ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FEB. 12, 1875.

The Infamy Accomplished.

Sumner's legacy to the Radical party, the Civil Rights bill, has passed the Lower House of Congress. The Democrats did all in their power to prevent its passage, and as long as they were allowed to filibuster, they succeeded in preventing it from coming to a direct vote. It has been amended in some particulars, which requires it to go back to the Senate for its final action, and there remaining but a few more days for the present Congress to outrage the people, it may possibly yet fail to become a law.

This bill was one of the main issues in the general elections last fall, and was the principal cause of the defeat of the Radical party. But the usurpers in Congress, hoping to win the negro vote back, deemed themselves justified in outraging the sentiment of the people to accomplish this object. This Congress is a cheat on the American people. It does not represent even a respectable minority as the last fall elections plainly show. In many places in the North, even, were the Radicals forced to disown the measure, and now, after having been universally condemned, they have "forced it down the throats of the people." Grant has been reported as opposed to the measuse, but since the late agreement between himself and the Radical leaders as regards his third term, he will undoubtedly approve of the infamy, and with the negro vote and Federal bayonets, expect to re-elect himself to the position he has so shamefully disgraced.

The Radical leaders cannot see their foolhardiness or the late defeat they met with has failed to impress upon them the folly of their course.

The passage of this law is one of the best things that could have happened for the success of the Democracy. But such an infamous outrage should not be accepted for party success. The outraged people will soon teach these self-constituted Credit Mobiliers and Pacific Mail Subsidy scoundrels that their time is up, and while they may calculate on the negro vote of the South, it will be found that the united North will utter its condemnation in such a manner as to bring terror to the perpetrators. It is an old saying, that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." In the mad course of Radicalism there seems to be no limit, and had the party the least idea of decency, they would have heeded the voice of the people and gone back on the act which had already brought a verdict against them. The bill is bound to produce bitterness and ill-feeling, tending greatly to rekindle the animosities of the late war. It is sure to defeat its ostensible purpose, and to prove detrimental to the negroes. It fosters ignorance, for it impairs our common-school system. It discriminates against the poor in favor the rich. It is in defiance of all laws, divine and human. It is a legacy of sin bequeathed by Sumner to his Radical co-laborers in fanaticism;—a contract with evil. It goes right home to the people. It affects more or less every one of us. In our schools, our hotels, our theaters, our conveyances, our homes it will confront us, distending their loathsome effects into every part of public and private life. The people decided that they did not want the bill. They spoks in unmistakable terms. It is the heighth of folly and madness for the Radical leaders to use their brief authority to force upon the country a law that they have emphatically condemned. The Civil Rights bill, the Finance bill, and the Louisiana outrage will show the Radical party in 1876 that the people of this country are yet freemen, and will with one voice, from Maine to Oregon, hurl Radicalism from power.

DISSOLVE.—The Home Agricultural Manufacturing Company have resolved to pay the expenses of the Company and dissolve the organization. Let our citizens now take the matter in hand and organize a Company and go to work. The people here proposed to *give* this Company $10,000 cash as an inducement to locate here. Now let them add about twenty thousand more to it and own the works and thus build up the town. The stock can be taken by our own people, and there is nothing that could be done to advance the interests of the town and county more than the establishment of such an enterprise in our city.

REMOVED.—The removal of Benj. Moran from the position of Secretary to the American Legation has caused some astonishment, but it is clear enough now, when the fact is known that he refused to accept a gift of $25,000 from a grateful Englishman, because he believed that "to receive it would be inconsistent with his official position." It would of course be readily seen at Washington, remarks the Providence *Press*, that a man who would act in this way must have a screw loose in his mental machinery and had better be recalled before he gets into mischief. So Moran comes back.

They Continue to Rob.

It would naturally have been supposed that Grant, if he had any regard for the people, would long since have cast off the thieves around the District of Columbia. But the exposures of corruption and extravagance which have resulted in the nominal overthrow of "Boss" Shepherd and the Washington Board of Public Works, yet, through the personal agency of President Grant, the influence of the old Ring in the District of Columbia affairs is still potent. The instruments of the old swindling crowd are still kept in responsible places, and the old extravagant system of useless so-called improvements is still kept up. The Commissioners report an enormous deficit in the District treasury, and Congress is asked to make it good from the public fund, remarks the *Sun*. The people throughout the country who are taxed to pay for rotten pavements and defective sewers in the city of Washington should distinctly understand that all the talk indulged in by Grant's supporters in Congress about making the capital worthy of the nation is unmitigated humbug. The most extravagant of the expenditures made by the old Ring and their successors have been for laying pavements and doing other work in an uninhabited part of the city, for the purpose of promoting a gigantic real estate speculation by which intimate friends of the President, and, it is believed, the President himself, expect to profit. Every dollar taken out of the national treasury to pay off these so-called improvements is a barefaced robbery of the taxpayers of the country for the benefit of a Ring which has been convicted of the most fraudulent and unlawful practices.

