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### THE ENTERPRISE.

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### DON'T SLAM THE GATE.

Now, Harry, pray don't laugh at me,  
For when I got so late,  
I wish you would be careful, dear,  
To never slam the gate.

For Bessie listens every night,  
And so does Lizzie Kate,  
To tell me just what I do,  
They heard you slam the gate.

'Twas nearly ten, last night, you know,  
But now 'tis very late,  
(We've talked about so many things)  
Oh, don't slam the gate.

For all the neighbors hearing it,  
Will say our future fate,  
We've been discussing, so I beg  
You'll not slam the gate.

For, though it is very true,  
I wish that they would wait,  
To canvass our affairs until—  
Well—pray don't slam the gate.

At least not now, by and by,  
When in "our home" I wait,  
Your coming, I shall always like  
To hear you slam the gate.

For whether you go out or in,  
At night or in the day,  
The world will not be wiser then,  
About the horrid gate!

BACK-PAY.  
AFTER BETT MARIE.

Which to me looks strange,  
That the little girl,  
Put away in Congressional pocket,  
Should get such a pass.

There isn't a man  
and his own plan,  
The matter was understood,  
But each to determine  
To get what he would do most good."

One thought it the best—  
That money be confessed—  
To take from his little cottage,  
His minister's best.

While another to build—  
Up a cottage and with  
a goodly income, to let,  
To spend his money best.

But high on the hill  
Of a goodly income,  
And a goodly income,  
Said down in his waist-skirt wallet.

What the Farmers Want.

The popular uprising of the west-  
ern farmers, continuing for the  
purpose of obtaining cheaper transpor-  
tation from the railroad monopolies,  
has a deeper origin and a more po-  
tential meaning. The war on the rail-  
roads is only an easy and certain  
way to gain a higher price for their  
products. The farmers have been gradually  
compelled to stand up for their rights and  
demand a reduction somewhere, that  
they might have a ready sale and  
profit on their products. This they  
get by a man's own hands. It is  
the only way to get anything. It  
is their right to have their price  
raised. Their opposition consists of the  
robbery of their agricultural interests  
for the benefit of protected manufac-  
turers. By reason of this so-called  
protection, which extracts money out  
of their pockets and puts it into the  
pockets of the manufacturers, the  
farmers have to pay \$70 for a sewing  
machine here for example, while the same  
manufacturer will sell it for half  
that money in Europe. In fact, they  
pay twice as much for a razor here  
as the same in England—in short  
they pay double for what they con-  
sume, that large manufacturing  
monopolies may flourish and gorge  
themselves with opulence at their  
expense. The farmers pay all the  
"protection" which our government  
puts on certain interests, that the  
few may grow and fatten on the  
many. Why should they be forced  
to expend twice the price for all their  
implements, and other necessary  
articles for the sake of hearing by  
the manufacturers of them? Can  
they not stand on their own bottom?  
Are they not as capable of taking  
a market price for their wares as they  
are to take the regulated value for  
the grain? Be sure they are. Yet  
under the influence of radical teaching  
and the practices of that party  
the consumers are constantly re-  
quired to pay a *bonus* to the man-  
ufacturers, which is exclusively their  
benefit and our loss. That is exactly  
what the spread of Granger means.—  
Washington.

SORROWING SON-IN-LAW.—The tele-  
graph operators are laughing over a  
couple of messages which were  
"wired" the other day. The first is  
from the wife, who is in a town in  
New York. She says: "To-  
Detroit: Mother fell and broke her  
arm this morning. What shall I do?"  
The husband didn't lose a moment  
in telegraphing back: "Tell her to  
fall again and break her neck."

The number of stars visible to  
the naked eye in the entire circuit of the  
heavens has been usually estimated  
at about 6,000. An ordinary opera  
house will exhibit something like ten  
times that number. A comparatively  
small telescope easily shows 300,000,  
while there are telescopes in exist-  
ence with which there is reason to  
believe, not less than 25,000,000 stars  
are visible.

