THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, APRIL 3, 1874.

No Time Like the Old Time.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

There is no time like the old time,
When you and I were young;
When buds of April blossomed,
And the birds of Sring-time sung!!
The garden's brightest glories
By summer suns are nursed,
But oh, the sweet, sweet violets,
The flowers that open first!

There is no place like the old place,
Where you and I were born;
Where we lifted first our eye-lids
On the splendors of the morn.
From the milk-white breast that warmed us,
From the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us
That will look on us no more!

There is no friend like the old friend
That has shared our morning days,
No greeting like his welcome,
No homage like his praise;
Fair is the scentless sun-flower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose,
With sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love
That we courted in our pride;
Though our leaves are falling, falling,
And we're fading side by side,
There are blossoms all around us,
With the colors of our dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine,
When the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times,
They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place;
Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends;
May Heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like our old loves,
God bless our loving wives!

Changes of Century.

The nineteenth century has witnessed many and great discoveries.

In 1809 Fulton took out the first invention of the steamboat.

The first steamboats which made regular trips across the Atlantic ocean were the "Sirius" and the "Great Western, in 1839.

The first public application to practical use of gas for illumination, was made in 1802.

In 1813 the streets of London were for the first time lighted with gas.

In 1813 there was built in Waltham, Mass., a mill, believed to have been the first in the world, which combined all the requirements of making finished cloth from raw cotton.

In 1790 there were only 25 Postoffices in the whole country; and up to 1837 the rates of postage were 25 cts for a letter sent over 400 miles.

In 1837 wooden clocks commenced to be made by machinery. This ushered in the era of cheap clocks.

About the year 1833 the first railroad of any considerable length was constructed in the United States.

In 1840 the first experiments in photography were made by Monsieur Daguerre.

In 1840 the first express business was established.

In 1820 the anthracite coal business was commenced.

In 1836 the first patent for the invention of matches was granted.

In 1845 the first telegraphic message was sent.

In 1803 steel pens were introduced for use.

In 1833 the first successful reaper was put in operation.

In 1846 Elias Howe obtained a patent for his first sewing machine.

The first successful method of vulcanizing India rubber was patented in 1839.

Stokes in Sing Sing--He Speculates in Stocks, and Wants to Establish a Prison Library.

From the N. Y. Times.

Stokes has remained in the hospital where he was placed on his arrival at Sing Sing, until a few days ago. While lying in hospital he had of course many comforts which well prisoners are denied. His friends had easier access to him than they will have now that he is forced to work with the other convicts. One who visited the prison recently, and who knew Stokes before he committed the terrible crime for which he is now being punished, had a long conversation with him in the hospital. Stokes, as was his habit in the Tombs, conversed freely, and averred that he had made a great deal of money since his imprisonment, in Wall street stock speculations. These business ventures have been conducted by an agent, who had Stoke's money to operate with; and he presumed that at least $30,000 had been realized. He evidently dreaded the necessity of leaving the hospital, and complained of being greatly prostrated by his illness. He expressed an opinion that the prisoners in correctional institutions should be supplied with plenty of reading matter, and avowed that he was willing to donate $1,000 to found a "Stokes Library at Sing Sing.

The visitor spoke of a new book entitled the 'History of the Tombs,' containing sketches of criminals who have been incarcerated in the City Prison since it was built. Stokes said he should like very much to see the book, as he was anxious to read a" that was said about him. When Stokes was taken out of the hospital he was made clerk in one of the prison workshops.

The Salem *Statesman* of last Saturday says: "Dr. Dawne has handed us a letter which he has just received from Dr. J. B. Applewhite, who was here some time ago, written at Omaha on the 5th of March. In the letter Dr. Applewhite states that he, with a colony of 22 persons, is on the way to Oregon to locate. They will probably arrive at Portland by the next steamer from San Francisco, and will look out at once for places of location. This company has been induced to come into our State through Mr. Dawne's representations, and besides being an industrious community, represent a capital of $100,000. These are the kind of people our State needs, and we have room for millions more."

FLORENCE.—A disappointed American, writing from Florence says, "We hear a great deal about the blue skies of Italy, but never a word about its rainy ones, or its heavy mists, chilly days that often merge into weeks, nay, sometimes months."