Nothing Strange.

Our Democratic exchanges seem to take the *Oregonian* to task for its apparent inconsistency for the past month. They should remember that the editor of the paper was absent at the time the able editorials appeared in regard to Louisiana and that the paper was managed by a young man who was not so thoroughly impregnated with Radicalism. If any of our readers expect anything from Hill but unadulterated Republicanism and opposition to Democracy, they will always be deceived. He may fall out with the Radicals and find fault with them, but he can never be a Democrat and should his paper occasionaly lean that way, it is only a spasmodic feeling with him, which he is ready to take back as quick as it works off, and he never gets to bed before it does. Radicalism and the Radical party of Oregon may get rid of Scott, Gaston and others, but they never can prevent Hill from being a Radical. It can't be done.

THEIR DOOM.—An exchange says: Grant orders his Secretaay of War to telegraph to Sheridan: "The President and all of us thoroughly apyrove of your course." If the Republicans in Congress echo this insensate dispatch to the people, the election of the next President politically is accomplished twenty months before the polls are opened. The Democracy will sweep the country, and the Republican party will be buried out of sight.

The Radical party has become responsible for the action of Grant and Sheridan, and, as predicted in the above, the people will put their condemnation on the traitors who have outraged every sense of decency and law. They can already see the handwriting on the wall.

DISGUSTED WITH GRANT.—It is stated that Hon. H. L. Dawes, who has just been elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, has said in regard to the military interference with the Louisiana Assembly: "He thought it would have been better in every way that the Democrats should have had the House, whether right or wrong, than that the military should have interferred in any way in the organization. He was unable to sustain, on any theory, the use of the military that had been made." The Vice President is credited with a like opinion. "He deprecates the situation in which the party and the Administration are placed, and thinks that a grave mistake has been made."

SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.—Gen. Frank M. Cockrill, who has recently been elected U. S. Senator from Missouri, has a State reputation gained in honorable public service. Beyond his own State he is but little known. As a brigadier-general in the Confederate service, he had a good record, and although his military record moves the discontent of the Grant papers, we do not remember that they were at all uneasy in mind when the man who has "no policy against the will of the people" designated Gen. Longstreet for an office of trust and emolument.

A dispatch from Washington under date of the 29th says that "the preponderance of private advices from New Orleans indicate that the Congressional committee will substantially concur in the report made by Phelps and his associates of the subcommittee, that the action of the Returning Board was a villainous fraud without which the Consertatives had won an undoubted triumph.

The Guilty.

It is a well known fact that nine out of every ten negroes which have been murdered in the South since the war, have been killed by negroes, and, generally, in quarrels which the whites had nothing to do with. In reply to a charge made by a Radical paper in New Orleans that the whites have been killing the negroes in that city by the wholesale, the captain of the watch attached to the charity hospital publishes a letter in which he says that of all the wounded negroes which he admitted to that institution during the year 1874, not one had been cut or shot by a white man. Every colored man so wounded had been injured by one of his own race, and in almost every instance the wounded negroes themselves, when searched, were found to be armed either with a pistol, a bowie knife, or a razor. Further, he says that during the whole time that he has been connected with the hospital, every colored man brought there shot or cut had been hurt by negroes, with the single exception of one black man who was shot while engaged in a burglary by the white owner of the house he was breaking into.

The Reason for It.

The New York *Sun* says that simply to confirm the grip of the carpetbag Kellogg and his confederate thieves on the pockets and property of the people of Louisiana, and to make his brother-in-law Casey a United States Senator, Grant used the army to overthrow a Legislature chosen by the people, and invited a renewal of civil war!