NOT LOOKED AFTER.—A married  
man in Chicago is not looked after  
until he has been absent from home  
five days. Then his wife begins to  
think that something is wrong.

A Chicago chap advertises for  
"steady girls to help on pantaloons." A  
fellow who can't help on his own  
pantaloons, ought to be ashamed to  
want girls to do it.

"THE WAY."—"If you don't throw  
away that cigar, I'll render you  
eligible for the grave." is the way a  
Vicksburg street-car conductor talks.

### Incontestable Facts.

Some journals of liberal tendencies  
and independent professions cry out  
for a new party organization, to take  
the place of the Democracy, predom-  
inant belief that that party has be-  
come irretrievably unpopular. Our  
friends of uncertain persuasion, those  
journals which are neither fish nor  
flesh, yet who presume to counsel a  
great social revolution, the abolition  
of the blood party to melt, they, and  
solve itself into dew, should know  
that their gratuitous counsel is not  
based upon facts. They assert that  
the Democratic party is without in-  
fluence and odious to the general  
mass of the people. The causes as-  
signed for this alleged loss of popu-  
larity are the course of the party  
during the war and its opposition to  
the reconstruction measures. But  
when these causes were still fresh and  
recent, when they were most opera-  
tive, Chief Justice Chase, the ablest  
and most influential of the Demo-  
cratic leaders, was willing, was  
willing, was anxious, to accept a  
regular Democratic nomination for  
President. The glowing eulogies of  
those then burning but now defunct  
controversies had not gathered chil-  
dren to cover them, and yet a Republi-  
can statesman who stood high in  
public confidence was ready to iden-  
tify himself with the Democratic or-  
ganization and bear its banner to  
victory. There could not be a more  
solid or a more eloquent refutation  
of the pretense that the Demo-  
cratic party sinned away its day of  
grace by its course during and im-  
mediately after the war. When the time  
came round for the next Presidential  
election, there was not merely one but  
several old and trusted Republican  
statesmen who were willing to con-  
tinue their political fortunes and their  
reputation to an association with this  
odious, moribund Democratic party.  
Mr. Greeley did accept, and half a  
dozen other distinguished Republi-  
cans would have accepted, the Dem-  
ocratic nomination for President.  
Among the candidates for that honor  
were Charles Francis Adams, David  
Davis, Lyman Trumbull, and Grant  
Brown. There were as many more  
who would have competed in the  
list of candidates if they had received  
any encouragement. In the face of  
these facts it is, as the New York  
World observes, mere self-refuting  
folly to assert that the course of the  
Democratic party during the war has  
made it insupportable odious. That  
argument comes too late. Since Chief  
Justice Chase wavered and since Mr.  
Greeley accepted a Democratic nomi-  
nation for the Presidency, the party  
has had no stumbling blocks in the  
way of the Republican recruits. Both  
in 1858 and in 1872 the Democratic  
party was defeated by bad nomi-  
nees and by the corrupt use of Fed-  
eral patronage, not at all by its course  
during the war, which is the only  
reason given by the advocates of dis-  
solution why it cannot hope to suc-  
ceed in 1876. In any rational est-  
imate of political strength or public  
opinion, we must consider the opin-  
ion of the enlightened educated class.  
The negro votes must be counted,  
but it is absurd to weigh them.  
It is an incontestable fact that a ma-  
jority of the white citizens of the  
United States are Democrats. The  
results of the last Presidential elec-  
tion proved it. The negro vote of  
the country is considerably larger  
than Grant's popular majority; and  
if the disgusted Democrats who  
suddenly refused to support Mr. Gre-  
ley had come to the polls, the result  
of the white vote would have been  
still more striking and instructive.  
To say that a political party which  
has the confidence of a majority of  
the white voters is irredeemably un-  
popular and has fallen so low that it  
can never expect to rise, is a silly  
extravagance which Democrats laugh  
to scorn.

