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

VOL. 10.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

NO. 33.

THE ENTERPRISE.

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY. FRANK S. DEMENT, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

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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. 2, I. O. O. F. Meets on the Second and Fourth Tuesday evenings each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

MULTNOMAH LODGE NO. 1, A. A. O. & A. M. Holds its regular communications on the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Saturdays in each month, at 7 o'clock from the 20th of September to the 20th of March; and 7 o'clock from 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. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall on the First and Third Tuesdays of each month. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend.

DR. J. H. HOVER, M. D. J. W. NORRIS, M. D. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office—Upstairs in Chapman's Brick, Main Street. Dr. Hozer's residence—Third street, at foot of cliff stairway.

ROSS & DAVIS, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Oregon City. Offices at the City Dispensary, corner of Main and Fourth st. Dr. Davis is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and has lately arrived from the East. Particular attention given to surgery. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

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

HUELAT & EASTMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. PORTLAND—1st Opp'ts new brick, 20 First street. OREGON CITY—Chapman's brick, up stairs.

JOHNSON & McCOWN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS 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. 66-1874-11.

L. T. BARIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OREGON CITY, OREGON. Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Nov. 1, 1875, ft.

JAMES B. UPTON, Attorney-at-Law, Oregon City, Nov. 6, 1875 ft.

JOHN M. BACON, IMPORTER AND DEALER in Books, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., etc. Oregon City, Oregon. At the Post Office, Main street, east side.

W. H. HIGHFIELD, Established since '49. One door north of Post Office, Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.

MILLER, MARSHALL & CO., PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR WHEAT. Oregon City Mills, And have on hand FEED AND FLOUR to sell, at market rates. Parties desiring Feed, must furnish sacks. nov 22

CHAS. KNIGHT, CANDY, OREGON. PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST. Prescriptions carefully filled at short notice. 167 ft.

MY FRIEND.

(AFTER THE GERMAN.) The friend who holds a mirror to my face, And hiding none, is not afraid to trace My faults, my smallest blemishes with light; Who friendly warns, reproves me if I sin— Although it seem not so, he's my friend. But he who, ever flattering, gives me praise, Who never rebukes, nor censures, nor delays To come with eagerness and grasp my hand, And praise me, ere pardon I demand, He is my enemy, although he seem my friend. —Scorcher's Monthy.

Oregon City and Her Industries.

(Sunday Welcome.) A visit to Oregon City must convince any and all of its superior position for a great manufacturing centre. Enormous water power, vast forests of trees easily attained; while in its near vicinity is a large deposit of coal, destined at no distant day to be worked to good advantage, thus affording all that is necessary for manufacturing to be run upon a cheap basis. No doubt in our mind exists that Oregon City, or near there would have been the commercial metropolis of the State had not very grave and serious mistakes been made by land litigants in quieting titles at an early day. A slight sketch of the place will show this more fully.

It was the first city established in the State. Dr. McLaughlin, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company built here the first cabin in the year 1825. In 1828 he had erected a building somewhat resembling a house in form by which means to establish his right to the site, which he did two years later. The pioneer missionaries of the Methodist Church first settled here in 1840; they were soon followed by other immigrants. The Provisional Government elected the first Governor in 1845, and the same year he was inaugurated at Oregon City. The first newspaper published in Oregon was issued at the same place in 1845. The city grew with much rapidity from 1840 to 1850. It was up to 1851 the capital of the Territory of Oregon, in that year the seat was moved to Salem. Trade was carried on between Oregon City, Puget Sound, San Francisco and other places, until the late war.

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The King of Bavaria.

A few weeks ago, we gave, from "Lee Prussians on Allemagne," by M. Victor Tissot, an account of some of the vagaries of King Louis of Bavaria. The Paris correspondent of the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette translates from the same book additional particulars of the oddities of this queer monarch, as follows:— The reigning King of Bavaria has made the terrace of Saalbau his palace. The lodgings are in the most extravagant rococo style, and there is a garden compared with which Semiramis' were but vulgar kitchen-gardens. It is in this fairy garden, where all the flowers of the tropics sing a voluptuous symphony of perfume—days which are so dark and melancholy at Munich. When one enters this garden, one scarcely believes the evidence of his own eyes. One is tempted to take the servant, who guides you, and who in doing so violates the strictest orders, for an infant magician, for a sorcerer, an enchanter. On the right hand is a large rock covered with moss, on which trail, like enormous serpents bristling with darts, eels, and orchids. The background represents an East-Indian landscape, with tall, slender bamboos and broad-leaved plants, and in the rear is a cascade, which pours its opal waters with silvery musical tumult. When one gets near the rock, one discovers under ivy drapery the entrance of a cavern which leads to the waterfall. As one proceeds further into the enchanted garden, one reaches a Moorish kiosk, which pours its opal waters with silvery musical tumult. When one gets near the rock, one discovers under ivy drapery the entrance of a cavern which leads to the waterfall. As one proceeds further into the enchanted garden, one reaches a Moorish kiosk, which pours its opal waters with silvery musical tumult. When one gets near the rock, one discovers under ivy drapery the entrance of a cavern which leads to the waterfall. As one proceeds further into the enchanted garden, one reaches a Moorish kiosk, which pours its opal waters with silvery musical tumult.

