

Oregon City Enterprise.

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

VOL. 9.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1875.

NO. 51.

THE ENTERPRISE.

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.
A. NOLTNER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CLACKAMAS CO.
OFFICE—In Enterprise Building, one door south of Masonic Building, Main St.

Terms of Subscription:
Single Copy One Year, in Advance, \$2.50
Six Months, " " " 1.50

Terms of Advertising:
Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, 5 square of twelve lines one week, \$2.50
For each subsequent insertion, 1.00
On 10 columns, one year, 12.00
Half " " " 6.00
Quarter " " " 3.00
Business Card, 1 square, one year, 12.00

SOCIETY NOTICES.

OREGON LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main Street. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order, N. G.

REBECCA DEGREE LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main Street. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order, W. M.

MULTNOMAH 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 Odd Fellows' Hall, Main Street, and 7 o'clock on the 20th of March to the 20th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order, W. M.

FALLS ENCAMPMENT NO. 1, I. O. O. F.
O. F. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall on the First and Third Tuesdays of each month. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend. By order, W. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. HOVER, M. D. J. W. SORRIS, M. D.
HOVER & SORRIS,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
James Up-Stairs in Chairman's Brick, Main Street.
Dr. Hoover's residence—Third Street, at foot of cliff stairs.

DR. JOHN WELCH
DENTIST,
OFFICE IN
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Highest Cash Price Paid for County Orders.

HUELAT & EASTHAM,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
PORTLAND—In Opitz's new brick, 30 First Street.
OREGON CITY—Chairman's brick, up stairs. 824241.

M. O. ATHEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Oregon City, Oregon.

Special attention given to loaning money. Office—Front room in Enterprise building. 1012-1013. July 20th.

JOHNSON & McCOWN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT-LAW,
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. 824241.

L. T. BARIN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OREGON CITY, : : OREGON.
OFFICE—Over Pope's Tin Store, Main Street. 21mar73-11.

W. H. HIGHFIELD.
Established since 1849, at the old stand.
Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.

An assortment of Watches, Jewels, and Seth Thomas' Weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.
Repairing done on short notice, and guaranteed for satisfaction.

JOHN M. BACON,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
In Books, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., etc.
Oregon City, Oregon.

At the Post Office, Main Street, east side.

STILL IN THE FIELD!
REMOVED SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF HAAS' SALOON.
WILLIAMS & HARDING,
—AT THE—
LINCOLN BAKERY.

KEEP THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK of Family Groceries to be found in the city. All goods warranted. Goods delivered free of charge. The highest cash price paid for country produce.
Oregon City, March 28, 1875.

TO FRUIT-GROWERS.
THE ALDEN FRUIT PRESERVING COMPANY of Oregon City will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for PLUMS, PEARS and APPLES.
Mr. Thos. Chasman is authorized to purchase for the Company.
J. D. C. LATOURETTE,
President.
Thos. Chasman, Secretary.
Oregon City, July 28, 1875.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

"Duke" Holladay is in Portland. Hipple is stumping Eastern Oregon for Warren.

The supposed mail-bag robber is under bail.

The convict James Brown, who escaped from the Penitentiary last week, was corralled by a farmer. Two hundred bushels of wheat easily harvested.

Julius Vanwindel had three teeth knocked out by a horse suddenly putting its foot in his mouth.

The receipts of the Linn county fair are \$1,100.

A reward of \$300 has been offered for the arrest of the brothers Whitney, supposed incendiaries.

Angora goats are becoming plentiful in this State.

The Yamhill Reporter says: Sixty-seven loads of grain passed the residence of J. W. Cook one morning last week. That's only one road in half a dozen, or more, you must remember.

A letter to the Independent says: There has been considerable controversy about the average yield of grain in the different parts of Washington county, and as you should know something of our average yield this season, I would estimate the average wheat crop at 20 bushels per acre, while oats would not average more than 25 bushel.

