Civilization attained a large circulation through his efforts. The Harper Brothers were very fond of him. It is strange—and yet it illustrates the cupidity of publishers and the selfishness that pervade the present generation that they have offered no reward for his body. Nast was something of a sculptor without. Not that he worked in the clay precisely; but he worked in the next thing to clay—mud. No man has thrown more of it in the last year than he.

The editor of Harper's Weekly will miss Nast. For Nast has sent him in some of the best subjects for obituary eulogies he ever had. Witness the clever treatment of the late Horace Greeley by the Weekly. The opportunity would never have been afforded had it not been for Nast.

Everybody misses Nast. We all became so attached to him during the late campaign. There was such a nice sense of honor, such pure and earnest patriotism, such honesty of purpose and loyalty and all that sort of thing in all his pictures in the Journal of Civilization. Those caricatures of Mr. Greeley—shall we ever forget them? so delicately put, so thoroughly in keeping with the political essays in the editorial columns. There was not an issue of the Weekly for several months but contained two or three of those powerful arguments from Nast's pen. He Grant and we were not to be bought by flattery on the grave of Preston S. Brooks, will not soon be forgotten.

Unappreciative people said that the manner in which Nast pursued Horace Greeley to his grave was brutal. Mr. Greeley is to be honored as our political hero. He did that his caricatures of Schurz were the offspring of malignant hate for a successful fellow countryman; and that his representations of Sumner and Trumbull, and keep the pure and noble mind as a means of tearing an honest penny by pondering to the passion and prejudice engendered in political strife.

But it was not so. Oh, no! He was a sincere man, the late Mr. Nast is dead. For this world have been his opportunity. Nothing would have prevented his seizing it except a sneaking and dishonest desire to cover the crimes of his friends, and Nast never had that. No, no! We are looking now for Nast's obituary in the Journal of Civilization.—N. Y. Sun.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS said in his address to the people of the Eighth Georgia Congressional District: Suffice it to say that I am a Democrat of the "straight sect" of the Jeffersonian school of politics. In it I was reared and in it I expect to die. In this school I imbibed a fixed faith in the "capacity of man for self-government" and a firm belief that upon the responsibility of the down-trodden and oppressed people in all climes and countries.

An exchange asks—"what is a bustle?" We could not tell, and as a young friend of ours has recently got married, we proudly, he thus explained: "It is a thingumbob!" (Now what in the world is a thingumbob?)

### Circular.

The President and Board of Directors of the State Temperance Union, to the Friends of Temperance throughout the State:

"Be sure you are right, and then go ahead" is the safest and surest rule to which men either individually or collectively, have ever given their attention.

The observation of all passages furnish us with a host of witnesses both positive and negative unanimously corroborating the truth of the proposition.

If we heed the warning of the past failures, and the instructions of those movements which have been crowned with success, we will labor only in the promotion of those undertakings which are right, and employ only the right means for their accomplishment. While this is the rule by which all honest persons govern their actions, it is the one especially to be used in a work so great as is the temperance movement. The organization which will be most successful in the promotion of this great work must be constituted so as to bring together those, and those only, who are true and tried temperance men and women, and whose sole object is the liberation of our fellows from the ravages of the monster enemy, intemperance.

To effect such an organization, and to eventually yet speedily realize its desirable and unquestionably results, was the prime motive of the founders of the Oregon State Temperance Union. Our Constitution provides that only societies making the cause of temperance one of the chief and distinct objects of their organization, and churches that enjoy temperance as a rule of faith and practice, shall be entitled to representation in the Union. Every Delegate is required to subscribe to the following pledge in the presence of the Union: "I pledge myself to abstain forever from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to use every honorable and legitimate means to discourage their use and sale in the community, and place the highest and most stringent barriers against the growing evil of intoxication and the liquor traffic."

With these specifications and by this obligation it may reasonably be expected that the Union will be a convention of untrammelled persons, free to put forth every energy against the Giant Evil. We therefore most earnestly ask the hearty assistance and co-operation of all those churches and societies coming under the purview of Article 2 of our Constitution. And especially do we request such societies and churches to send a full delegation to our meeting, to be held in Albany, on Friday, the 13th day of June next, according to the following basis of rules established by the President and Board of Directors:

All societies and churches shall be entitled to one for each organization: one for each fractional 12 members, and one for each fractional 12 members. It has been further enacted that no person shall be admitted as a delegate who is not 18 years of age. It is also recommended that all delegates chosen on or before the 15th day of May, and their names and credentials, with those of their alternates, be sent immediately to R. Reid, Salem, Oregon, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

It is also recommended that in localities where many members are liable to be represented more than once by being members of the different temperance organizations, and also of one or other of the churches that each church and society ascertain, as nearly as possible, the number of members it has who will be represented from some other organization, and deduct one-half of that number from the remainder according to the prescribed basis.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Oregon State Temperance Union, This is to certify that the following have been duly elected delegates to the session of the Oregon State Temperance Union held at Albany, Oregon June 13th, 1873, from... a temperance society (or religious body) located at... which enjoins the duty of temperance as a rule of faith and practice, and as one of the chief and distinctive features of its organization; that the said (name of society) has an actual bona fide membership of... over and above those entitled to representation in the Union; that the said delegates are women, and we cordially commend them, as such, to the favor of the Union.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands at... this... day of... 1873.