WOULD.—A man who would stab a ghost would stick at nothing.

Remarkable Monstrosity.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following in reference to female twins born at Tobaccostick, Dorchester county, Mo., on the 4th inst., and who were joined at the breast in a manner regarded more wonderful than the Siamese twins:

The Dorchester twins were of colored parentage, the mother being Mary Travers, who is now in excellent health. One of the twins was alive at birth, but died in a few seconds thereafter. The other was born dead. The one first ushered into this world bore the impres upon its face of a genuine negress, and the complexion of the other was like that of a white person, and the hair less kinky upon its head than that adorning her sister. Dr. La Count Smith, of Tobaccostick, became in possession of the bodies of the twins shortly after their birth, and brought them to this city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of having the bodies properly preserved, which will be done by placing them in an aquarium shaped vessel filled with alcohol. Last night the Dorchester monstrosities were exhibited at the office of Dr. J. H. Tall, in the presence of several medical gentlemen. The bond of union connecting the bodies of the twins extends from the centre of the breast bone to the naval, thus placing the bodies face to face. The bodies are well formed, and weigh ten pounds and a half, and measure eighteen inches in length. The physicians who were present gave as their opinions that each of the twins possessed separate stomachs, hearts, livers, etc., and that a wall separated the stomachs along that portion where the bond of union exists. The only case on record where a similar bond of union ever existed is in the London Museum, and like the Dorchester novelty, are females.

SAD TO KNOW.—A Washington correspondent of the *Sun* says that although the picking and stealing game, as practiced in the different departments of the Government, has been pretty well illaminated; nevertheless many good, honest people, who have read with shame our exposures of the manner in which horses and carriages, with drivers and foot men, are kept at the public expense for the private use of Government officials, ase reluctant to believe that the President countenances this robbery. It is sad, indeed, to know that the President of the United States sanctions petty stealing of this sort from the public treasury. But when he himself practices the same game there is no longer room for doubt. His coachman, footman, barber, and all the male employees about the White House, not provided for in the Congressional appropriations for the Executive Mansion, are borne on the rolls of the Adjutant General's office as enlisted men, and are paid from the appropriations for the support of the army.

These facts are as notorious in Washington as they are incontrovertible; yet there is not a member of Congress who has the courage to call attention to them, and introduce a bill to remedy the evil.

DAWES SEVERELY CRITICISED.—The *National Republican*, Grant's Washington organ, on Saturday morning had a severe article on H. L. Dawes. It said: 'If Mr. Dawes had designed to defeat the Republican party in New Hampshire, he could not have devised a more effectual method of securing that object than the making of his panicky speech just at the very moment which he selected for that purpose. In what aspect did his ill-timed effort place the Republican party before the country? In the evident attitude of an extravagant distributer of the people's money. And from whom came this charge, who but the leader of the party in the House? Was it any wonder that the returns show that there were so many members of the party in the State of New Hampshire who hesitated about a further endorsement of such a party?"

The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society has just received a letter from James Vick, the great seedsman and florist of Rochester, N. Y., offering to exhibitors at our next State Fair, $50 in coin premiums, to be awarded by the Society as follows: Best collection of cut flowers from seeds grown or imported by him, $20; second best, $15; third best, $10; fourth best, $5. These premiums will be published in the Premium List of the Society, and Mr. Vick will forward to the Secretary a check for the amount named upon receipt of notice of such publication.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?—The *Workingman* concludes an article upon the question: "Who pays the Taxes?" with the following truthful words;—"Turn it and twist it as you will, there is not a single exception in the universe. All taxes ultimately fall squarely upon the shoulders of the laborer—the producer. Where nothing is produced there is nothing to tax. And yet blathering idiots can be found who fondly roll the lie that the rich pay taxes for the benefit of the poor man—to educate his children, etc."

During the recent cruise of an English war vessel among the South Sea Islands the officers of the ship visited one island where the inhabitants build their houses in trees so as to prevent being surprised at night by the hostile inhabitants of adjacent islands. One of the officers ascended to one of the houses and found the distance to be 80 feet from the ground. Others were still higher. The ascent is made by a species of native rope attached to a post in the house, and when the family are all in for the night the rope is hauled up and coiled away.

