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THE ENTERPRISE.

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

A. NOLTING, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Issued Monthly.

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The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not improve the condition of the American people to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the value of art was shown, the public at once called with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timidity interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the most specimens of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *The Aldine* will be most appreciated by those who are bound up in the close and arduous duties of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with those of similar character, *The Aldine* is an unique and original conception—absolutely without parallel in its character. The possessor of a complete volume could not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other work of the kind. It is a volume for ten times its cost; and then there is the charm of its illustrations.

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"**Man's Unselfish Friend**" will be welcome in every home. Every body loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed in oil colors, and is a fine specimen of the artist's skill. The artist's name is *Man's Unselfish Friend*, the finest in Brooklyn, and it is a dog of the breed of the *Man's Unselfish Friend*.

THE ALDINE ART UNION. The Aldine Art Union, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the subscribers to every copy of 500 subscribers, 10 different pieces, valued at \$1.00 each, and the artist's name is *Man's Unselfish Friend*.

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THOMAS CHARMAN

ESTABLISHED 1853.

DESIRES TO INFORM THE CITIZENS OF OREGON CITY AND OF THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY, THAT HE IS STILL ON HAND AND DOING BUSINESS ON THE OLD MOTTO, THAT

A Noble Six Pence is Better than a Slow Shilling.

I have just returned from San Francisco, where I purchased one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

ever before offered in this city; and consists in part, as follows:

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Hosiery of Every Description, Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Oils, Sash and Doors, Queensware, Crockery, Plate-ware, Glassware, Jewelry of Various Qualities, And Styles, Clocks and Watches, Ladies and Gents' Furnishing, Patent Medicines, Goods, Fancy No. Rope, Fishing Tions of Every Implements of Description, All Kinds, Carpets, Mattings, Oil, Candles, Wall Paper, etc.

Of the above list, I can say my stock is the **MOST COMPLETE** ever offered in this market, and was selected with special care for the Oregon City trade. All of which I now offer for sale at the

Lowest Market Rate.

No use for the ladies, or any one else, to think of going to Portland to buy goods, I am *Determined to Sell Cheap* and not to allow myself to be

UNDERSOLD IN THE STATE OF OREGON.

All I ask is a fair chance and quick payments, believing as I do that

Twenty Years Experience in Oregon City enables me to know the requirements of the trade. Come one and all and see for yourselves that the old stand of

THOMAS CHARMAN

cannot be beaten in quality or price. It would be useless for me to tell you all the advantages I can offer you in the sale of goods, as every store that advertises does that, and probably you have been disappointed. All I wish to say is

Come, and See, and Examine for yourselves for I do not wish to make any mistakes. My object is to sell all my old friends now that I am still alive, and desiring to sell goods cheap, for cash, or upon such terms as agreed upon. Thinking all for the liberal patronage of our friends.

THOMAS CHARMAN, Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.

Legal Tenders and County Scrips taken at market rates. THOMAS CHARMAN.

FALL 1874

Is your time to buy goods at low prices.

ACKERMAN BROTHERS

are now receiving a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

all of the Latest Styles, which will sell

AT LESS THAN PORTLAND PRICES.

Our stock has been bought for cash, and we will sell it at a small advance above

SAN FRANCISCO COST.

WE WILL SAY TO EVERYBODY BEFORE YOU PURCHASE OR GO TO PORTLAND, COME AND SEE OUR GOODS AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES THAT WE DO WHAT WE SAY. OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Notions, Groceries, Tea, Hard-ware, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO

DOORS, WINDOWS, PAINTS AND OILS, ETC., ETC.

We will also pay the Highest Market Price for

Country Produce.

ACKERMAN BROS. Oregon City, Sept. 11, 1874.

Paul Boynton's Swim.

Colonel Forney Tells the Story of a Brave Man's Deed Afloat and Alone in the Ocean.

Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

A few days afterward I met a Pennsylvania, not quite so renowned as the Austrian lieutenant, but in another sphere even more of a curiosity in London. I refer to a resident of Philadelphia, Captain Paul Boynton, of the New Jersey Light Guard at Atlantic City, now here after

HIS EXTRAORDINARY FEAT

of throwing himself into the ocean from the National steamship, Queen, on the stormy night of October 21st, seven miles off Fastnet Rock, on the Irish rock-board coast. He began his experiment east of Baltimore, where the cliffs are 180 feet high and more, and after being seven hours in the water, and swimming over forty miles, he finally guided himself, in the midst of the tempest, into one of the fissures on that terrible shore. He was clad in the life-saving apparatus recently invented by another American,

MR. MERRIMAN,

and aided by his great skill as a swimmer and a diver, his cool courage and strong constitution, performed a feat which, when the news reached London, was regarded as a feat, and generally commented upon as another evidence of American exhortation. You have heard the story of how he attempted to get passage on several of the outgoing steamers from New York in vain, because the captains knew he would attempt to leap from the ship to prove the American apparatus of Mr. Merriman, and how, finally, he obtained a berth on the National steamer,

THE QUEEN,

and was prevented only by main force from jumping overboard when 200 miles from New York, and how at length, at 9 o'clock, Tuesday evening, October 21st, of the Irish coast, he persuaded the captain to put him down the side, and all alone, in the dark, tempestuous night, clothed in his indiarubber air-tight suit, with his inflated air-chambers, with food for three or seven long hours; how he was cast into the rocky fissures on the Irish coast; how in the dark night he scaled the almost perpendicular cliffs, and, mounting the top, fired off his signal rockets, and how he descended the dangerous declivity, stripped of his preserver, and walked, bruised and battered, until he came to

A LITTLE IRISH TOWN,

the barefooted inhabitants of which regarded him pretty much as the Indians bearded Columbus, or Robinson Crusoe's men "Friday," started at the sight of the shipwrecked sailor; how, at last, he got to Skibbarreen, where he posted the letters entrusted to him by the passengers of the Queen, who had all given him up for lost, and were astonished when he had arrived and would soon be among them. "While the houses were being shaken and roofs being blown off in London," says the *Daily News* of October 28th, "this bold man, encased in his magic dress, carried up and down the alternate hills and valleys of the ocean."

HIS PASSAGE THROUGH IRELAND

was something more than a triumph; the "man-fish," as he was called, became an object of wild curiosity and admiration. Crowds followed after him, and when he got to Cork he was welcomed at the theatre by the company singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and on the 27th of October exhibited himself in the harbor near Queenstown for more than an hour. He proved at once the efficiency of his life-saving suit and his own daring courage.

HE FIRED OFF ROCKETS,

burst signal lights, ate and drank, knocked the neck off a bottle of lemonade, hoisted his flag, twined around the Irish green, and excited a bewildering enthusiasm. Repeating these experiments on several other occasions, he performed some extraordinary feats in the city of Dublin, and on the 7th of November, in the theatre, Zoological Garden, in the river Liffey, and here, as everywhere, he attracted an immense concourse. The same scene took place in the harbor of Kinsale, and I have just been looking over many columns in the Irish newspapers of comments upon his various performances, full of

INCIDENT AND AMUSEMENT.

Captain Boynton has been in London about a week, and will soon display his prowess and prove his invention at Brighton, the English London by the sea, now in full blaze of fashion and frolic. But he is reserving himself for the most dangerous and daring achievement of his life, viz: that of

CROSSING THE CHANNEL,

from Dover to Calais. To us his own words to me: "I will do it if it costs me my life, and when I land I will telegraph you these words: 'I have just planted the Centennial flag on

Schnurz on the Situation.

Senator Schnurz, of Missouri, in the United States Senate expressed the following opinions on Louisiana:

He said he approached the subject in no party spirit, as he was about to retire to private life. The success of no party would benefit, nor the defeat of any party injure him. He proceeded to revive the scenes of last Monday in the Louisiana Legislature, and asked where was the constitutional warrant, where the law, for such proceedings. He recited the various excuses made for military interference in this case, but declared that none of these touched the question. The question was, Where was the law for these acts? It was his deliberate judgment, conscientiously formed, that the deed done on the 4th of January in Louisiana, constituted a gross and manifest violation of the Constitution and law; an act indicating that the Government which either ignores the Constitution and laws, or so interprets them that they cease to be a safeguard of independent legislation and the rights and liberties of the people; and this spirit shows itself more alarmingly still in the instrument the Executive has chosen to carry out his will. No American citizen could have read, without profound regret and apprehension, the recent dispatch from General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, suggesting that a numerous class of citizens should by wholesale be outlawed as banditti by the mere proclamation of the President, to be delivered over to a military commander for summary judgment by a military commission.