It is almost impossible for an American mind to take in the full dimensions of this largest political crime thus far committed on this continent. To very many of us it is inconceivable. But the swift servility of Grant's Cabinet in sustaining the stupendous crime of their chief, and in approving Sheridan's brutality, and echoing the trooper's request that the President should outlaw the Conservatives of Louisiana as banditti, and let him slaughter them at will—this, alas! is conceivable. But, thank God, it is punishable.

The drum-head court martial which Sheridan wanted to set up in the streets of New Orleans, the people will politically set up against those swift approvers of crime included in Belknap's telegram to Sheridan: "The President and all of us thoroughly approve of your course."

Interesting Letter.

We give up much of our space to a most interesting letter from the Dundee *Advertiser*, written by Hon. Wm. Reid, of Portland. This document is just the thing to send east to your friends. It contains more information than most people can write in a dozen letters. It should be generally circulated. Extra copies can be had at this office. Price ten cents, ready for mailing.

PROPERLY STATED.—Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, in his message to the Legislature, gave utterance to the following in relation to the military interferance in Louisiana: "I do not wish to prejudge facts, but if authority exists in any branch of the Federal Government for what appears to be assumed by the recent proceedings in the State of Louisiana and the extraordinary proposals of the Lieutenant-General of the Army in his dispatch from New Orleans, I believe the time has come for all of us to bury partisan spirit in a common effort for the preservation of our Constitutional sovereignty and the inherited liberties of the American people."

PROBABLE.—The Meridan *Republican* strongly suspects that the new investigation by the rest of the Congressional committee will not impress the country at large. If they corroborate the finding of Phelps and Foster, to be sure it would produce a very powerful effect; but they have advertised beforehand that they are going down to discover a different class of facts; and if it comes to an issue of veracity, it is not difficult to see who will be credited. The President has made up this last committee for the purpose of aiding him out of the dilemma in which he has brought his party, and we may expect them to do their duty to their Cæsar.

AWAITING EXECUTION.—A writer in the New York *Sun* says:

The Republican party has been tried, condemned, and is awaiting execution, and yet the miserable fools in Washington are not aware of their true position.

They talk big and "vote supplies."
They have the President.
They have the army.
They have the navy.
They have the United States Court.
They have the House of Representatives.
They have the Senate of the United States.

What's the matter? Who's afraid? Nobody, only the whole people are unanimously and indignantly opposed to them.

COLD COMFORT.—The action of the Constitutional Convention of Maine is rather cold comfort for our female suffragists. Recently, by a vote of 6 to 2, they rejected a proposition to amend the Constitution by giving women suffrage, under the same regulations and restrictions as men.

OREGON,

Its Resources, Climate, and Prospects.

From the Dundee Advertiser, Dec. 29, 1874.

The climate of Oregon is very mild and agreeable, having neither extremes of heat or cold. It is five months to-day since we arrived here, during which time we have had entirely summer weather, much more pleasant and enjoyable than the summer in Scotland. Rain has fallen on twenty-five days during these five months, not consecutively, nor for a day, but lasting on an average two hours at a time. What agreeably surprises us in summer are the soft afternoon breezes which blow every day, and the cool evenings and mornings. From 11 A. M. to 3 and sometimes to 4 P. M., the heat will go down from 90 to 82 in the shade, with clear blue skies. Only one day did I feel it oppressive between these hours. There has been no winds as yet, and I am told that in winter even strong winds are rare. Hot winds, as in Australia, are unknown, and thunder and lightning are rare. Only once have we witnessed a thunderstorm, which lasted an hour—a small affair compared to those in Scotland. Yet the newspapers next day told us the like of it had never been witnessed in Oregon for fifteen years. So far as our five months' experience goes, we say unhesitatingly that no better summer climate can be than in Oregon. But as winter has not made its appearance, nor given us yet any warning of its approach, although this is the 20th of October, I cannot tell you what it is like. Only a relation of mine, a Scotchman, who spent last winter in Oregon, tells me that there was no difference between the rainy seasons here and the winters in Scotland, except that the spring came earlier here, and was much milder, with no east winds. Frost and snow came occasionally, but never lasted longer than a day or two at a time. So far as health goes, I and my family have been all very much healthier than in Scotland.