### The Chief of the Salary Grabbers.

It is pleasant to observe the re-  
markable unanimity with which the  
leading Radical organs denounce the  
salary-steal and the salary-stealers.  
They are never weary of pouring out  
the vials of virtuous wrath upon the  
heads of those who voted for the in-  
telligent bill, upon the heads of those  
who dodged the vote, and upon the  
heads of those who took the  
money and did not give it back, or  
gave it back privately instead of pub-  
licly. The aforesaid organs publish  
lists where the names of each salary-  
stealer, vote-dodger and salary-  
keeper are printed in indelible letters,  
and every now and then we have  
brief editorials inquiring why Hon.  
Mr. Smith is not heard from, or what  
has become of the Hon. Mr. Jones,  
and when Hon. Mr. Brown is going  
to do the honest thing. Now we do  
not want to discourage our  
Radical friends in their sudden  
spasm of well doing; but, on the con-  
trary, we trust they may continue to  
hammer heavily at the financial in-  
equity and so gather courage after a  
while to combat other forms of  
wickedness which they no less yet  
attract their attention. But we  
must be permitted to suggest that  
this fierce opposition to the salary-  
grabbers would have more pith and  
point if directed at the chief grabber,  
and not altogether at the subordi-  
nates. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, hit the  
nail nearly when, in reply to some  
criticism on his action, he said:  
"Why don't you attack the President?  
My vote did not make the bill a law—  
his signature did." Garfield is pre-  
cisely right. If the salary steal is a  
violation of honor and honesty, the  
bulk of blame should fall where it  
belongs—upon the shoulders of Presi-  
dent Grant. The people elected him  
with the distinct understanding that  
he would perform the duties of his  
office for the same pay he and his  
predecessors have heretofore received—  
\$82,000 per annum. He did not  
anticipate an increase to \$50,000, and  
his increase was therefore a breach of  
faith on his part. Had he vetoed the  
bill—as he most certainly should  
have done—he could not have obtained  
the money, and, consequently, the  
question would have failed to pass.  
But he apparently had no scruples  
whatever about the matter; signed  
the bill as soon as presented, to him,  
and pocketed an extra \$100,000  
for his first year's term. His  
conduct in this respect is a violation  
of the most sacred duty of his  
office, and not confined to himself,  
exclusively to smaller game. When  
shall we see the journalistic grins  
turned in the right direction? Not  
immediately, we fear—"there is a  
divinity which doth hedge the king  
about."—Reynolds.

### SELPHISHNESS REVEALED.

Some, and they are not a few, can  
remember Old Churchill and his pe-  
culiar ways. One day he was riding  
on horseback, when he was met by  
an old woman, who had not so many  
years to live. She was very old,  
and very feeble. She said to him:  
"Talking out of your head, he handed  
her a quarter of a dollar, and rode on."

He had ridden a short distance,  
when he began to sulk; thus:  
"Now wouldn't I have done better  
to have sent her away, and bought  
myself something."

While his horse round he rode  
back to where the old lady was stand-  
ing, and said:  
"Give me that money!"  
She handed it to him, wondering  
at his conduct. Placing his hand  
on her head, and at the same time  
handing her a five dollar bill, he  
exclaimed:  
"There, self, now I guess you  
wish you had kept still!"

### STRANGE CASE OF GOVERNMENT.

Attorney General Williams, alias Old  
Flexbrake, alluding to the recent  
Bozongard manifesto in Louisiana,  
gave it as his opinion that "the peo-  
ple of the State had better attend to  
business and leave politics alone."  
The New York World alluding to  
this declaration of "President  
Grant's most active Washington ac-  
complice in strangling free govern-  
ment and setting up the Louisiana  
usurpation," expresses the hope that  
the proposition is wrong. "No man  
nor those of any other American  
State have become degenerate enough  
to follow such counsel."—Economist.

### A SENSIBLE DANKY LEGISLATOR.

The telegraph tells us that the ne-  
groes of Washington City seem to  
be divided among themselves on the  
question of mixed schools. A ne-  
gro member of the Legislative Coun-  
cil has taken ground against the  
proposition, and insists that the  
schools would do more harm to their  
own race than to the whites.

