

Oregon City Enterprise.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF OREGON.

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OREGON LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock in the Old Fellows' Hall, Main Street. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order, N. G.

REBIBOIA DEGREE LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursdays evening each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Old Fellows' Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

MULNOMAH LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.

& A. M. Holds its regular communications on the first and third Saturdays in each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Old Fellows' Hall. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

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A. J. BEVER, M. D. J. W. MORRIS, M. D.

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DR. S. PARKER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE—Next to Charman's Store, 2nd Street, between Main and 3rd.

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Highest Cash Price Paid for County Officers.

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Oregon City, Oregon.

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OFFICE—Charman's Brick, Main St. 3rd St. 1875-76.

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Oregon City, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City.

L. T. BARIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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OFFICE—Over Poppe's Tin Store, Main Street.

W. H. HIGHLAND, Established since '49, at the old stand.

Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and such Thomas' Weight Clocks, of which are warranted to be as good as any.

Repairing done on short notice, and thankful for past patronage.

JOHN M. BACON, IMPORTER AND DEALER.

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Oregon City, Oregon.

At the Post Office, Main street, east side.

REMOVAL.

ALFRED KINNEY, M. D., SURGEON.

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND Residence to the double house, N. W. Corner of Alder and East Park Street, Portland, Oregon, where he can be found at all hours, day and night.

May 8, 1875.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms

Hebly G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me

Centralization.

In his recent masterly speech on the political situation, Senator Thurman, of Ohio, dealt telling blows upon the Radical theory of Federal centralization. He said: "Reflect for a moment what would be the result of the doctrine of centralization, should it ever firmly prevail in the Republic. Then we should have a public in name, but not in fact, a despotism in reality, by whatever name it might be called. Then your local laws, in which no one has an interest but yourselves, would be made, not by representatives chosen by and responsible to the people of Ohio, but by members of Congress elected by and responsible to the people of other States. Your Senators in Congress are but one thirtieth part of the whole Senate—what could they do to prevent local legislation unsuited or detrimental to their constituents? Congress is elected by and responsible to the people of all States—what could they do to protect you, when Congress to make your local laws?"

But some one may say, "Surely there is no danger of any such thing; surely no danger of overthrowing the governments of the States." But, within the last ten years, State government after State government has been overthrown by Congress, and other governments instituted in their stead, such as Congress saw fit to dictate; and this, not in a time of war, but in a time of profound and universal peace. In the case of Georgia, in which members of her General Assembly were ousted from their seats and others seated in their stead, not by the decision of any functionaries created by the constitution of that State, but by the arbitrary and unconstitutional mandate of the Federal Congress. The State had elected a General Assembly in pursuance of her Constitution. When it convened many seats were found to be contested—some in the Senate and some in the House. The power to decide these contests was conferred by her Constitution upon the two houses respectively, just as in Ohio the power to decide such questions belongs to the respective houses of our Assembly. There was no question or right arising in any of the cases, under the Constitution of the United States; no question or right over which the Federal Government had any jurisdiction. The questions were purely local, arising under the Constitution of Georgia, and depending upon the interpretation of that instrument; and the sole and supreme tribunals to determine them were her Senate and House of Representatives. They made their decisions, holding that certain persons, under the State Constitution, were members of her Assembly, and that the seats should be given to the opposing candidates, who were accordingly inducted into office. Whether this decision was correct or erroneous, it was a final decision of the only tribunals on earth authorized to pronounce it. Yet Congress compelled Georgia to reverse it, to expel from their seats the members sworn in, and to give their places to those who, it had been constitutionally decided, were ineligible to hold them. If that could be lawfully done in Georgia in 1870, it may be lawfully done in Ohio at any time, and its General Assembly, instead of consisting of members chosen by the voters of that State, may consist of such persons, and none others, as Congress may see fit to impose upon them.

Congress having set this example of the overthrow of a State Government in a time of peace, it is not wonderful that it was soon imitated and followed by other Federal officers and departments. And hence the high handed and atrocious proceedings that have occurred in Louisiana. In 1872 the people of that State elected their State officers, one half of their Senate and the whole of their House of Representatives. The election resulted in the choice of the Democratic or Conservative candidates, ranging from nine to fifteen thousand, and the choice of a decided Conservative majority of the House of Representatives. And yet not one of the State officers thus chosen has been permitted to execute his office, and the Conservative majority in the House of Representatives was turned into a Republican majority by the expulsion of Conservatives duly elected and the seating in their stead of Republicans who had been defeated at the polls; and thus the will of the people, lawfully expressed, was set at defiance, the lawfully elected Government completely overthrown, and a revolutionary, usurping and titleless government inaugurated in its stead. How was this done? How was the usurpation effected and permanency given to it? Was it any mode known to the Constitution or laws of Louisiana, by the decision of any tribunal authorized by her Constitution to decide such contests? Nothing of the kind occurred. Not one of the State officers elected took office upon a contest of his election under the laws of the State. Not a Senator or Representative lost his seat by the decision of a constitutional Senate or House of Representatives. The usurpation was effected by means of a void order of a mere District Judge of the United States, without the slightest jurisdiction in the premises, enforced by the bayonets of the Federal army, and maintained by the arbitrary decisions and order of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. In 1874 there was another election for Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature held in Louisiana, the result of which was a Democratic majority of twenty-nine in the

Economy in the Household.

Branswick, Mo., Branswick. One morning about two weeks ago Mrs. McGoochen beamed blandly across the breakfast table on her husband, and informed him that she had concluded to discharge the hired girl and do her own work. The announcement startled Mr. McGoochen almost as much as if she had declared her determination, to commit suicide. He had long known that hired help was a heavy drain upon his meagre salary, but his wife had educated him to regard it as indispensable, and he had made up his mind to endure it forever. That she should voluntarily offer to dispense with the services of a girl was something for which he was not prepared. Looking at her with an expression in which hope and doubt were painfully mingled, he said: "You—why—you can't do it, Eli—what's the reason? Lots of women in this town do a great deal more and think nothing of it. Our family's small—just you and me and Henry Ward—and if I can't do the work for us three, I'd better go to the hospital and done with it."

"What put you into the notion?" asked her husband, hardly yet recovered from the surprise. "Well, Peter," she replied, speaking in a tender, self-reproving tone, "I'll tell you. I've been thinking lately how little I have done to assist you in comparison with what I might and ought to do, and it appears to me that I should try to reduce our expenses as much as possible, and between the two of us, we are poor, just making a beginning in life, and it is my duty to help you."

With a voice almost choked with emotion at this unexpected evidence of his wife's devotion and energy, he could be done. "It's high time my love and sympathy were being put to a practical use. I'll discharge the girl this very day. But there is one condition, Peter." "Name it, my noble wife." "That new carpet you thought you were made to get. Now that you can't get a new work it will save at least a hundred dollars a year, and you can certainly afford the carpet."

Two of the Candidates.

Capo May Cor, New York Times. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who is stopping at the Stockton House, is extremely popular. He is surrounded always with a little court of friends, and these gentlemen have a habit of saying to other friends, "If you'll come into the next room, I'll introduce you to the next President of the United States." One of them happened to say this in the card room, where four very stiff old gentlemen were playing a solemn game of euchre. The titles of the whom the remark, and said, while playing "Next President, who may he be?" "Senator Bayard, of Delaware," replied the first speaker, with a glow of pride upon his countenance. "And where do you leave Sam Tilden, I'd like to know?" "I thought so," said the man throwing down a card. "Sam Tilden, pooh," retorted the other, "I want an honest man." "And isn't Sam Tilden an honest man?" said the enquiring player, in an angry tone, and he caught up the face of the other, who held the queen of diamonds in his hand, and forgot to throw it on the table. "Isn't Sam Tilden an honest man? I ask you sir, as a Democrat, isn't Sam Tilden an honest man?" "Well, yes sir," replied the other, hesitatingly. "I suppose he is," "I thought so," said the stiff man, triumphantly throwing down his card. "That's my trick, partner, be good enough to score us two. We've enquired them, I believe." "Gentlemen," broke in a stout man, with a Germanic face, but without any German accent, "they are both honest, but with a difference. One is as honest as the Chevalier Bayard, his namesake, and Sam Tilden is honest as Iago." With this remark he broke for the door.