FARMING IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Here is the paradise of the agriculturalist. No *experienced farmer* could desire such a combination of advantages as he will find in this valley. Farming is no speculation, failure of crops is unknown: "as ye sow, so shall ye reap" here; the soil is prolific in the extreme without manure; the land is flat and easily plowed; pastures nearly always green, hence suited for dairying. The yield with good cultivation is *large*—thirty to forty bushels to the acre—which, however, through poor farming is not the average of the State. Such lands (improved farms) can be obtained (bought) from £3 to £6 an acre, with houses, barns, etc., included, all in wood, with fine scenery around. Grain, especially wheat, is beautiful, plump and large, and the yield of vegetables and fruit is something unparalleled. It is painful to ride along a country road and see the orchards going to waste, the trees overbearing themselves with prolificness, and nobody to eat or make use of the fruit. I am satisfied that Western Oregon owes her extreme prolificness and certainty of crop more to the evenness of her climate summer and winter and to the annual rains than to the soil itself. Butter, milk and cheese command equally as high prices as at home. Wheat sells at 3s to 4s per bushel at Portland, the cost of raising it being (including labor, rent and interest on money) 2s inclusive of freight. Sheep farming is profitable; the average price obtained for wool this season is 1s 3d per pound; the cost of "growing wool," as it is technically called, is 6¼d per pound; But as very large flocks are unknown, and there are no farms here with from 5,000 to 8,000 acres on wheat alone, as in California, a splendid opening is open for some of our *practical* agriculturalists of Scotland, with steam plows and modern farm machinery, to make money in the Willamette valley. The way farming is conducted here, compared to the "old country," is amusing. The first thing which strikes an experienced farmer from Great Britain is the poor manner in which the soil is cultivated. This reminds me of a Scotch New Zealand farmer from the colonies, who this summer, on observing the bad cultivation of Oregon fields, said to me: "Weel a weel, I hae some chance here, whaur I had nane in Otago. We've had to fight wi' each other there, as we were all guid farmers, rubbing against the other, and seeing by thick competition it tak's us ail our time to get a leevin' in New Zealand, we've prospects o' rubbin' out o' the world the puir plowing they hae here, and makin' money, when they canna hand the cannel tae us." This remark struck me as very true indeed. If a Scotch farmer applies himself to the soil here as he does to his well manured Scotch farm he will make money faster by farming here than in any other part of the world. All that is wanted here is industrious, persevering men from Europe who will work with a will; and such men with a little capital—say £300 or £1,000—on their arrival here, will very readily in four to five years pay back the price of any farm they may purchase in Western Oregon. Let me, however, correct one serious mistake which all travelers and newspaper correspondents have fallen into—namely, stating that good farm lands can be had in the Willamette valley at 10s per acre. This mistake has risen from seeing only one sixth of the agricultural lands of the valley in actual cultivation, and observing the virgin prairie in many places untilled; but, although many of the early settlers who got from 1850 to 1860, as a gift from the United States Government, a mile square of prairie land are still here, they do not cultivate one-fourth of their farms, and some, instead of being disposed to sell a part of what they do not cultivate, rather prefer to purchase (if they can get it) their neighbors' lands whenever such a chance is open. As a rule Oregon farmers are well-to-do people, and a few of them are wealthy; all seem contented and happy, except at wheat selling times when there is the farmer,' old story—grumbling at not getting better prices. Of course, inferior and timbered lands (of which latter there is a large portion in the valley) can be had at 15s to 25s an acre, but except these are around villages I would not recommend Scotch settlers to purchase them. It will pay a man far better to purchase—*portion in cash and on time*—a good improved farm, fenced, and buildings, than to go back upon the vast tracts of Government land in Eastern, Southern and Southeastern Oregon which can be got at 5s an acre. These will, however, in course of time, be occupied, and railways will eventually pass through them, and as there are still three-fourths of Eastern Oregon and Washington belonging to the Government, which could sustain 20,000,000 of people, now occupied by 12,000 or 13,000, you can imagine what a wide field there is on the North Pacific Coast for over-populated Europe to possess, having a climate, soil, scenery and products superior to any portion of the American Continent, where a man can select 160 acres and retain it as a gift from the United States, given him in return for actual settlement only. The Willamette valley contains (including the small towns and Portland) four-fifths of the population of Oregon, or 80,000 people. The farming class proper, with their families, number 40,000 persons, who have produced this year in Western Oregon—5,000,000 bushels of wheat; 100,000 of Indian corn; 5,000 of rye; 2,100,000 of oats; 350,000 of barley; 5,000 of buckwheat; 40,000 of flax; 500,000 of potatoes; 50,000 of onions; 400,000 of apples; 200,000 of pears; 250,000 of other fruits; 125,000 tons of hay; 1,000,000 pounds of wool; 30,000 hides; 1,400,000 pounds of hog product; 340,000 barrels of flour. Not a bad showing for such a population, and yet only one-sixth of the Willamette valley is cultivated. That valley is considered the agricultural portion of the State. Southern, Southeastern and Eastern Oregon are now used as stock and sheep ranges, unlimited in extent, which may now and will be occupied rent free for many years to come.

