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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 of, N. G.

REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets on the Second and Fourth Tuesday evenings of each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

MULTNOMAH LODGE, No. 1, I. O. O. F., holds its regular communications on the First and Third Saturdays of each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

FALLS ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall on the First and Third Tuesday of each month. Particulars in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of, W. M.

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Prescriptions carefully filled at short notice.

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Office hours: day and night; always ready when duty calls. Aug. 25, '76-47.

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Highest cash price paid for County orders.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City. 5-1875-47.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Nov. 1, 1875-47.

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Established since '49.

One door North of Pope's Hall,

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An assortment of watches, jewelry, and Seth Thomas' Weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Repairing done on short notice; and thankful for past patronage.

At the Post Office, Main Street, west side. nov. 1, 1875-47.

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Keeping constantly on hand for sale Flour, Malt, Beans and Chickens Feed. Parties purchasing feed must furnish the sack.

J. H. SHEPARD,

Boot and Shoe Store.

One door north of Ackerman Bros.

Boots and Shoes made and repaired as cheap as the cheapest. Nov. 1, 1875-47.

MILLER, CHURCH & CO.,

PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR WHEAT.

At all times, at the OREGON CITY MILLS.

And have on hand FEED and FLOUR to sell, at market rates. Parties desiring feed must furnish sacks. nov. 1, 1875-47.

A. G. WALLING'S

Pioneer Book Bindery,

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BLANK BOOKS RULED AND BOUND to any desired pattern. Music books, Magazines, Newspapers, etc., bound in every variety of style known to the trade. Orders from the country promptly attended to. nov. 1, 1875-47.

OREGON CITY BREWERY.

HENRY HUMBEL,

HAVING purchased the above Brewery, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of

LAGER BEER.

A good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

The Burden of the Wind.

Oh! wind, fresh wind of springtime,

What hast thou borne away?

A burden of light-winged moments

That hovered and would not stay;

The music of children's laughter

From meadows all dewy and sweet,

When primrose buds and cowslips

Are trodden by joyous feet.

Oh! wind, soft wind of summer,

What hast thou borne away?

A burden of love and longing,

The dream of a golden day—

The murmur of passionate voices,

The exquisite perfume pressed

From the heart of the rose that nestled

In the beloved one's breast.

Oh! wind, wild wind of winter,

What hast thou borne away?

A burden of mournful remembrance,

The sign of the year's decay—

The skeleton leaves of the forest,

The rattle of the snow-wreath,

And the prayer to a soul that is passing

Into the shadow of death.

Seals and Sealing.

By the natives of the higher wastes of

Norway, and the wild, barren, rugged

coasts of Greenland, the sea lion is

found in the shape of a harpoon; for

the Greenlanders feed on him, dress out

of him, supplies himself with ropes, window

glass, candles, and many of the other

necessaries of life. He is a very bear-

able, and generally utilizes the amphibious

creature which Nature has been kind

enough to send in no slight abundance.

In these parts of the world the capture

of a seal is not accomplished without

considerable danger, and the hunter who

pursues the creature in his small native

canoe stands no small chance of having

his arm, or even his neck, caught in the

line attached to his weapon—in the lat-

ter case being sometimes strangled and

drowned, or being extricated himself.

At other times, when the fisherman,

thinking the animal dead, approaches to

take possession of his prey, it will dash

at his arm, or even at his face, and bite

viciously. They are particularly danger-

ous when they have young ones to defend;

on such occasions they will rush at the

frail boats of their pursuers, and actually

tear holes in them with their teeth, when

the canoes quickly fill and go to the bot-

tom, taking with them their occupants,

who are generally fastened to the skins

which form the covering of the canoes to

make them water-tight.

In the autumn, when the seals enter

the fjords in large quantities, the natives

assemble in force to drive them towards

the shore, and kill them by the thousands.

When the animals try to take refuge on

banks, they are attacked by the women

and children, who are provided with

lanes for throwing, and the work is fin-

ished by the men with their heavier har-

poons.

In winter holes are made in the ice,

that the animals may come and breathe;

and as soon as one makes his appear-

ance, he is almost sure to fall an easy prey

to the watchful native. The greater num-

The King of Kings.

A correspondent of the London Daily

News writes: "It is announced that King

John, of Abyssinia, has appointed Major

Barion to be Generalissimo of all his

forces. The statement is made that he is

the first European who has ever com-

manded a native force of Abyssinians.