The question was asked on every hand, if such thing could be done in Louisiana, how long before it could be done in other States, or in the House of the Nation's Representatives? He commented upon affairs of the South, and criticized the legislation of Congress, as having had a bad effect on Southern partisans, who had come to look upon the President and Congress as their natural allies and sworn protectors, bound to sustain them in power by whatever means. Referring to the War-moth-Kellogg, who was a member of your Cases and Packards carried off State Senators on a United States revenue cutter, and shut up the Republican Governor in the Custom-house, guarded by United States soldiers, he said that the Republican faction. Nay more; this same Packard, a United States Marshal during the last election, managed the Kellogg campaign, and also the movements of United States troops, to keep his political opponents from intimidating his political friends; while the Department of Justice of the United States appeared more like a central bureau for the regulation of State elections." Speaking of the colored people, he said he would have the day as a most anxious one for them, when they threw off the scandalous leadership of those adventurers, who, taking advantage of their ignorance, made them tools for their rapacity. He declared that the people of the South were not murderers and banditti. There were bad elements among them, but the National Government itself was giving these bad elements strength by its unconstitutional proceedings. He argued that Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, where self-government was unobstructed, were advancing in prosperity, while in Louisiana and other States is a similar political condition there was no prosperity. Lawlessness of power was becoming far more dangerous than the lawlessness of mobs. Referring to lawlessness and the alleged intimidation of voters in the South, he condemned everything of the kind, but asserted that it was not all on one side; and in this connection referred to the discharge of Government employees solely for political reasons, and argued that when the National Government champions intimidation, we need not be surprised if partisans on all sides profit by the example. He advised the people of Louisiana to exercise judgment and moderation, and to trust in the justice of their cause, and eventually the spirit of peaceful victory will bury the usurpers under a crushing load of patriotic indignation. He declared that the people had lost confidence in the truthfulness of those who paraded bloody stories of outrages, because it was too apparent that they were merely stage thunders to catch votes. He declared his belief that the Conservatives fairly carried the election, and were defrauded out of the result by the Returning Board, and this act has been sustained by United States soldiers. He hoped his motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee would result in a bill for a new election in Louisiana, with no Sheridan as chief ruler and Packard to conduct the campaign. No measure would avail which did not boldly vindicate the constitutional privilege of the land, and preserve to the State the right of self-government.

SQUARE ON THE HEAD.—General Banks hit a very large-sized nail very square on the head in his Boston lecture when he said that "it is impossible for the North to be prosperous when a large portion of the country is in a condition of anarchy, and twelve millions of our people suffer under the invasion of their social and political rights."

PUT IT OFF.—A Maryland man whose wife dropped dead a few days ago, had the funeral put off one day longer to get the balance of his corn husked. He said it would not make any difference to her as she was always good-natured.

A Contrast.

The reasons which impelled President Johnson to send General Sheridan away from Louisiana in 1867 are those, remarks the *New York Sun*, which induced General Grant to send him there in 1875. He had shown an utter disregard of civil authority, trampled the Constitution under foot, and harassed the people by every method of torture, until law was subverted and the military ruled supreme.

The President knew his presence was hateful to the population, and that in these eight years Sheridan has longed for an opportunity of revenge. Hence he was chosen to carry out a vindictive policy, which suited the malice of his master, and at the same time addressed itself to his personal feelings.

It never entered the mind of either that this appointment was a positive reflection on Gen. McDowell, the commander of the Department, and on Gen. Emory, who, for nearly three years past, has personally commanded all the troops in Louisiana and executed the orders from Washington to the last letter. For what reason have these officers been superseded?

Surely, it will not be pretended they have failed in any duty, however irksome, or refused to co-operate in the crushing-out process concocted at Washington. They even obeyed the Attorney General when the President assumed to make him Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and to confer upon him functions which are not transferable by the Constitution.

They perhaps would not falsify the facts, pervert the truth, or give cheerful support to Kellogg and his usurpation, and hence they were put under the ban, and disgraced as far as the Executive action could do it, by being thrust aside without a complaint preferred against them or a cause to justify this gross indignity. If they had been swift witnesses to calumniate a whole people, and had sympathized with the scoundrels who have stolen the people's money, the favor of the White House would have been as certain and prodigious as that offered to Sheridan for doing the disgraceful work.

In honorable contrast with the brutality of Sheridan shines out the memorable order No. 40, issued by Gen. Hancock when he took command of the Fifth Division, with his head-quarters at New Orleans on the 29th of November, 1867. The closing words deserve to be written in letters of gold, as a guide for every military officer.

"Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, must be preserved."

Who are Your Aristocrats?