The Supreme Court of the United States now stands as follows: Chief Justice Waite, of Ohio; Mr. Justice Hunt, of New York; Mr. Justice Clifford, of Maine; Mr. Justice Swayne, of Ohio; Mr. Justice Davis, of Illinois; Mr. Justice Field, of California; Mr. Justice Strong, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Justice Bradley, of New Jersey. Officers of the court: D. G. Middleton, Clerk, of Washington, District of Columbia: John G. Nicolay, Esq., Marshal, Illinois, and John William Wallace, Esq., Philadelphia, Reporter.

Democratic Platform.

The following platform of principles was adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Albany last Wednesday:

1. We declare our unfaltering devotion to the Constitution of the United States and to the Union of the States thereby established, and we affirm that the people of the several States have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as free, sovereign and independent States, subject only to the limitation of the Constitution, and that all powers not herein expressly granted to the National Government, are reserved to the States respectively, and we deny the right of the Federal Government, through the treaty power, to permanently domicile Mongolians within any State without the consent of the Legislature thereof.

2. We affirm that the greatest danger with which we are now threatened, is the corruption and extravagance which exists in high official places, and we do declare as the cardinal principle of our future political action, that retrenchment, economy and reform are imperatively demanded in all the governments of the people, Federal as well as State and Municipal, and we hereby proclaim ourselves the uncompromising foes of the salary-grab law ring politicians and land monopolists, wherever they may be and wherever they may be found, whether they are in or out of office, and we appeal to honest men everywhere, without regard to past party affiliations, to join us in branding as they deserve these corrupt leeches on the body politic and assist us to purge official stations of their unwholesome and baneful presence.

3. The present Federal Administration, by its utter inability to comprehend the dignity or responsibilities of the duties with which it is charged, by its devotion to personal and partisan interests, by its weak and inconsistent management of the National finances, by its unwarrantable interference with the local self-government of the people—by its support of the corrupt governments which it has imposed by its power upon several States of the Union, by its complicity with corrupt practices and scandals in various quarters, and by its appointment of notoriously incompetent men to high official position, has justly brought upon itself the condemnation of the American people.

4. That the persistent interference by Federal officials in local elections, and the use of large sums of money to defeat the voice of the people through the ballot-box, deserves and receives our severest condemnation.

5. That corporations are the creations of law, their franchise and privileges are granted to subserve the public interests, and when these are used, not to subserve the object of their creation, but for purposes of oppression and extortion, we declare it to be the right and duty of the legislature to control such corporations.

6. That we favor speedy return to specie payments, just and equal taxation for support of Federal and State governments, and that we are opposed to all discrimination in the assessments of Federal revenue for the purposes of protection.

7. That the free navigation and improvement of the Columbia river, the construction of a breakwater at Port Orford, the improvement of the Coquille and Willamette rivers, and the construction of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad, are improvements demanded by the commercial interests of this State, and that the Federal Government ought by all proper means to assist these measures; that we are in favor of the bill now before Congress, generally knows as the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad bill, and we also favor the early completion of the Oregon and California Railroad to the southern boundary of the State.

8. That we disapprove all measures in the interests of capitalists and monopolies against labor, believing that distinctions, if distinctions be made, should be in favor of the laboring class who constitute the mass of our citizens, the producers of the wealth and prosperity of our country. We therefore approve of the declared principles, and sympathize with the avowed object of the organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry, and with those of all other orders having for their object retrenchment and reform in public affairs, and the social advancement of the people; that we are opposed to a monopoly in the publication and sale of books used in the common schools of this State, and we are in favor of amending the existing laws in relation to such, so as to take away from the publishers of the Pacific Coast series of readers and spellers the special privileges in relation thereto which they now enjoy.

9. That we are in favor of free trade and direct taxation.

10. That the act relating to the fees of sheriffs and clerks ought to be so amended either by making such offices salaried, or by reducing the fees now attached to the same, as shall make the compensation received by such officers a fair remuneration and nothing more for the services required of them. That the Constitution be so amended that all printing for the State after the expiration of the term of the State Printer in office, when such amendment is passed, shall be provided for by letting the same to the lowest responsible bidder. That we are in favor of the repeal of the Litigant Act.