On the 26th of last month, in Tillamook county, three miles from the ship landing on Donnelly's river, the dwelling house of Isaac W. Smith, while he and family were at church, was burned down with his household goods; loss about \$600.

The country between Lafayette and Dayton is fast being cleared of its timber, and there will be some handsome farms in there ere long.

J. C. Trullinger, of Centerville, has rented his flouring mill for \$1,300 a year. He has established a store and large steam saw mill at Astoria, where in future he intends to reside.

We are informed that Hon. Geo. R. Helm intends stumping Linn county in behalf of Lafayette Lane.

Mrs. Dunway is giving lectures. She intends giving us and her paper a rest during fall week.

The Linn county council, P. of H., will convene at Brownsville, on the fourth Tuesday in this month, instead of the second Tuesday, as first appointed.

There have been a large number of desertions from the army in the eastern part of the State.

Cattle in Eastern Oregon are in a very fine condition.

The Oregonian says the Indians hitherto located in the Nestucca valley have all removed to the Salmon River and Snake River agency, with the understanding that they were to be under the jurisdiction of Mr. Sinnott, agent of Grand Round. The Alesia Indians, we understand, are also willing to remove, if permitted to occupy lands within the boundaries of that reservation.

and the sooner these Indians are concentrated in one locality, and the country they occupy thrown open for settlement, the better it will be for Oregon.

The State pomological report of Maine gives the following advice as to harvesting apples:

Gather the fruit when fully grown or at the time when it has received the greatest nourishment from the tree. Ladders of different length, also stairs, are employed for this purpose. The windfall should be first gathered and converted into cider, or at least kept entirely separate from the remaining fruit. Pick by hand, select and pack with great care, so as to obviate bruising the fruit.

In assorting make two qualities for market, one third for cider, or wine. Pack in new or clean barrels. Pack one kind only in the same barrel or box; also let the apples be of uniform size and appearance as much as possible. The upper layer of apples should protrude somewhat above the rim, and be brought down and headed under pressure. Employ for this purpose a clamp, either patent or home-made. Some operate with a screw, others with a lever. The latter is very simple, and may be easily constructed. For shipping, the pressure system is particularly desirable, as it retains each apple in its place, and hence prevents its being rattled about and bruised.

The fruit, being barreled, should remain in open sheds till the approach of cold weather. Keep as cool as possible without freezing, before removing to the cellar.

A very genteel-looking young man, wearing kid gloves and carrying a little and flexible walking-stick, thought he would have a joke with a rough and venerable farmer on the Fair Grounds, Tuesday afternoon. "Halloo," said the dandy, "are you one of the judges on hogs?" "Waal, yaas, walk right up and let me look at you," said the old farmer. That youth was soon lost amid the crowd, and no other judges on swine saw him.

A doctor, attending a wit who was very ill, apologized for being late one day by saying that he had to stop to see a man who had fallen down a well. "Did he kick the bucket, Doctor?" inquired the other.

Engene—"Come, sit down on the shelly shore, and hear the mighty ocean roar." Amelia—"I can't sit down, you silly goose, because I'd burst my pin-back loose!"

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Boston, Oct. 6.—This morning a meeting of the Prohibition party was held in Tremont Temple. The body of the hall was well filled, and quite a number of ladies were present. Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Boston, was President. The committee on resolutions reported the most important of which was in effect resolved that the safety of the republic and the cause of prohibition depend upon making the party a unit for the right, which can best be secured by defeating Alexander H. Rice.

The committee appointed to report a candidate for Governor, presented the name of John J. Baker, of Beverly. The report was accepted and made unanimous.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 6.—About thirty delegates are holding a labor reform convention in this city. M. Chamberlain of Boston, presiding. Resolutions were reported from a committee in favor of concentration of efforts for a reduction of the hours of labor, denouncing the Fall River manufacturers, advising the working men to keep away from all present political parties, favoring the substitution of 3 1/2 bonds for the 5 20s, and the making of greenbacks legal tender payable for duties and all debts, and denouncing the national bank system as one of the greatest swindles on a patient people.