Twenty years ago, remarks a contemporary, this one made candles, that one sold cheese and butter, that one butchered, a fourth thrived of a distillery, another was contractor of canals, others were mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will after them, though it would not do to say so out loud, for often you find these toiling and rearing their children in Orleans live about a year. Death brings a division of property, and it brings new financiers. The old gen is discharged, and the young gen takes his revenues, and begins to travel toward poverty, which he reaches before death, or his children do if does not. So that, in fact, though there is a sort of money race it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all. Three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up—a score of years will bring them all down and send their children to labor.

The father grubs and grows rich; the children riot and spend the money. Their children in turn, inherit the price, and go to shiftless poverty; next their children, invigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. This society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes into leaves, and spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back on the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to reappear in a new dress and fresh garbure.

Not Unpleasant.—"Mark Twain" found it necessary to give description of an acquaintance, once, and especially desired that nothing in his description should be understood as indicating prejudice against the subject—he should endeavor to confine himself to facts; and this is the array of facts.

"A long-legged, thin, light-weight village lawyer, from New Hampshire. If he had brains in proportion to his legs, he would make Solomon seem a failure; if his modesty equalled his ignorance, he would make a violet seem stuck-up; if his learning equalled his vanity, he would make Von Humboldt seem as unlettered as the back-side of a tomb-stone; if his stature were proportioned to his conscience, he would be a gem for the microscope; if his ideas were as large as his words, it would take a man three months to walk around one of them; if an audience would contract to listen as long as he would talk, that audience would die of old age; and if he were to talk until he said something, he would still be on his hind legs when the last trumpet sounded. And he would have cheek enough to wait till the disturbance was over, and go on again."

DRY GOODS

Men and Boys' Clothing, Hosiery, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, and Vests.

I now offer this stock of goods at a low price, and any quantity in the house in the State. My goods are new and money scarce, and I will give every one the worth of their money. I also keep a full assortment of

OREGON CITY MADE

Men and Boys' Clothing, Hosiery, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, and Vests.

Also—

Crochet, Cutlery, Jewelry, Notions, Musical Instruments, Toys, Etc.,

AT THE

Lowest Prices

FOR CASH.

A. LEVY'S,

OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

Will leave OREGON CITY for PORTLAND every day (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Portland for Oregon City at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Will leave OREGON CITY for CORVALLIS every Monday and Thursday of each week.

Will leave OREGON CITY for HARRISBURG every Wednesday and all intermediate points every week.

Will leave OREGON CITY for ALBANY and all intermediate points between twice every week, viz: J. D. BILES, Agent, Oregon City, February 11, 1875.

CALL AND SETTLE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned for professional services are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of January, 1875. I desire all my accounts closed at the beginning of the New Year, and those knowing themselves indebted will confer a great favor on me by making early payment. Jan 1st 1875 J. W. NORRIS.

NOTICE.

My wife, MARTHA J. STEWART, having left my bed and board without any notice or provocation, all persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date. R. E. STEWART, Dec. 30, 1874—1w.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. W. NORRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, OREGON CITY, OREGON. Office—Opposite in Charman's Block, Main Street.

W. W. MORELAND, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OREGON CITY, OREGON. Office—Main Street, opposite the Court House.

S. HUELAT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OREGON CITY, OREGON. Office—Charman's Block, Main Street.

JOHNSON & COWEN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT-LAW, Oregon City, Oregon. Office—Main Street, opposite the Court House.

L. T. BARIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OREGON CITY, OREGON. Office—Over Pope's Tin Store, Main Street.

Dr. S. PARKER, L. O. DRUGGIST, OFFERS HIS services as Physician and Surgeon to the people of Clackamas county, who may at any time be in need of a physician. He has opened an office at Wood & Harding's Drug Store, where he can be found at all times of the day when not engaged in professional calls. Residence, Main Street, next door but one above R. Canfield's store, October 28, 1874.

JOHN M. BACON, IMPORTER AND DEALER in Books, Stationery, Printing, Etc., Oregon City, Oregon. Office—Charman's Block, Main Street.

OREGON CITY BREWERY, Henry Humbel, HAVING PURCHASED the above Brew, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of LAGER BEER, as good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT! LOUIS SAAL, Proprietor. Main Street, Oregon City. OYSTERS WILL BE SERVED FROM noon and after this date during the Winter season. The best qualities of FRENCH and AMERICAN CANDIES, for sale in quantities to suit.

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY