

# Oregon City Enterprise.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF OREGON.  
OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

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NO. 23.

## THE ENTERPRISE.

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

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SOCIETY NOTICES.

OREGON LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order, W. M.

REBECCA DEGREE LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

MULTNOMAH LODGE NO. 1, A. O. U. M.—Holds its regular communications on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

FALLS ENCAMPMENT NO. 1, I. O. O. F.—Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend.

PHYSICIAN'S CARDS.

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MILLER, MARSHALL & CO., THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR WHEAT, at all times, at the Oregon City Mills.

FEED AND FLOUR to sell, at market rates. Parties desiring feed, must furnish sacks.

## Alice's Rose Tree.

BY EMMA GARRISON.

The genial sunshine of a sweet May afternoon fell in flickering waves of gold over the mossy roof and ivy-hung chimneys of an old farm-house standing in a green hollow in the midst of the pleasant hill-country which stretches southward from the red battle-ground of Massachusetts. In the neighboring wood the turtle-dove cooed her plaintive love-ly, the partridge whistled, and the robin twittered to her young; and from the surrounding meadows came the airy gurgle of the brook and the musical tinkle of the bells from the cattle cropping the early clover that sprang up green and tender in the warm shadow of the hills.

The orchard round about the old house was one mass of fragrant, milky blossoms, and the lilac bushes tossed their purple plumes through the low windows, the soft winds scattering the leaves over the sanded floor until the great, hospitable room, with its ever open doors and yawning fire place, gave forth orders sweeter than ever filled the vales of Araby.

On the window-sill, overlooking the garden, a young girl sat, on this same May afternoon, her little slipper feet hanging almost low enough to touch the grass-plot beneath; her pretty, golden hair thrown back in wavy disorder, her cheeks flushed, and her tender, blue eyes brimful of tears, as they looked, with a serious, questioning gaze, toward the evening sun, just slipping out of sight, behind the summit of the distant pine-crook.

"Why, Alice," cried a manly voice, "how's this? Come, come, I thought you meant to be so brave?"

"So I did," he voice faltering painfully. "But it is so hard—so hard, Archer, to—"

"And she dropped her pretty head on her arm and gave way to a good cry.

"He stroked back the soft mass of glowing hair tenderly, and said, 'I know it is hard, Alice—harder for you than for me;—though you may not think so; but it can't be helped, I must go. And the sooner the better. To-night.'

"Yes—to-night. You don't blame me for that, I'm doing?"

"I have something for you, Alice," he said, after a pause. "See here!"

—and he drew from his pocket a tender little rose tree with the roots carefully wrapped in paper. "I got it at Mr. Ashton's to-day; they say it is a rare species and blooms every month. Come, we'll plant it and it shall be my parting gift."

He caught up the little garden hose that lay close by, and went around to the same instant at the window. Alice followed him in silence.

"Just here," he said, digging up the soft black soil, "where you can see it, whenever you look out at the window; and mind—it shall be a token between us, Alice—as long as it lives, it shall remind you of me; and I'll be sure I'm alive and prosperous; but if it withers and dies—"

"It will live, Alice; and I shall come back to you again—Heaven has told me so."

She looked up, with something like awe in her face, as she heard his confident words. "He smiled, and leveling the soil about the roots of the little tree repeated, half to her and half to himself, 'It will live; and I shall live!'"

Then he kissed her softly, and she tripped away to the kitchen, leaving him standing there alone.

By 10 o'clock every arrangement was completed; and Archer's satchel packed with clothing on one side and eatables on the other, stood locked and strapped on the kitchen door-sill. He picked up and swung it on his shoulder.

"Well, mother," he said, putting his arm round her and kissing her tenderly, "I must be off! Take care of yourself, and may heaven bless you."

"And you, too, my boy."

He turned away, pained by the sight of her tears, and trode out towards the old gate. Alice followed.

He kissed her on her cheeks, brow and eyes, and then without another word walked rapidly away. She watched him until a sudden turn in the road took him from her sight; so did the poor mother, sitting on the door-sill, thinking, both of them, no doubt, of the weary days of war and what would intervene before they looked upon his face again.

The spring wore away, summer came, and the thunders of battle rocked the old farm-house to its very centre; but the rose tree did not wither. Though the air was hot and sultry, it shot up young tendrils and burst into fragrant bloom, and Alice said to herself continually, "He will live—he will come back to us."

A cold and cruel winter—another spring—the harvests trampled down before they ripened—the beautiful hill-country made desolate by the hills of war; still the rose tree looked and grew, and the autumn came, and the scanty harvests were gathered in, a change seemed to fall upon the land; the sun wore a murky glow; the sky seemed brass.