Boston, Oct. 7.—California wool in demand at from 29 to 27 cents for spring.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—George Gorman, of the Gorman Manufacturing Co. is reported to be in trouble on his individual account. Liabilities said to be \$20,000.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 7.—Senator Alcorn has telegraphed the Attorney-General to the effect that several of the dispatches relating to the disturbances at Friar's Point, are without foundation, and that the only cause for alarm for the peace of that country. The mob has dispersed, and it is thought will remain quiet. There is no question of politics in this excitement. The disturbance was originated by a party of several hundred negroes, who had been excited by the ill-tempered Sheriff. They marched on the town, but were readily dispersed.

Boston, Oct. 8.—There was quite a large attendance at the meeting of women suffragists, held here this evening to consider what, if any, action should be taken at the approaching election. Rev. James Freeman Clark presided. The committee on resolutions reported a set, the first of which opposes Governor Gaston; the second deems it inexpedient to make a reservation, and negatively endorses Rice.

The report of the treasurer of the Peabody fund was read at the afternoon session, and showed the total amount available for appropriations to educational purposes to be \$95,300.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The directors of the Peabody fund met today only for closing exercises, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia next year. After adjournment the delegates witnessed a parade of a portion of the New York fire department.

DEVER, COLO., Oct. 7.—President Grant and party returned from Southern Colorado this afternoon, and will visit Central City, Black Hawk, and Georgetown to-morrow, and will leave for Washington on Sunday.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 7.—At the session of the State Investigating committee to-day, Mr. Gerst, editor of the Lancaster Express, testified he had information that the State Treasurer, Mackey, had drawn 4 percent interest on an average deposit of \$20,000 in the bank of Steadman, Clark & Co., on Oct. 1, 1869. Gerst declines to give the name of his informant, unless compelled by law. No other witness to-day.

Hard Up Indeed.
Duprez Dodge was an old sport, who was known far and near as a "square man," who accepted the results of games of chance coolly, and ever found a friend at hand to give him a "stake" to renew the battle with the tiger and the lesser animals of the menagerie. Scarcely a day in meeting all his own obligations, he was himself the most lenient of creditors. It is related of Duprez that upon one occasion, being particularly hard up, and not disposing to make known the condition of his finances, he started out on a collecting tour, the result of which is best related in his own words:

"This fellow lived seven miles in the country and owed me a poked debt of ten dollars. Ten dollars ain't much money when you're fixed, but it is a heap when you ain't, so I tramped out into the country seven miles through the mud, for it was in the spring of the year, and the mire was over shoe-top a good deal of the way. I found the fellow out in the field planting. At first I took him for a last year's scarecrow. He said, 'Did you get anything?' anxiously interrupted a lounge, hastening the relation to an ending.

"Get anything?" exclaimed Duprez. "Get anything! No; I took a look at him, and walked back to town without saying a word. He hadn't clothes enough to wad a gun, and his boots were dealing from the bottom."

A paper in Southern Illinois regrets that it went to press "one day too early to record the death of John Rates." This is not quite as cool as the paper which said: "Just as we are going to press John Smith is being run over by the cars."

The estate of the late S. B. Hinds, of Seattle, has been appraised at \$43,450.

TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS.

According to the Owyhee Advertiser, Ore. Est. bureau, the amount of \$12,380 has been cleaned up from the mine since operations were resumed under the management of Mr. Catalow.

Hops, which are said to be a fair article for brewing purposes, grow wild in some parts of Arizona, in great abundance.

Two prisoners, C. W. Lord, accused of larceny, and McIntosh, for drawing a shotgun on a man, escaped from the jail at Boise City on the night of October 1st. A reward of \$200 is offered for their apprehension.