VALLEYS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON SUITED FOR AGRICULTURE.

One can scarcely imagine the numerous little valleys suited for agriculture scattered all over the North Pacific Coast which I have not mentioned (in area four or five times the valleys of Western Oregon), over and beyond the sheep-farming lands proper. I subjoin a list of valleys of some importance:

Name of Valley.	Length.	Miles suited for agriculture Br'dth.	Present Popla.
Willamette Valliley	175	45	68,000
North Umpqua	40	15	3,000
South Umpqua	25	10	2,000
Rogue River	50	15	3,000
Josephine	25	5	500
Klamath	50	15	300
John Day	50	10	300
Willow Creek	30	8	100
Birch Creek	25	6	100
Umatilla	30	30	400
Pine Creek	10	15	50
Walla Walla	20	8	*1,900
Grand Ronde	20	20	750
Powder River	10	5	35
Jordan River	10	5	35
Willow Creek	10	5	35
Burnt River	8	5	15
Walla Walla (W. T.)	40	5	6,000
Touchet	40	5	1,000
Tucannon	20	5	200
Alpona	15	3	35
Palouse	100	25	2,700
Pataha	10	3	5
Columbia Basin (W. T.)	100	80	5,000
Do. (Oregon)	25	10	1,350
Yakima	100	10	500
Spokane	16	10	380
Chehalis	50	15	200

*Including city

It must be remembered that these are all prairie valleys, nearly destitute of timber, having at all events on an average not as much timber as will be requisite for use. Puget Sound is not included in above estimate.

TIMBER.

It is surprising to see the immense quantity of beautiful timber—the tall trees, as straight as an arrow, shooting two to three hundred feet above, free of limbs for nearly 100 feet. Nothing so pleases the various sea Captains as the quality of the cedar and fir, free as they are from knots and other imperfections. One Dundee shipmaster told me the other day there was nothing like it in Canada. The timber trade is pretty large, but is at present confined to Sydney, Melbourne, and the Australian Colonies, China, Japan and the Pacific Islands. There are some fifteen sailing ships engaged in that trade, having their present headquarters in Oregon and Washington. Of course San Francisco is the nearest, as it is the largest market at present. From that city it is shipped to various cities in the South Pacific Ocean. There are some thirty to forty coasting schooners in the San Francisco lumber trade. At no distant day this Oregon timber trade is to advance to such an extent, in my opinion, that it will rival the present wheat trade of Oregon. For shipbuilding it is unsurpassed; and on the Sound and the coast of Oregon there are now building some thirteen to fifteen vessels, two of which are 1400 to 1500 tons register. Labor at shipbuilding is high—somewhere about 15s a day; but, on the other hand, material is astonishingly cheap. Spars, knees, rosin, tar, and everything necessary, excepting sails, are on the spot. What this State needs, and what there are lucrative openings for, are

MANUFACTURES.