They had not met for years. Once, they had looked over the self-same garden gate, and sat side by side on the old-fashioned hair-cloth sofa, whispering those platitudes which young love makes of such breathless interest, while the kerosene lamp was turned down to the faintest glimmer—compatible with perfect propriety.

He had said that her image, and hers alone, could fill the void which absence from her left in his heart; and when after unutterable agonies of broken but impassioned English he had said that he adored her, she had gently reclined her head upon the home-starched shirt-bosom that creaked above his manly breast, he placed his handkerchief thereon, in view of possible ponam.

And now they have met, before his heart had done beating, he saw that instead of the sweet girl with brown hair and a lithe, willowy grace, which somehow he had dreamed of encountering, there stood a stout lady with a false front, who said:—"Well, James, I do declare! How old you've grown! how gray you be."

And he had replied, "Well, Hannah, I never should have known you. How stout you are!"

"Good Heavens, is that fat old woman the girl that I thought I once loved?" he whispered to himself as he turned away, while she murmured, half audibly, "Lemme see, was't Jim an' I engaged?"

Why and When Lamps Explode.

All explosions of coal oil lamps are caused by the vapor or gas that collects in the space above the oil. When full of oil of course a lamp contains no gas, but immediately on lighting the lamp consumption of oil begins, soon leaving a space for gas, which commences to form as the lamp warms up, and after burning a short time, sufficient gas will accumulate to cause an explosion. The gas in the lamp will explode only when ignited. In this respect it is like gunpowder. Cheap inferior oil is always the most dangerous. The flame is communicated to the gas in the following manner: The wick tube in all lamp burners is made larger than the wick, which is to pass through the wick work tightly in the burner; on the contrary, it is essential that it move up and down with perfect ease. In this way it is unavoidable that space in the tube is left along the sides of the wick sufficient for the flames from the burner to pass down into the lamp and explode the gas. Many things may occur to cause the flames to pass down the wick tube and explode the lamp. 1. A lamp may be standing on a table or mantle, and a light puff of air from the open window, or a sudden opening of a door, cause an explosion. 2. A lamp may be taken up quickly from a table or mantle and instantly explode. 3. A lamp is taken into an entry where there is a draft, or out doors, and an explosion ensues. 4. A lighted lamp is taken up a flight of stairs, or is raised quickly to place it on the mantle, resulting in an explosion. In all the cases the mischief is done by the air movement—either by suddenly checking the draft or forcing air down the chimney against the flame. 5. Blowing down the chimney to extinguish the light is a frequent cause of explosion. 6. Lamp explosions have been caused by using a chimney broken off at the top, or one that has a piece broken out whereby the draft is rendered variable and the flame unsteady. 7. Sometimes a thoughtless person puts a small sized wick in a large burner, thus leaving considerable space in the tube along the edge of the wick. 8. An old burner, with its air drafts clogged up, which rightfully should be thrown away, is sometimes continued in use, and the final result is explosion.

A Cure for Colds in the Head. It would seem as if the cure for those worst of small nuisances, colds in the head, which Dr. Ferrier, of King's College, suggested in the *Lancet*, might prove to be a remedy of very great value. It is a simple white powder—composed of the following ingredients: Hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains; acacia powder, two drachms; trisulphate of bismuth, six drachms;—the whole made up in a quantity of powder of which from one quarter to one half may be safely taken if necessary in the course of twenty-four hours. Dr. Ferrier says that with this snuff he has twice cured himself of very violent colds, once, indeed, by taking trisulphate of bismuth alone, which is a powerful remedy for catarrh of the mucous membrane, and is the most important ingredient in this snuff. Dr. Ferrier mentions two other persons who were cured of violent colds by the same snuff, and to these instances we may add that of the present writer, who, having a very violent cold coming on, with the sensation of weight in the temples and the usual disagreeable feeling in the throat, as well as ordinary catarrh, made trial of Dr. Ferrier's remedy one evening, and got up on the following morning completely free from cold, which has not since returned. The snuff, instead of increasing the tendency to sneeze, almost immediately begins to diminish it.—*London Spectator*.

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News Column.