This is not strictly accurate. At the

close of the Abyssinian war in 1868, an

officer by the name of Kirkman, who had

had some experience in India, took ser-

vice under King John. Lord Napier of

Magdala, when leaving the country, made

a present to King John—who was then

known as 'Kassa, the Prince of Tigre'—

of a number of old smooth-bore muskets

and some old artillery guns. Lord Na-

pie's idea at the time was that the re-

moval of Theodore, who had been the

paramount power in Abyssinia, would leave

the country in a very unsettled state, and

by giving these arms to Kassa he might

be able to prevent the condition of dis-

organization from spreading, and thus in-

sure something like peace and a chance

of prosperity among the petty chiefs of

that mountain region. The result has

proved the clear-sighted sagacity of the

man who is now the Governor of Gibral-

tar. Kassa has his troops drilled with

the weapons into something like Euro-

pean tactics, which was the first time that

anything of that kind had taken place,

and Dejazmach Kassa was soon able to

subdue the rebellious order of the Emper-

or 'King of Kings,' the title used by

Theodore. It is the custom in taking this

title in Abyssinia, to assume at the same

time a new name, such as is the custom

with every Pope, and with individuals en-

gaged in religious orders. Theodore's

original name was also Kassa, which means

'My Deliverance,' or 'Ransom,' a purely

religious word. The Prince of Tigre took

the name of 'John, King of the Kings of

Ethiopia.' So completely has his power

been established, that although the emper-

or Akuma is in the north of Abyssinia, yet

when the invasion by the Khedive's troops

took place, last October, he had in his

count about 150 of the most important in-

dividuals, as hostages, from Shoa, which

is the best part of the empire. It is a

clear evidence that the title is more than

mere empty words. We may also suppose

that it is to these old smooth-bore mus-

kets and the guns left by Lord Napier

and Kirkman's drilling we may ascribe

the success of the Khedive's army in its

planned campaign of the Khedive's army

last October, when whole columns per-

ished, and, according to reports, in one

case, not a single man escaped. Mun-

zinger's march, which took place during

these attacks on Abyssinian soil, is, of

course, sympathized with, for he was em-

ployed by our authorities during the

campaign to Magdala, and he was known

to almost all connected with the expedi-

tion. He had been in the country, and

was known to the natives, by whom at

the time he was supposed to be respected;

but since then he has made himself par-

ticularly obnoxious to them, and finally,

The New Italian Gun.

The correspondent of the London

Times at Spezzia gives the following ac-

count of practice with the great 100 ton

gun of the new Italian iron-clad *Dattio*.

Cruceiva a shell weighing 2,000

pounds, and moving at the rate of 1,374

feet per second—much faster than sound

travels through the air. Yet the deter-

mination was arrived at to go a step far-

ther (the guaranteed velocity having al-

ready been considerably exceeded) and

to give a charge of 320 pounds. All being

arranged accordingly, the new cartridge

was brought up, looking considerably

thicker, and being the same length of the

shot—four feet. Once more the snarling

about of the rushing water was heard

the rammer drove home cartridge and

shot together, and the deck was cleared.

For some reason everybody seemed a lit-

tle more anxious about this round, and

many hands were held over ears when the

trumpets sounded. Fire! The awful bel-

low of the big gun seemed to shake the

ground, and was reverberated from moun-

tain to mountain, waking the echoes of

Zezzano, Port Venera and Lerici; a dense

cloud of smoke obscured the air and

hung a fine time over the flashing waters.

The pontoon started back with a slow

clumsy motion, but the monster himself,

the agent of all the turmoil, looked

serenely unconscious of anything un-

usual. Yet he spat from his mouth a

projectile weighing two thousand pounds,

with a velocity of 1,450 feet per sec-

ond, giving a blow equal to the force re-

quired to lift 29,400 tons a foot high, and in

his exertions he had submitted to a maximum

internal strain tending to tear him open,

at about 23,000 tons. His recoil fell

never seven inches to spare for a higher

charge.

It would be impossible to describe the

satisfaction of the Italian officers. The

president of the committee, Admiral

Martin Franklin, was full of joy and

kindly congratulations. Captain

Albini, who must have felt the burden of

a terrible responsibility during the last

few days, could not but show on his usu-

ally calm and quiet face the pleasure

with which he was moved. It is plain

that the gun, which has already sur-

passed the greatest power developed by

the 80 ton English gun in an exceptional

round. The work of the English shot

was 27,200 foot tons; the work of the

Italian shot was 29,400 foot tons. The

work per inch of circumference was, in

the case of the English shot, 550 foot

tons, that of the Italian shot, 540 foot

tons. Nothing