His WEIGHT.—A remarkably dirty  
man stepped in front of a small boy  
sitting in a carriage, expecting to have  
some fun by clauding him. He said:  
"How much do you weigh?"  
The answer was: "Well, about as much  
as you would if you were washed."

DOMESTIC.—The almost universal  
prevalence of matrimonial engage-  
ments in the senior class at the  
Utica Academy makes many prudent  
parents somewhat doubtful about  
the advantages of co-education.

The temperance societies are dis-  
gusted with August Pickard, of  
Rochester, who is 106 years old,  
uses tobacco to excess, and has a  
weakness for mixed drinks.

THAT IS ALL.—"Do you know, sir,  
that I am worth a hundred thousand  
pounds?" "Yes, I do; and I know  
that it is all you are worth!"

### The Patrons of Husbandry.

The true mission of the Patrons of  
Husbandry, is not to build up a  
powerful political organization, but  
to accomplish the greatest good for  
the largest number. It is not to wage  
uncessing warfare upon any other  
professional calling, but to work in  
harmony with them, believing that  
the mutual co-operation of the vari-  
ous departments of human industry  
are essential to the healthy develop-  
ment of our resources and the pros-  
perity of the nation. To the most  
intelligent farmers, the necessity of  
the organization of those engaged in  
agriculture has been for a long time  
apparent. This order of the patrons  
of husbandry, is the growth of a  
complete system of co-operation,  
which would not only result not to  
individual, but common benefit. It  
is intended for the protection and  
complete protection, by every hon-  
orable means, of the farming inter-  
ests, whose combination threatens  
the ruin of our common country.  
The importance of organized union  
action is daily becoming more and  
more manifest. The secrecy of the  
ritual of the granges has been ad-  
opted for the purpose of efficiency,  
unity, harmony and security.  
In this respect, the advantages  
over the clubs or other forms of or-  
ganization is at once apparent. In  
this order, the farmer will be em-  
boldened to express his sentiments  
freely and his freedom of expression,  
will cement more firmly the fraternal  
bond, and the conclusions reached  
can be readily communicated to  
other granges, until perfect concert  
of action shall be attained.  
The members of this order have  
every reason to believe that they are  
aiding in one of the grandest reforms  
the world has ever seen. We believe  
this organization will do more to se-  
cure the welfare of the whole class,  
than any or all other means com-  
bined. It aims to promote the  
instruction, protection, and the ele-  
vation of the working man and the  
acknowledgement of the only true  
educational and political wisdom  
which can be attained, and the  
general happiness and prosperity of  
the country. It aims to promote the  
dissemination of important infor-  
mation relative to crops, future  
prospects, demand and supply,  
transportation, manufacturing  
and educational enterprises, sales of  
farm products, such as wool, imple-  
ments, seeds, and family supplies at  
wholesale rates; to restore our gov-  
ernment to its original purity and  
simplicity; to bring about the over-  
throw of those who would enrich  
themselves at the expense of the  
toiling masses; to diminish the taxes  
by removing the causes that create  
them; and to further the general in-  
terests of the whole country, without  
discrimination or partiality.  
This uprising among the agricul-  
turalists, against their would-be  
dictators, the independent farmer  
has been dependent too long. So  
long as isolated farmers' clubs only  
complained, remonstrances remained  
unheeded. In this movement we  
see a new order of things inaugurated.  
When granges shall lift up their  
voices, and announce that concert  
or action has been fully deter-  
mined upon, legislature will heed  
the demands of the laboring classes  
and pass more equitable laws.  
The order of Patrons of Husbandry  
was designed purely for social  
and educational purposes, with no  
thought about its being directly of  
material advantage. Those who  
have been the most faithful workers  
in the cause, have the strongest faith  
in the order. When the principles  
upon which it is organized are faith-  
fully carried out and exemplified, the  
good that it will accomplish can  
hardly be over-estimated. There is  
much to be done, and while oppo-  
sition is to be expected, it should not  
be sought by the members of the  
order, for the principles upon which  
it is founded will ultimately prevail.  
—Rural World.