Daniel Drew is failing rapidly. Seattle is infested with footpads. The Iowa delegates are almost a unit for Blaine. The Alabama delegates to the St. Louis are un instructed. The Utah mill is expected to resume operations soon. Cereals in Spain have not promised such bountiful crops in 100 years. Seven thousand soldiers sailed from Madrid on the 1st for Cuba. The *Northern Star*, published at Snohomish City, is to be enlarged. Parties on Snake river offer to sell sheep at \$1 50 per head after shearing. Ann Eliza Young has made \$50,000 in gold, lecturing and out of her book. Ex-Gov. Woods, of Oregon and Utah, wants to be the next Vice President. Sam Stoltz of Silver City has left numerous creditors to mourn his untimely departure. The deposition of the Sultan it is thought will practically settle the Eastern question. Sixteen persons, claiming to be blood relations, will contest the will of the late A. T. Stewart. Count Antoine Rudolph Appenzer, formerly Austrian minister at Paris, died on the 24 inst. The Tinsawater pipe factory has received an order from California for over four miles of water pipe. The majority of the Minnesota delegates to the St. Louis Convention favor Tilden for President. The Vermont Democratic Convention which met on the 1st, instructed the delegates to vote for Tilden as a unit. Andrew Moore, aged 14, stabbed Frederick Lawler, another boy, to the heart, in New York on the 21. The murderer was arrested. Collector Comly, of Philadelphia, was removed on the 1st and ex-superior Fuller appointed in his place. Pennsylvania dislikes the appointment. Capt. Sawyer, who wrecked the steamer Pacific and the ship Orpheus last November, is to have command of the ship *Pride of the Port*, of Barrard Inlet.

At the meeting of the board of regents of Cornell college held last week, President B. L. Arnold was unanimously requested to remain in charge of the school. Serbia refuses to recognize the new Sultan of Turkey on the ground of his irregular accession to the throne, and declines to pay her tribute, two installments of which are in arrears. Miss Minna Jury, sister of the Tichborne claimant and one of the witnesses against him in the famous trial, was on the 29th ult. sentenced to seven years penal servitude, having been convicted of stealing. Hamey, Speaker Kerr's messenger, has absconded. He is supposed to have fled to Canada, as his testimony is full of contradiction which would probably render him liable for perjury. His residence at New York was searched but no traces of him were found. It is said he is unable to read or write.

The prominence of music at the opening of the exhibition, and the generally confessed excellence of it all, ought not to pass without notice of the fact that we are, like the English, becoming more and more musical people by education. Within the last quarter of a century, no fine art with us has made such progress, both popular and professional, as music. The American music at Philadelphia on Wednesday strikes the critic quite as favorably as Wagner's and the American choruses receive the highest encomiums of those accustomed to the best English choruses, led by Dr. Costa himself. So says Bayard Taylor, who is also of the opinion that Sidney Lanier's mystical cantata became a great success under the music of Dudley Buck and the rendering of the chorus. John K. Paine's setting of Whittier's hymn also is generally commended, and Myron W. Whitney's bass solo in Mr. Lanier's piece was immense. These are all Americans, and we have some claim on Theodore Thomas, the skillful leader of the orchestra and the whole.

The conspicuous success of this feature is merely one of a series of facts declaring our nation's growth. American vocal talent is decidedly the rage in Europe, and no operatic season is complete in one of the great cities without a transatlantic star. Perhaps foreign audiences look upon our vocalists as the wonders of our barbarian civilization, as though we, for instance, were to regard Rubinstein as a musical Cossack, liable at any moment to exchange the piano stool for his native saddle. But, however that may be, the American climate and temperament are found to attain the vocal strings and the arrant tympanum to a rare delicacy. We shall perhaps never rival the old continental masters of composition, but we bid fair to be among her most skillful interpreters, and to come up abreast of England and Germany in making music a rich element in the popular education, entertainment and life.

A vinegar hearted old bachelor says he always looked under the head of "marriages" for the news of the weak.

Watering Horses. A full drink of water, immediately after being fed should never be allowed to horses. When water is drunk by them the bulk of it goes directly to the large intestines, and little of it is retained in the stomach. In passing through the stomach, however, the water carries considerable quantities of the contents to where it lodges in the intestines. If, then, the food of the stomach is washed out before it is digested, no nourishment is derived from the food. In Edinburgh some old horses set forth regarding the injuries of water given water immediately before being killed. It was found that the water had carried the peas from fifty to sixty feet into the intestines where no digestion took place at all. Mr. Cassie is quite correct in the views set forth regarding the injurious effects of quantities of water swallowed immediately after eating. A small quantity of fluid swallowed along with, or immediately after, dry food, beneficially softens it, and assists in its division and digestion. An inordinate supply of water, or of watery fluid, on the other hand, proves injurious. It dilutes unduly the digestive secretions; it mechanically carries onward the imperfectly digested food and thus interferes with the proper functioning of the canal, and excites indigestion and diarrhoea. These untoward effects are especially apt to occur where horses are fed and too liberally watered are shortly put to tolerably quick work. There is no more infallible method of producing colic, diarrhoea, and indigestion of the bowels. The horse is not peculiar in this respect; dogs, and even their masters, similarly suffer from copious draughts of water immediately after eating much solid food.

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