But in those days of desolation the rose tree drooped, and as the winter came on all life seemed to go out from branch and root, and Alice's hope failed. No letters reached them from Archer, and they heard rumors of terrible disasters daily befalling the Federal forces.

## Gen. Belknap's History.

He comes of good stock, his father, Gen. William G. Belknap, having been an officer in the regular army from 1813 to 1851, served with marked gallantry through the Florida and Mexican wars, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of Gen. Scott. William Worth Belknap was born at Newburg, N. Y., on the 22d of September, 1829, and graduated from Princeton college in the class of 1848, among his college acquaintances, singular enough, being Messrs. Clymer and Blackburn of the committee that has just exposed his guilt, as well as Secretary Robeson. He studied law at Georgetown, D. C., and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Keosauqua, Ia. He served one term, in 1857-8, in the Iowa Legislature as a democrat, but, being unwilling to give countenance to the Lecompton swindle, he separated from the radical wing of his party, and was known as a Democrat, and was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1858. He entered the army as major of the 15th infantry, and served with his regiment in the army of the Tennessee, rising through the various grades and participating in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, campaign and siege of Vicksburg, campaign and siege of Atlanta. After the capture of that place, he marched with Sherman to the sea, and finally to Washington, taking a prominent part in all the actions of these brilliant campaigns. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for special gallantry in the memorable battle near Atlanta, in which his regiment fought from either side of the line of breast-work, and was afterward brevetted major-general, and at the date of his muster-out, on the 24th of August, 1865, was regarded by Gen. Sherman and his companions as one of the most accomplished and promising officers of the army. Shortly afterward, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and, upon Gen. Rawlin's death, soon after Gen. Grant entered upon the presidency in 1869, he became secretary of war. His second wife was then living, but she died of consumption in the latter part of 1870, and about three years ago he was married to his present wife, her sister, Mrs. Bowers, at Harrisburg, Ky., her birth-place, at the residence of her brother, Dr. William Tomlinson, her kinsman, John H. Tomlinson, of Ohio, who was reported by Miss Cary. This young man was afterward known to the world as Gen. George Washington, the first President of the United States of America. Young Washington asked permission of old Mr. Cary to venture his daughter, before he was married, to speak to herself. The reply of the old gentleman was, "If that is your business here, sir, I wish you to leave the house, for my daughter has been accustomed to ride in her own coach." It is subsequently reported that this young man, Mr. Cary to the strifling Washington produced the independence of the United States, and laid the foundation of the future fame of the first of heroes and the best of men,—our immortal Washington,—as it was the same day that he was admitted to possession of the large fortune which it was known Miss Cary would carry to the altar with her, he would have passed the remainder of his life in inglorious ease. It was an anecdote of the day that this lady, having been invited to the wedding of the wife of Edward Atubler, happened to be in Williamsburg, when Gen. Washington passed through that city at the head of the American army, crowned with never-fading laurels and adorned by his countrymen. Having distinguished her among the crowd, his sword waved toward her a military salute, whereupon she is said to have fainted. But this want confirmation, for her whole life tended to show that she never for a moment regretted the choice she had made. It may be added, as a curious fact, that the lady Gen. Washington afterward married resembled Miss Cary as much as one twin-sister ever did another.

Prof. Proctor says the moon is dead, and has been dead for years. Perhaps, says the Danbury News, it was the smell of its decomposition which led the people to infer that it was made of old cheese.

What George Eliot calls "warm patience" is identical with the love of a man's face; who struggles wildly on the porious edge of an orange peel, and is too pious to swear.

A Syracuse man claims to have discovered a substitute for eggs. Don't set your hens at other business just yet, however.

Never look cross at a lawyer who is against you for the time being, for by this very post he occupies he must stick closer than a brother to his client.—Bee.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—James of Nevada, introduced a bill to prohibit the transportation of liquid nitro glycerine and to regulate the transportation of dynamite. The bill absolutely prohibits the transportation from one State or Territory to another, or to or from foreign countries, of nitro glycerine in any other form than that of dynamite; it prohibits the transportation of the latter substance except by merely freight conveyance and on condition that it is packed in metallic cases and unaccompanied with any means of exploding it. In the event of death being caused by explosion when dynamite is transported in any other manner, every person who knowingly permitted or aided in the transportation is to be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

March 24.—The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions.

Howe thought it affected political matters more than anything, and that there was no law question connected with it; that any committee was competent to wrestle with it, and suggested that it be sent to the committee on privileges and elections; agreed to.

The Senate voted to adjourn over till Monday when it adjourned to-day.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Senate bill to count the votes of President and Vice President.

After debate the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 32, nays 26.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The House took up the bill reported yesterday from the judiciary committee, prohibiting contributions to election funds by officers of the United States government, the question being on the amendment offered by Blaine to extend the application of the bill to Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress.