### A Question of Political Strategy.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, in re-  
cently commenting on the unequal  
distribution of the burdens of taxa-  
tion under the present tariff laws,  
expresses the opinion that the  
people of the Western States (referring  
especially to those in the Missis-  
sippi Valley) are beginning to per-  
ceive how completely their interests  
are postponed and sacrificed for the  
profit enrichment of monopolists in  
the Eastern and manufacturing  
States. At the same time it prudently  
reminds them that in seeking to  
throw off the grievous burdens bound  
upon their necks by the existing leg-  
islation of Congress, they are essay-  
ing "a most difficult achievement."  
To this effect it adds:  
"The horse has taken the man on  
his back. The rider of the West is a  
plunderer, and paper money.  
He will not only sacrifice his own  
war trumpet against the South."  
If the oppressiveness and injustice  
of the taxes levied by the tariff were  
the only cause of this unjust and in-  
equitable condition of affairs, the  
reform would be simple. It would be  
to raise the tariff, and the common  
opinion of our cotemporaries, who  
argue our cotemporary with the  
strongest opposition against it. But  
the evil does not end here. It has  
bred corruption in every depart-  
ment of the Federal Government  
until, says the *Picayune*: "At this  
moment, we doubt not, the common  
estimation of the 'civilized nations  
in Europe is that the Government of  
the United States is the most corrup-  
t of the world."  
Political corruption, in the order  
of events, precedes by only a short  
interval the decline of civil liberty  
and with the decline of civil liberty  
comes the government of force as a  
natural sequel. These views the  
soundness of which nobody will  
question, are made prophetic by the  
following conclusion as reached by  
our respected cotemporary:  
"We make these observations to re-  
mind advocates of Free Trade in the  
West that they have a mighty task  
before them than merely to reform  
the tariff. That can never be reform-  
ed until the reformations of the  
corruption it has produced, snatching  
the vital functions of free govern-  
ment itself. The government of the  
United States must be reformed. It  
must be restored to a free govern-  
ment, with the fifty streams of per-  
sonal and political pollution which  
now flood the country, dammed out  
by restrictions on power, or dried up  
by the virtue and indignation of the  
people. The people of the Southern  
States, plundered and oppressed, if  
not deluded by poverty or crowded  
by power, any expedient, any method,  
for relieving themselves from the  
despoticism of money, soon to be  
backed by the sword. With the ex-  
ception of the thieves and tyrants  
the Government of the United States  
has put over this, they have left  
little of the temptations of power,  
and may on this account be firmer  
and truer allies."  
We entirely concur with the *Picayune*  
in the opinion that the people  
cannot hope to reform the tariff with-  
out putting a stop to the corrup-  
tion, which is now sapping the very  
foundations of political activity and  
of civil order in the United States.  
We suppose that the views which it  
takes of the political situation may  
be put over this, they have left  
little of the temptations of power,  
and may on this account be firmer  
and truer allies."

### THE PROUD HOWARD PROSPECTS.

A Washington correspondent says  
that General Howard has always  
claimed to be a poor man, but an ex-  
amination of the books in the Asses-  
sor's office there shows that he has  
been paying taxes of such amounts  
as would indicate the possession  
of vast masses of property. The  
accounts of General Ballah, his  
chief clerk, show a like state of finan-  
cial prosperity.

### THE CORVALLIS FARMERS' CLUB MET.

The Corvallis Farmers' Club met  
on Saturday, the 5th inst., and ad-  
vised until the first Saturday in  
October, it being deemed expedient  
to continue their meetings during  
harvest.

### DON'T EXPLAIN.

A Chicago paper tells of a couple who married in  
loved until the first Saturday in  
October, but don't explain why they  
waited so long.

If a man be gracious to strangers  
it shows he is a citizen of the world,  
and his heart is not island cut off  
from other lands, but a continent  
that joins them.

Memorandum  
4.