A few gentlemen at Coos Bay the other day amalgamated to build a 1,000 ton ship. After examining the estimates they contracted to build at £12 per ton complete. A wooden ship I mean. Near to, or rather at Portland, there is a splendid natural site for a graving-dock and shipbuilding yard at Albina, belonging to Edwin Russell, manager Bank of British Columbia, Portland, near to which are now building a few river steamers. There are so many foreign ships arriving and departing that a shipbuilding yard for graving and repairs would pay well. The manufactories in Oregon at present are one smelting iron work, eight miles distant; three iron foundries; 70 to 80 flour mills; five woolen mills; a large paper mill, and several tanneries. Two things will eventually build up Portland are—first, its nearness to a large iron bed, found to be nearly twenty miles long and seven miles broad, and having timber unlimited and coal within a few miles of the Columbia River; and, second, an immense water-power, upwards of one million horse-power, at Oregon City, a small village twelve miles up the river above Portland. The success of manufacturies is fully assured. Determined to have railways (the want of which is a serious drawback to this whole North Pacific Coast) and an Atlantic connection, the Legislature of Oregon is going to pass a law allowing all foreign corporations to build railroads in the State with the same powers as citizens, and also giving exemption for taxes for twenty years to all railroads commenced to be built within the next five years. This latter concession is valuable, and already two companies have acquired such rights from the State, and propose to make Atlantic connections. Warned by previous experience of the way in which one of their railways was built, the State of Oregon is taking great care of its financial reputation, and will pass severe laws for the protection of the interests of foreign bondholders as against the railroad companies of the State. Such a change is much needed, and your correspondent is helping now to get passed such laws, which are necessary for the protection of foreign capital. The State has incorporated the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad (330 miles long) under such laws, and has so guarded the interests of bondholders, and given them a voice in the management of the road, and secured its revenues for the bondholders' protection that it is impossible in future for any defaloation to arise, or controlling or watering of stock and such other practices as have been common in the railroads of the Western States. The Legislature in 1872 passed a law entitling foreigners to invest in this State in any undertaking the same as citizens.

SCENERY.

So much has been written already upon the scenery of this coast that it is no use for me to describe it. I will only say that a sail up the Columbia River from Portland to Wallula (for Walla Walla), a distance of 350 miles is something which cannot be sufficiently described. I feel satisfied we have nothing like it in Great Britain.

KINDNESS OF THE PEOPLE.

On arrival here in May we were gladly welcomed by all classes. Your correspondent did not think he was known in anticipation in the "Far West" until traveling through the different portions of the country, "Dundee" is a household word in Oregon, I assure you; and if a man says he comes from that city he is welcomed. The Oregonians look upon that city as their friend, and are proud of what Scotland is doing for Oregon, and expect that more Scotchmen will come and rear up and develop its various undertakings. Strange to say that the large business houses are all British. All along the valley you find Scotch farmers in large numbers, and scarcely a day passes but I meet with many of my countrymen, some of them here since 1847. They all unite in saying that Oregon is the likest place to Scotland in scenery, climate, etc. After my arrival here the various steam navigation companies and the Oregon and California, and Northern Pacific Railway Companies tendered me free passes to visit any portion of the country from British Columbia to Southern Oregon. When we waited on the Governor at the Capital we were there also welcomed, and spent a few hours talking over the subject of immigration with Governor Grover. Oregonians think much of their country, and well they may, and all that it needs to make it a hive of industry for the Anglo-Saxon race is direct railway connection with the Atlantic States, which, when secured, will advance this country more than the Central Pacific Railway did California.

INVESTMENTS.

Money commands 10 to 12 per cent. at the banks and on real estate securities So high is the rate of interest that in Washington Territory 15 to 18 per cent. is obtained. But this high rate is unquestionably keeping back manufactories. If money could be had freely at 10 per cent. the country would progress much more rapidly than it does now. Those emigrants who have come and are coming do not bring with them much capital. There are hundreds of opportunities in Oregon for men with a few thousand pounds. Large financial undertakings which would yield 12 to 15 per cent. are suspended for want of capital. *Judicious investments* cannot fail to prove remunerative if well managed. The crops are heavy and always certain so that a man need not fail to pay interest on money he borrows at moderate rates unless he is reckless or a spendthrift. The longer one lives here the more he notices the many ways to succeed by honest industry and with capital, but it is dangerous (except for farming) for a new comer to invest his means "right away," as Americans say. He must be here a few months and acquire some experience before embarking on his own responsibility. For commerce a wide field is open to take advantage of the produce of the country, and export it to various portions of the world. Prospectively no country offers such encouragement for commerce as Oregon does to-day. It may be ten or twelve years before a large commerrial trade is built up, but it is coming for certain some day, the State having everything which constitutes material success, and all that is wanting is *capital, immigration and railroads*. Already Oregon will have this year 100 ships visiting its ports to carry away the wheat and flour of the State; and last year there were 170 ship and steamer arrivals and departures in the coasting trade alone from Columbia River to San Francisco. This has been the drawback of the whole State, its being subservient and paying tribute to San Francisco, nearly three-fourths of the State imports and one-third of its exports going into and departing from Oregon through the golden gate of San Francisco, and being there re-shipped direct to foreign countries.

I am very sorry my time will not permit me giving you a longer description of this State.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM REID.
Portland, 22d October, 1874.

HEADS CUT OFF.—The New York *Times* and *Post* have heretofore had a monopoly of the Government printing in New York, but these two papers have failed to sustain the Louisiana outrage, and official orders have been issued depriving them of these pickings. The administration is in a bad way in New York. Not a single paper of respectability or prominence sustains the military style of organizing Legislatures, and hence it becomes a question where the Government patronage is to be bestowed. Truly the administration must be at a low ebb when not a single journal in a great city like New York comes to its defense.

Spring Water Correspondence.

SPRING WATER, Feb. 6, 1875.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—We presume that a few lines from this part of the county would not be altogether unprofitable, and wearisome to your many readers. But before entering into details it will first be necessary to give a somewhat limited description of our part of the county. Spring Water (better known as Horse Heaven) is situated south of the Clackamas river, and about eighteen miles from its mouth; embracing a high rolling country, lying between said river and the waters of Clear Creek. It is considered one of the best wheat growing sections in the State—the grain being of a superior quality to anything raised on flat prairie land. The great necessity of a neighborhood situated as ours is, that the land be in the hands of those who are not afraid of work, and will exert their energies in promoting the general advancement of the community. That is in building bridges, making roads, and farming our lands in a superior manner, that we may be possessed of a large surplus; demanding such improvements that we may market it with some degree of satisfaction. Our roads are in a very fair condition, but not so good but what they could be advantageously improved.

There was a considerable crop of wheat sowed in this section last fall, but the cold weather which we have lately experienced has produced a very damaging effect—having frozen a great deal of it out, but as it has moderated now, the prospects are that it will take root again and make an average crop. Fruit and potatoes have generally suffered more than any other article—there being a great many entirely destroyed by the frost.

We have at this time a very flourishing school progressing in our district with an average attendance of about thirty pupils. It is conducted by Mr. Corothers, apparently a very intelligent and worthy gentleman. There have, within the last few months, been several farms changed hands in this part of the county, and we are pleased to acknowledge the purchasers as energetic and well-to-do citizens; also there have been quite a number settled on vacant and railroad lands, which we deem of great advantage to the country at large, as our population has been increased, and the valuation of our farms are constantly increasing.

But, with all these bright prospects, we still are lacking in many respects. The right spirit does not altogether exist, among neighbors and (we are compelled to say) church members. A little circumstance originated in our neighborhood of which you are doubtless acquainted, as there were something like a column of cards, and other testimonials appeared, not long since, in your paper, and from the way the thing terminated, we are satisfied that the last impression is worse than the first, and the satisfaction of those concerned (we deem) little improved; and we urge that it be discontinued in the future.

Your correspondent at Sandy is very proud and boastful of the marriage of Representative McGregor. We do not wish to mar him of his joy or pride connected with the happy circumstance, but simply wish to inform the good people of this region that we too have an Hon. Representative in the person of M. Reed, who resides with us, and was not long since married to Miss Dening, of this county. What do Sandy think of that? And this is not all; we hope within a short time to be able to chronicle others. There is another couple who apparently have the contract made, and as time has favored them in the past, the future will surely make the reward.

Youngsters with us are comparatively scarce at present, especially girls. We have given too many of them away, which our boys are determined we shall not do hereafter as they keep a close watch of those on the north, and occasionally send a runner to the south, that nothing serious to their interests may occur.

There are other questions of interest connected with this part, of which we will, perhaps, speak hereafter.

Respectfully yours,
MAXIMUS.

MISSISSIPPI.—The beauty of Republican government in Mississippi is apparent by the fact that it cost $300,000 to administer the government before the war; now it takes $1,500,000. Before the war $4,550 paid the expenses of the Executive Department; $84,800 goes that way now. And yet the white "trash" down there find fault with nigger rule, and object to Grant's and Squaw Sheridan's bayonets to maintain niggers in office. Ungrateful people.

DIED.—Chas. Binder, an old citizen of Astoria, and well known throughout the State, died at that place last Tuesday. Mr. Binder was a member of Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Allison Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F. He was a man much respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn the death of an affectionate father and husband. Peace be to his remains.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—We are pleased that our readers are beginning to write up the different parts of our county. We are always glad to receive communications which are intended to advance the interests of our county, and hope that our patrons will take a proper interest in this matter.

BETTER.—At last account, Mr. J. C. Kinney, of Salem, who has been quite ill, was somewhat better, and his friends have strong hopes of his recovery.

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