The Catholic cure of St. Jean Baptiste village has given notice that he will refuse the sacrament to those females of his church who wear low-necked dresses or pull-back skirts.—N. Y. Sun.

The Oregon City boys say that they would rather put up with the disease than have such a cure introduced.

When a New Jersey girl demands \$60,000 because a one-horse druggist of that State failed to keep his matrimonial engagement, she is not to feel an increased respect for New Jersey druggists' financial ability, or to believe that New Jersey girls never have but one offer of marriage.

Centennial Exhibition.

By placing the products exhibited directly upon the floor. By erecting counters on which they may be placed. By erecting ornamental columns, pyramids, cones and partitions to obtain space. By erecting show cases in which the exhibits may be tastefully displayed. There will be no charge for space, but all platforms, counters, ornamental partitions, show cases and appointments, must be erected at the expense of the exhibitor. No particular form or design is prescribed for the case, counters, etc., but they must not exceed the following heights, without special permission from the chief of bureau: Show cases and partitions—Fifteen feet above the floor. Counters—Two feet ten inches above the floor, on the side next to the passage way. Platforms—One foot above the floor.

In order to insure the advantage and satisfactory location of products exhibited, applicants for space desiring to erect show cases, counters or partitions, must furnish to the bureau a scale-drawing or tracing showing clearly the elevation and ground plan of the same, and especially indicating the sides of the cases intended to be open for inspection. Exhibitors will have the privilege of placing railings or approved design around the cases, or around them. All such railings must be of the uniform height of two feet six inches above the floor level, and may be attached to the case by projecting brackets, or be supported by posts from the floor. In every instance the floor space granted included the area embraced by the railing. The line of the railing will be placed upon the line of the passage way, and no railing will be allowed to project beyond the case or counter into the passage way.

Exhibitors desiring to display products pending from the roof trusses, must in every case obtain special permission to that effect from the chief of bureau. No exhibitor will be allowed to display products in such a manner as to obstruct the light or view through the avenues and aisles, or occasion inconvenience, injury, or disadvantageously affect the display of other exhibitors. Signs will not be allowed to project beyond the floor area of the space allotted, nor will signs made of canvas or paper be permitted. The size of all signs will be subject to approval.

The nave, avenues, aisles and public passage ways remain under the control of the United States Centennial Commission; and no trophies, decorations, portals, fountains or other special exhibits will be permitted in them, except by special permission of the director-general. Each column within the building will be lettered and numbered; the letters designating the lines of columns lengthwise, from east to west, and the numbers, the lines crosswise, from north to south. Each exhibitor will have his location defined with reference to the nearest column, and the official directory of the building will give the positions according to this system.

Exhibitors having space granted in close proximity to the columns or outer wall of the building will be furnished from this bureau with drawings showing the forms of the columns, the spouts and the available wall space. Cards supplied by the centennial commission may be affixed to goods, stating the exhibitor's name, address and place of manufacture, class of objects, catalogue number, and price. All products arriving at the doors of the building by rail, wagon or otherwise, will be received by the bureau of transportation, and delivered on the space granted. Each exhibitor will be expected to unpack and arrange his goods without delay. Provision has been made for the removal and safe storage of empty boxes and cases immediately after unpacking. All exhibits must be in position, and finally arranged, not later than May 1, 1876. The chief of the bureau of installation has charge of the amount of States section. The right to alter or amend these rules is reserved.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.