A new schedule of fares has been established on the Olympia and Seattle steamboat route. From Seattle it costs now a dollar to Tacoma, a dollar and a half to Steilacoom and two dollars to Olympia. The prices down from Olympia are, a dollar to Steilacoom, a dollar and a half to Tacoma, and two dollars to Seattle. Between ports the charge is one dollar.

Father Cataldo has lately been to Pierce City to make a collection for the purpose of building a school house for the Nez Perce Indians. Agent Monteith has forbidden him to build a school house, but the Father holds the permission of the department to erect mission buildings, and thinks quite naturally that a school house is included. They are having a sharp little war over the matter.

Utah's quota of stock in the Centennial exhibition of next year is 2,359 shares which at \$10 a share amounts to \$23,590. How much of this is taken we have not been informed. The whole amount of stock involved in the Centennial is 10,000,000, apportioned to the different Territories and States according to their population and wealth. As Nebraska's share is only worth \$30,000, and the States of Colorado's \$10,340, the people of Utah Territory have no right to complain of the liberality of their assessment.

Jefferson county jail is now without an occupant—for the first time, we have been informed since its erection in 1867.

The Seattle Homestead Association has perfected its arrangements, and its plans for the sale of 3,000 lots within the city limits, published its prospectus or circular for the purpose of patronizing the same, and will take the field for work at once.

The Fairview Miners Union of Owyhee, passed a resolution not to work longer than October 1st in all the mines that were delinquent, and on that day work ceased in a number of the mines in that section.

The Talbot Company is to have built sixty new large coal cars. To give an idea of the extent of this undertaking, we have only to mention that each car will have eight wheels, and that the wheels will average 150 pounds each, or 72,000 pounds.

Billy Burke's Apology.
Billy Burke was always a favorite clown with James Robinson while running his own show; and whilst he was negotiating with the humorist with the strawberry mark on the nose, the humorist inquired:

"Billy, how are you on an apology?" "Tip-top," answered William, anxious to secure the engagement.

"Good!" exclaimed Robinson. "There's nothing like a clown's cover-up to consider what, or an incident with a few words to the point, or a comical dido."

Burke was engaged for the season and enrolled in the company of "Jas. Robinson's Champion Circus," whose manager Billy was wont to announce as "James Robinson, the man who rides."

Mr. Robinson was well pleased with Burke's clowning. He sang a good song, had a fund of anecdote and story, and, moreover, was a man who could make an apology. At least, Billy had made but a few circuits of the arena when she landed all in a heap in the saw-dust, rooting her nose in the dirt, and lay sprawling in the most awkward predicament imaginable, while a derisive laugh and shout emanated from the audience.

Now was William's opportunity. He was expected to blame the horse and not the rider. How many poor horses are blamed and rings cursed for inexperienced or clumsy riders of both sexes! William did not philosophize, and he said: "Try again, try again, try again." Try again, try again, try again. Herbert Williams or Seal might do that—not he. His was a more original method of glossing over the mishap. He made no allusion to a bad ring, found no fault with the horse, but shouted, as if delighted at what had occurred:

"That's right! Get up and try it again. We'll make the people laugh if we break your neck!"

That "Queen of the Arena" was as hot as red pepper, and as mad as a setting hen, when she arose unaided, and rushed into the dressing-room without waiting for the banners, the hoops or the garters.

Edgar Poe said: "To vilify a great little man can himself attain greatness. The crab might never have become a constellation but for the courage it evinced in nibbling Hercules on the heel."

Spend Your Money at Home.

An exchange gives the following ten reasons why people should spend their money at home. They are so forcible and well put that we cannot refrain from presenting them to our readers, hoping that they will give them the consideration which they deserve:

1st. It is your home; you cannot improve it much by taking money away to spend it.

2d. There is no way of improving a place so much as by encouraging good merchants, good schools and good people to settle among you and this cannot be done unless you spend your money at home.

3d. Spend your money at home, because when you have the cash in hand spend it at home.