After a long discussion, participated in by Blaine, Holman, Goode, Cox and others, the House proceeded to vote on the bill and the various amendments.

Blaine's amendment including Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress in the provisions of the bill, was agreed to—yeas 128, nays 88.

The amendment offered by Goode to prohibit any person to use force, menace, violence or bribery to influence the election of President, Vice President, Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress, was agreed to—yeas 128, nays 88.

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## ALSIKE CLOVER FOR BEES.

The following contribution to the Farmer, by a resident of this county, may be interesting to bee-keepers.

It would be to the interest of bee-keepers to sow Alsike clover for their bees. It is the best of all the flowers in the vegetable kingdom for the production of honey. It is as much better than white clover, as white clover is better than red clover. Alsike has a pink bloom which is as full of honey as an egg is of meat. When in full bloom, every flower has a bee or a humming bird on it. The straw is better far than any other clover, and it is not worth any thing. It will begin to bloom as soon as it starts in the spring, and will bloom right along through May, June, July and a part of August. In June and July, it will be about two feet high, with a perfect sea of pink flowers, which are full of honey. Even the air bears witness of the fact of its presence. I have medium sized swarms of bees that have filled their stand of 2,000 cubic inches with honey in four weeks. If you have such flowers rich with honey on the farm, your bees will make several pounds more honey than if they had to depend upon wild flowers, or had to go three or four miles to pasture.

Some persons sow lucerne for their bees, but it is not worth any thing. It is impossible for the bees to get at the honey, if any there be in the flowers. I have sowed it several times for my bees, but they would not work on it. Red clover is not good for bees. It is not economy to sow anything for bees, except Alsike clover.

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## Kindness Rewarded.

Kindness always pays. It may not make regular semi-annual cash dividends, but kind words and kind actions are sure to turn up something some day for the giver. This fact was illustrated in Detroit not long ago when a gentleman had a dog stolen. The animal was returned to him by a colored man whom he had once assisted, and half a dollar changed hands. In the course of three or four days the animal was stolen again, and again he was returned by the same man. Another fifty cent shimplaster was charged to "profit and loss," and it was not until the canine was returned the third time by the same man that suspicion was aroused.

"See here, George, isn't this rather singular?" asked the owner.

"I dunno," answered the colored man.

"Well, I think so—very singular."

"I tell you what boss," said the victim of the theft, "you was right kind to me once, and I ain't forgot it. Dis isn't singular quite yet, but if you pay me another fifty cents and dat dog is missing again dis year it'll be powerful singular and I'll find him and not charge a cent."

They compromised on that basis.—Detroit Free Press.

Just So.—There is no business, in all the wide world, so subject to sponging as the art or trade of printing a newspaper. It really seems to us that public corporations, societies and associations in general, have a funny notion about printers. They think we ought to print, puff and publish all for nothing, that is "free gratis," in other words they seem astonished if we ask half price only for an ordinary notice, card of thanks, tribute of respect, or personal communication, or anything else that only interests a few persons, and not the general reader. They think it costs no money to advertise, puff, etc. They forget that this business makes them money, and that printers ink makes nine-tenths of their immense fortunes; they forget that it takes money to pay compositors—to buy ink, type and paper; and lastly, they forget even to thank you for gratuitously puffing their business or serving the public. Not only do country editors suffer from this infirmity, but they are compelled to listen patiently to the dull nonsense of some fellow who wants to introduce himself to the public for office or impose some new fangled humbuggery. They subscribe for the paper one year and promise to pay for it in a few days, and are very sensitive if they are asked for it next year. No one is paid less, and abused more than the printer.—Post.

AN AUSPICIOUS DAY.—It is announced that an enormous number of betrothed couples are to be married on the coming Fourth of July, and that, to make sure of the fact, clergymen are already being engaged for the day. Oh, just think of it! One hundred years of American independence! Let's all get married on that day.—Rochester Democrat.

The Boston Bulletin has prepared the following epitaph for a liar.

In life he lied while he had breath, And, strange to say, lies still by death.

Albany base ballists are preparing for the summer campaign.

## From Highland.

HIGHLAND, March 24, 1876.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—I notice that you call for correspondents, and as you have several subscribers in this Grange, you should have a correspondent here, and I will try to keep you posted.

Highland Grove Grange is in a very flourishing condition,—the Patrons taking an unusual interest in the work. On the 11th, we had a very pleasant meeting. Nearly all the members were present, and under the head of Suggestions for Good of the Order, a lively debate took place, all of the brothers and sisters participating. At the suggestion of a brother there was a payment of dues in order, the members responded in their usual liberal manner.

A basket picnic is in contemplation for the Fourth of July, to be held at Highland But