HENRY PETT, Chief Bureau Installation. PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1875.

To the People of Oregon: The time is at hand when whatever of Oregon's material productions that are to be expected at the World's Exposition in another year, must be collected, properly cared and prepared for sending forward the coming winter. Will all those who have Oregon productions of any kind bring them to the State Fair and place them for inspection in another year, must be collected, properly cared and prepared for sending forward the coming winter.

Hard Times Rocks.

We were hungry and only four bits between us. "Let's get a fancy roast piece, they will only cost four bits and we can eat crackers enough to convince ourselves that we have not been robbed of our money." "All right!" and in we went. "Two nice fancy roasts in a hurry," was echoed back from the kitchen. "Now this is something like. I tell you old man, there is no economy in going to cheap places; here waiter" continued my partner winking at me "what wine are you drinking now Mr. Sharon?" "You'll have to excuse me old fellow" Mr. Sharon answered through me, "I've just finished a bottle of Roederer *frappe* with Ben Holladay at the club."

"Well you can take a pint of Yquem; No! Never mind then waiter, we'll do without the wine, just bring on the oysters," as my friend said this he pushed our fifty cents under the tumbler where the waiter might see it and speculate concerning its future. Having thus made ourselves very "solid" with the girl we took advantage of the impression (and his absence) to empty the cracker dish. Nothing more of an edible nature being within reach we amused ourselves with the bill of fare, imaginatively ordering a wine supper, "with seats for forty." "Heavens and earth! We struck on it simultaneously. Fancy roast oysters costs four bits a plate! What could we do? Could I exclaim "oh, that telegram and run? but no, the man was coming; the bivalves were before us. A bright thought, I put an oyster to my lips, then I pushed the savory oysters from me with disgust. My friend sees the move, and grapples with its spirit. "Waiter! come here. Do you dare to call that thing a fancy roast? and made of stale oysters too?" "By sir, I don't quarrelate, but answer the question. Here Mr. Sharon is your hat. I owe you an apology for bringing you to such a place. I'll open fresh—silence waiter! you have done enough already. Come we will go to the club."

A Day at College.

Student of History—Professor, are kings and queens always the greatest? Professor—Certainly, if they are not such a nonsensical question? Student—Because I noticed that in a game of railroad enche, the joker—Professor—Leave the room, sir!

Professor, kindly—What is the matter, Mr. Gray? You look unwell. Professor—Well, what is it? Student—For instance, Professor, the man who did the cutting understood his business. Professor—How do you decline *potentia*? Student—With the greatest reluctance. Professor—What important change came over Burns in the latter part of his life? Student—He died.

It is a very uncomplimentary view of Delano that the Philadelphia *Intelligencer* takes in noticing Mr. Welch's fourth letter. It says: "Every intelligent American will rise from the reading of this letter with a sense of sorrow and shame that a Cabinet officer of this Republic has laid himself liable to the direct and specific charges of connivance with fraud, here distinctly set forth. How petty seem the mere personalities, and how insignificant the side issues that have been imported into this discussion, when we view the matter as an impending disgrace—a view which the present letter compels us to entertain. All considerations for the man, his character or his fate, are of no moment whatever in comparison with the thought that one of the greatest officers of our Government can be and has been so prostituted to the base uses of unrighteous gain."

STRAIGHT JACKETS FOR THE CONDUCTORS.—The new uniform for the conductors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a gorgeous attire. To prevent peculations the entire suit is without pockets. The coat is of sack pattern, and is to be made of blue cloth, and buttons to the chip, two rows of brass buttons and gold stripes running down the front, the monogram of the Company on the collar. A leather satchel having two compartments for tickets and specified change, will be strapped to the conductor's shoulder. The compartment containing the tickets will be locked at the start, and not opened until the end of the trip. Many of the conductors threaten to resign. Conductor James Fields, one of the oldest, has sent in his resignation.