4th. Spend your money at home, because when it is necessary for you to get credit, it is of your town merchants you have generally to get it, and they must wait for the money. If of them now, it is your duty. If in hand spend it at home.

5th. Spend your money at home. It will make better merchants of your merchants; they can and will keep better assortments and sell at lower rates than if the only business they do is what is credited out, while the money goes to other places.

6th. Spend your money at home. You may have sons growing up who will some day be the best merchants in town. Help lay the foundations of them now. It is your duty. If of them now, it is your duty. If in hand spend it at home.

7th. Spend your money at home. Set the example now. Buy your dry-goods, groceries, meats and everything at home, and you will see a wonderful change in a short time in the business outlook of the place; therefore deal with your home merchants.

8th. Spend your money at home. What do you gain by going off? Count the cost; see what you could have done at home by letting your merchant have the cash. Strike a balance and see if you would not have been just as well off, besides helping your merchant.

9th. Spend your money at home. Your merchants are your neighbors, your friends; they stand by you in sickness, are your associates; without your trade they cannot keep your business. No stores, then, no banks, no one wanting to buy property to settle on and build up your place.

10th. Merchants should do their advertising at home. They should set their bill-heads, circulars, cards, letter-heads, envelopes and all their printing at home, of their own newspaper, who aid them in many ways, and advertise them hundreds of times without any pay whatever. Merchants should set an example to their customers by patronizing locally their home newspapers. Men and women are imitative animals and are prone to follow examples set them. How can merchants expect their neighbors to trade with them if they set the example of going away from home to buy their goods and advertising? Let merchants and people all patronize home enterprise, and home industry and home trade. So shall they all be prosperous and happy.

The Newest Boston Notion.

The newest Boston notion is Mr. Benjamin F. Butler's. Having been inquired of by a newspaper reporter as to his "views on finance," Mr. Butler replied that he should take no part in politics this autumn—in fact, that he was not a politician, and that it is trustworthy—but that he was in favor of paper currency for three reasons. The first and third are familiar and need not be repeated, but the second is worth reproducing.

"Because it costs nothing, and if a man loses a twenty-five cent scrip he alone is the loser, whereas if it is gold, the government loses also."

Mark here, in the first place the essential knavery of the inflationists. If the "scrip" is lost the government is relieved from the obligation to pay. That is to say that the government saves twenty-five cents by a trick of fortune—by the misfortune of its creditor who loses the evidence of indebtedness. Mr. Butler seems to rejoice in this petty avoidance of a debt as heavy as the inflationists' delight in repudiation on a larger scale. But how does the government lose if the gold coin is lost? What interest has the government in it when it has gone out of its possession? Having disbursed a \$10 piece and received a valuable consideration for it, whether in naval stores or army supplies or Mr. Butler's services in Congress, it is a matter of indifference to the government what becomes of the piece. It is as likely to go back into the federal Treasury after its loss as before. Even if it should be melted up, the bullion may find its way to the Mint, to be coined at certain charges. The government has no vested interest in the coin after parting with it. Contingent interest, in the shape of a mint commission, is not hurt by the loss of the coin in private hands. Mr. Butler's notion of loss and saving to the government is as vague as his instinct for the evading of a just government debt by the destruction of its evidence is dishonest.—N. Y. Post.

A PRU—"Grant's Relative Strength as a Candidate," is the unintentional but excellent heading of an article in the St. Louis Times.

The Moral Character of Early American Settlers.

Dr. T. D. Woolsey in Harper's Magazine.

We are not disposed, on the score of race, to claim a superiority for the Anglo-Saxons over the other nations of other parts of Europe; nor can we believe that if there had been no Normal conquest, no check in the kings by the nobles, no parliaments, no opposition to appeal interference by statutes, no Protestant Reformation, the English race would have course developed itself by its inherent energies into something great and good. It was in fact owing to national decline that Williams of Normandy succeeded in his conquest of Saxen England. But we rejoice that the first colonies were composed chiefly of Englishmen, because they brought with them the habits and traditions of a land

"Where freedom broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent."

It was not in England, as on the continent, that the English colonists conspired with the kings against an oppressive nobility, or that the nobility gained privileges exclusively for their own order, leaving the others to take care of themselves, but the Magna Charta and all the securities of freedom that followed it were for the benefit of all.

We have also great reason to be thankful for the average character of the early colonists. M. Guizot, in speaking of the English and French revolutions, contrasts them in this respect: that the English occurred in a religious age among a religious people, while the French broke out in an age when the human mind doubted, or denied with extreme boldness, everything that had been settled before. The first colonies belonged to that religious age, and though it would not be true to say that religious liberty was the only motive of even the Puritan colonists, yet it was a very strong motive, and it furnished the best conditions for the rise of a God-fearing and liberty-loving nation. For they who planted first of all the church, and the school by its side, who within a few years founded a college, as a pattern for all that should afterward arise, might indeed be narrow in some of their views and practices, but they were the best possible pioneers of a coming host of freemen. So, also, the Quaker settlements were dictated by the desire to enjoy their religion in peace, away from the oppressive laws of England and of its colonies; their leaders were among the best men of the time. The Catholics of Maryland founded their colony for the sake of religious freedom. The Dutch of New Netherlands did not indeed emigrate for this purpose; but they belonged to a noble race, whose memories the times of William the Silent were fresh, and their settlements at the end of his son Maurice's life were favored by the more liberal of the two political parties. The more southern colonies did not, it is true, have motives in their emigrations much beyond the ordinary ones that lead people away from their homes. Some, moreover, who joined them at an early time added anything but character and strength; yet the chivalrous spirit and the attachment to English institutions which animated the best of the settlers in that quarter were to become valuable elements in the formation of the national character.

Besides the classes of colonists just mentioned, two others deserve to be spoken of, although, on account of their small number and the later date of their emigration, they contributed comparatively little to the qualities which mark the American people. One of these were the Huguenots, who came in the greatest numbers soon after the revolution of the Edict of Nantes, and who, making small settlements in New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and South Carolina, I have given to the country a number of honorable and important families. Larger and more compact settlements were made by the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of Ulster, in New Hampshire, Western Pennsylvania and North Carolina—a class of inhabitants of whom their descendants had a right to be proud.

THE CURRENCY AND TARIFF.—The Niles Democrat says: While our currency is unstable, and while our tariff laws are so abominable, we can never hope to be more than we are at present. That is to say that the government saves twenty-five cents by a trick of fortune—by the misfortune of its creditor who loses the evidence of indebtedness. Mr. Butler seems to rejoice in this petty avoidance of a debt as heavy as the inflationists' delight in repudiation on a larger scale. But how does the government lose if the gold coin is lost? What interest has the government in it when it has gone out of its possession? Having disbursed a \$10 piece and received a valuable consideration for it, whether in naval stores or army supplies or Mr. Butler's services in Congress, it is a matter of indifference to the government what becomes of the piece. It is as likely to go back into the federal Treasury after its loss as before. Even if it should be melted up, the bullion may find its way to the Mint, to be coined at certain charges. The government has no vested interest in the coin after parting with it. Contingent interest, in the shape of a mint commission, is not hurt by the loss of the coin in private hands. Mr. Butler's notion of loss and saving to the government is as vague as his instinct for the evading of a just government debt by the destruction of its evidence is dishonest.—N. Y. Post.

The Pacific slope may be all right enough, but it doesn't pay to place too much trust in the California Banks.

The Domestic Toothpick in Danger.