It is regarded as important that the credentials be forwarded promptly as above directed, for the reason that the Board of Directors are required to act as a Committee on Credentials, and to have the list of delegates complete before the meeting of the Union.

Please have the foregoing publicly read before the organization to whom it is directed.

By Order of the President and Board of Directors of the Oregon State Temperance Union.

SYL. C. SYMPSON, Corresponding Secretary.

R. REID, Secy. Com. Salem, March 26, 1873.

"We find that he came to his death from calling Bill Jackson a liar," was the verdict of a coronor's jury in Missouri recently.

Iowa wolves are making mourning in many pig-pens.

### Good Platform Timber.

Under this head the Springfield Republican says:

"Here are a few 'planks' which gentlemen taking contracts for political platforms, this year, will do well to examine carefully before looking further for their material:

"II. No more subsidies, in any shape on any pretext, or under any circumstances whatever.

No more perquisites, either to President, Congressmen, Custom House officer, or any other public servant in national, State, or municipal employment. A clean sweep of all allowances, fees, moieties, and the like demoralizing methods of indirect payment. Reasonable wages for the work done, and there an end.

"III. No more great government jobs for the further corrupting of public and Congressional morals and the enriching of the lobby, no San Domingo annexation, no postal telegraph, no government canal building. A general shutting down, both at the Federal and State Capitals, on special legislation of all kinds.

"IV. A prompt return to and subsequent sedulous minding of its own business, on the part of the general government; leave States and municipalities and private citizens to mind theirs. Fair play for natural laws in trade, commercial and national development. A final end of the paternal nonsense, and a revival of the old-fashioned American notions about the relative spheres and duties of the individual, the neighborhood, the State, and the central representative authority.

No more quartering of useful politicians, under pretext of public employment, upon the tax-payers. A civil service reform that means business and accomplishes it.

"VI. The rigid application to every candidate for office of the Jeffersonian test—honesty, capacity, fidelity to the Constitution. A farly perception of the fact that political 'soundness' is perfectly compatible with the most advanced stage of moral rottenness, and that to condone the one for the sake of the other, isn't on the whole, a paying operation.

"VII. Universal amnesty."

Spurgeon's Advice Grats

No body is more like an honest man than a thorough rogue.

Don't you see a man with a great deal of religion displayed in his shop window, you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of it within.

Do not choose your friend by his looks. Handsome shoes often pinch the feet.

Don't be fond of compliments; rejection and a man with a great deal of religion displayed in his shop window, you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of it within.

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The Chicago Tribune makes a summary of the congressional appropriations showing an increase of about \$25,000,000 in the public expenditure of the present year over those of last year. The most remarkable items are an increase of \$1,500,000 owing to the rise in congressional salaries just before adjournment, extending over two years past. This was plain robbery. The expenses of the war department shows an increase of \$3,000,000. Whether this was rendered necessary in order to hunt up the Tanton Stone, or to prosecute the seventy-five Modocs, the public is left to guess. The navy expenses are increased nearly \$4,000,000, presumably for the purpose of maintaining what competent authority pronounced to be one of the most inefficient navies now in existence. The expenses of the postoffice department are also \$4,000,000 greater in spite of the abolition of the franking privilege. "Sundry Civil Expenses" enlarged by about \$12,000,000, the "Defenses" by about \$3,500,000; the "Miscellaneous" by about \$2,000,000. Under these last three items are included most of the private jobs and unwarranted expenses which congress did not dare to insert in the regular appropriations. For the task of appropriating so much more money than heretofore, the late industrious and virtuous congress concluded that it was entitled to an increase of pay.

PRINCE THOMAS PHOTODUO—The Chicago Tribune, of March 19th, thus comments on the promotion of the Government's oldest son to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy at the expense of a veteran soldier. It says:

The announcement that Lieutenant Fred Grant was about to receive his academic course at one bound, by assuming certain duties incident to his appointment on General Sheridan's staff, has already created a very strong feeling in this city. Not because Fred Grant is coming to Chicago, for that is a matter entirely for Fred Grant's benefit, and the people of this city are generous enough to wish for