TYPOS IN DEMAND.—A gentleman just arrived, states that the roads leading into the Pennsylvania Railroad with young compositors, and insinuates that the following local from the *Sentinel*, of that place, has something to do with it: "Miss Alice McComas has been learning to set type in the *Sentinel* office for the past few days. She has made rapid progress, and if she continues to improve at the same rate, she will make a good compositor in a short time." No wonder.

IT IS NOW generally admitted that tobacco is healthy, unless a person eats too much of it between meals. If gently chewed it tones the system and gives a man a chance to spit clear of his neck-tie.

Getting Teutonic Learning.

Fourteen hundred Young Americans are prosecuting their studies at the universities and colleges, music schools and conservatories of Germany, and recent criticisms and reports testify to their being very apt scholars, and moreover those reports proceed from German authorities extremely exacting and not over addicted to eulogizing the foreigners. America's young crowd of students go through all the long series of classes, learn German well, and play Beethoven and Mozart on the piano "with elegance, lightness, and correctness." The more they stay in Deutschland, the more they like German ways, knowledge, and art. These extraordinary specimens of our country folks are said not to be hurrying and buzzing around like mad flies, loitering here and there, or taking up this and that, and then dropping the same to go at something else in a jiffy; no, they are learning stillness, solidity, and stolidity, the beauties of system and advantages of thoroughness.

How to Keep a Subscriber. An indignant farmer once entered the office of the *Elizabeth News* and ordered his paper stopped, because he differed from its editor in his views regarding the advantages of subsisting fence-rails. The editor, of course, conceded the man's right to stop his paper, but he remarked coolly, looking over his list: "Do you know of a friend of mine at Harleborough?" "Very well," said the man. "Well, he stopped his paper last week because I thought a farmer was a blamed fool who didn't know that timothy was a good thing to graff on huckleberry bushes, and he died in four hours."

"Lord! is that so?" said the astonished granger. "Yes, and you know old George Eckerson, down on Eagle Creek?" "Well, I've heard of him." "Well, said the editor, gravely, "he stopped his paper because I said he was the happy father of twins, and congratulated him on his success so late in life. He fell dead in twenty minutes. There are lots of similar cases, but it don't matter. I'll just cross your name off, though you don't look strong, and there's a bad color in your nose."

"See here, Mr. Editor, said the subscriber looking somewhat alarmed, "I believe I'll just keep on another year; 'cause I always did like your paper, and, come to think about it, you're a young man, and some allowance ought to be made; and he departed satisfied that he had made a narrow escape from death."

Fallen From Grace.

A recently converted young man had drifted passively on C street, this afternoon, by leaving a shoe and sidewalk profanity behind him. While laboring in an unusually strong burst of blasphemy, the young man ran plump against his pastor. "Good gracious, James!" exclaimed the reverend man, shocked into what was for him a very strong expression, "Can I believe my ears? You swearing in this terrible way! You, who have given such bright promise of a Christian career!" "It's no use, pastor," howled the backslider, "the devil himself couldn't lead a Christian life with Ophir at \$47" and recommencing his awful outbursts, he went up to a broker's window and gnashed his teeth at the whole stock list.

A UNIQUE WEDDING NOTICE.—This climax in the way of wedding notices appears in the *Milford (Conn.) Ray*: "The large blue eyes of the bride seemed brighter than ever; and with her light hair, formed a suitable contrast to her husband's extremely black hair and eyes. This matrimonial alliance has not been entered into unadvisedly; it has been in contemplation for about two years, and meets with the most cordial approval of all of the relatives and friends of the newly married couple. The bride's mother regards her new son-in-law as if he were her own son. He will continue, as heretofore, to be employed in the vegetable-ivory button factory."

RATHER OVERDOING IT.—Even the Cincinnati Commercial thinks that in making lying assertions that the Democrats and Roman Catholics have formed a coalition against the common school system, the Radicals are rather "overdoing the matter."