The following keen piece of sarcasm is clipped from the columns of the New York Evening Post:

Persons who remember the earnest appeal to Congress which was made by a North Carolina member a few years ago in behalf of protection for American peanuts, and who recall the more recent strain of eloquence which was rung from the member from Saratoga when he rose to demand the assistance of the general government in restraining to their foreign founts the mineral waters which bottled by the holdings of Europe come in competition with the laxative current of his own spring, will unite with us in demanding the most earnest attention of the government to an insidious attempt which is now going on to drive out of existence another branch of American industry. We refer to the wooden toothpick. We do not wish to let our feelings to carry us too far, but we think that the United States can even claim the notion of a wooden toothpick as peculiarly their own.

It is associated so directly with the clippings of "Brother Jonathan's" jackknife, is marked so distinctly with the American characteristics of economy and convenience, that it seems safe to catalogue it among those great original gifts for which the rest of the world owes this country its thanks. Naturally, then, we cannot rest quiet when we see a foreign nation not only stealing this invention, but with unexampled audacity seeking to make us pay for it.

The facts of the case are simply these: A Boston firm has imported more than a million of wooden toothpicks from Japan; they are advertised in the Boston newspapers, and there seems to be a determined effort to make the use of them a requisite to an entrance into Boston society. Now, a toothpick is of itself a small object. But consider. The population of the United States is, in round numbers, forty millions. Of this number it is fair to suppose that, excluding infants and Indians, —twenty millions pick their teeth. In addition, every grown person has thirty-two teeth, and each set of teeth ought to be picked after each of three daily meals; from which it appears that a total of 1,920,000,000 toothpicks are required to supply the daily demand for these teeth. These statistics prepare us to appreciate the impending danger. Is the American lumber interest, we ask, to be stifled and uprooted? Are the primeval forests to be permitted to drive back our civilization into the ocean, and once more to cover the rich fields? Shall we not rather let the food produced from our tilled fields be the means of making the splinters of our forests useful? To effect this Congress must act at its approach without delay. The business will be to cover the manlike consideration, but we trust that among the new members some champion of the American toothpick will be found. What the nation demands is a protective tariff on every form of wooden toothpick. It will be possible, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, not more than to double the price of the imported articles, but to arrange so complex a system of customs duties that all the foreign toothpicks shall be seized for irregularities in the invoices. This will make the protection of the American articles perfect.

AN ANECDOTE OF JULES JANIN.—Nevertheless, he had a keen eye to his own interest, as the following story will show. When quite a young man a certain neighbor of his owed him fifty francs. One day when he went to ask for it he found his debtor in great trouble. "I can not pay you," groaned the man. "I have no money; I am ruined; in a few hours my landlord will distraint for his rent, and carry away all I possess in the world." Jules Janin fell for his finances were very low just then. Suddenly an idea struck him. "You have some very excellent wine in your cellar, you told me the other day; let me have that and I will give you an equivalent for the fifty francs." "Impossible," the porter will not let it pass out. "I will take my chance of that if you will agree to my proposition." The debtor did agree, and the receipt was signed. An hour afterwards a man in a workman's dress, with his hat slouched over his eyes, appeared at the door with two wine baskets filled with bottles. "I have come to change some wine that was sent in to Monsieur—" (mentioning the debtor's name) the other day by mistake," he says in a gruff voice. The porter, innocent and unsuspecting, shows the way to the cellar; the deposits the bottles he has brought, takes away those he finds there, and goes on his way rejoicing.

The man was Jules Janin, and the bottles he left were filled with very excellent water.

DISLOYAL TALK.—As the crowd of dandy spectators filed out of the Atlanta City Court, and watched the file of sentenced negroes marching off to the chain-gang, an old negro remarked:

"It's a gittin' mighty bindin' on de niggers dese days!"

"Yas!" "Lost a sassy saddle-lined fellow; 'an' it's got to be stopped somewhere purty soon, 'kase I'm tellin' yer dis sort o' ting is a bustin' up de 'publizen party mighty fas!' Don't yer see dere's more niggers in de chain-gang now dan dere used to wuz in de union league!"

Several of the unchained voters solemnly shook their heads and chimed in chorus:

"Dat's testament talk!"