11. That the only legitimate object of government is the protection of its citizens in their lives, liberty and property, and the pursuit of happiness; that to accomplish this end direct means only should be resorted to; that the good resulting from a departure from this rule is temporary, the evil lasting. We are, therefore, opposed to the State engaging in the purchase, leasing or speculating in property of any kind, except such only as is necessary for conducting the ordinary functions of the Government.

12. That we favor the immediate construction of a good and serviceable wagon road along the south bank of the Columbia river, from the mouth of Sandy river to the Dalles.

13. That the compensation of all officers should be only such as will be a just remuneration for their services.

14. That we are in favor of Congressional aid for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, and for continuing the Oregon Central Railroad from St. Joseph to Junction City.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

John P. Gage, Plaintiff.
vs.
Nancy Robbins, et. al., Defendants.

To Nancy A. Ball and Larkin Ball, her husband, two of said defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREgon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, by the first day of the next term of said Court following the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons; said first publication being on the 6th day of March, 1874, and said next term of said Court commencing on the 27th day of April, 1874; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, which is that you, the above named defendants with the other defendants in said complaint named, execute to the said plaintiff herein a deed for certain land described in complaint as the south half of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 2 south, range 1 east, Willamette Meridian, in Clackamas County, State of Oregon, in pursuance of a written agreement to that effect made by John D. Robbins, now deceased, in his life time with this plaintiff.

By order of the Hon. W. W. Upton, Judge of said Court, dated the second (2) day of March, 1874. HUELAT & WARREN,
6mar7w Att's for Plaintiff.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

Arthur Warner, Administrator of the estate of Mary Prosser, deceased. } Plaintiff.
vs.
William Prosser, John A. Fisher and A. M. Fisher. } Defendants

To William Prosser, one of the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREgon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, by the first day of the term of said court following the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons; said first publication being on the 6th day of March, 1874, and said next term of Court commencing on the 27th day of April, 1874; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, which is that a certain deed bearing date June 28th, 1861, made by defendants John A. Fisher and A. M. Fisher to you, the said William Prosser, purporting to convey certain real estate in Clackamas County, State of Oregon, described in said deed as situated in and being parts of sections eight and nine in township two south, range one east, together with all the personal property on said land claim at the date of said deed, be declared void and of no force or effect.

By order of the Hon. W. W. Upton, Judge of said Court, dated the second (2) day of March, 1874. HUELAT & WARREN,
6mar7w. Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

Edward Wilcox, } Plaintiff.
vs.
Mary Francis Wilcox, } Defendant.

To Mary Francis Wilcox, said defendant.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREgon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, by the first day of the term of said Court following the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons; said first publication being on the 6th day of March, 1874, and said next term of said Court commencing on the 27th day of April, 1874, and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, which is for a dissolution of the marriage contract now existing between plaintiff and defendant herein.

By order of Hon. W. W. Upton, Judge of said Court, dated the second (2) day of March, 1874. HUELAT & WARREN,
mar6w7 Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.

Mary A. Roberts, Plaintiff,
vs.
Wm. H. Roberts, Defendant.

To Wm. H. Roberts, said defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREgon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the first day of the term of said Court following the expiration of six weeks from the publication of this summons. Said term of said Court will begin Monday, the 27th day of April, 1874; and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, which is a dissolution of marriage contract existing between you and defendant, and for costs and disbursements of this suit.

Summons published by order of Hon. W. W. Upton, Judge of said Court.

Dated March 7th, 1874.

JOHNSON & McCOWN,
ma13w6 Att'y's for Plaintiff.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas: Jacob Wiener, plaintiff, vs. Sophia Wiener, defendant. To Sophia Wiener, the defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the first day of the next term of the above entitled Court, which will commence more than six weeks after the first publication of this summons, to-wit: on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1874, and if you fail so to appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint, to-wit: a decree of divorce from you. This summons is published in pursuance of an order made by Hon. W. W. Upton, Judge of said Court, in chambers, on the 19th day of January, 1874.

CAPLES & MORELAND,
Attorney's for Plaintiff.