

The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

Our Army and Navy.

The *Sun*, referring to the fact that the extra session of Congress has to be called because the means of paying the army must be provided, says:

Now, the first duty of the representatives of the people in this extra session, is to insist upon reducing the army to ten thousand men. This number is sufficient for every regular need of the country. The public service can be fully performed by an army of this size, and not a single soldier above the number of ten thousand should be allowed by Congress. Next to the duty of reducing the military force to ten thousand men, the House of Representatives should insist upon attaching to the bill a provision that the army shall not be employed for any political use.

This may have a very musical sound in New York City, but to frontiersmen it is a perfect Indian war-whoop. The selfishness of New Yorkers to everything that does not directly interest them is well known, but when they are willing, in fact apparently anxious, to see their brethren who go out into the wilds of the Indian country cut down and their farms destroyed, the sentiment becomes actually villainous. Surrounded by all the luxuries of the effeminacy of a big city, New York in her safety is willing to see the settler's defense removed, to see him and his family butchered by the redskins, in order that more money may go to the already too-rich bond-holders. Her contemptible course is very much like a king who can live without drink denying all liquors to his less fortunate subjects. The Western people demand that the army be not cut down one jot or tittle—the country owes its protection, and we claim our just rights. We do not whine for extraordinary favors like the rich States of the East which have grown rich on Government appropriations and which now fight every such benefit in our direction, but lift up our voices in the demand for what our Constitution guarantees us.

All honor is due the Democratic House for the economical cuts they have made; but there is such a thing as economizing to the extent of danger and starvation, and as in this army reduction case, such a stage is now upon us. If money must be saved for the national government, there are hundreds of other ways, not sacrificing the lives of people, by which such a result may be reached. The men engaged in dishing up the weather reports, for instance, should be sent to wood sawing or some other sensible occupation. It is time "Old Probabilities" hits the nail on the head in his weather prognostications almost invariably, but any observing man could do as much, and the play does not pay for the candle—especially as "Probs'" weather prophecies are never made regarding this benighted region. The weather reports published in Portland for the previous day, a fact that most of us care very little about and yet already know, we think such a useless expense might readily be dispensed with.

The spite which the Democrats feel against the military establishment of the Government was not confined to the refusal to vote the army appropriation, but early in the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress began to manifest itself in a determination to put the navy also on short commons. The desire for reduction of governmental expenses, has therefore succeeded in placing the officers and men of the navy in a position even worse than that in which the army is likely to be found at the close of the present fiscal year.

The consequence is seen in the issue of a circular by the Navy Department, stating that owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation for the pay of the officers and men, the enlisted force cannot be paid for the months of April, May and June. If the previous rates of pay for service in the navy had been sufficiently large to encourage the belief that officers and men had laid up fortunes in store for a rainy day, the condition of affairs would not be so bad; but the pay is small already, and there is no doubt that the suspension of wages for three months will occasion great inconvenience among the officers and their families, and positive suffering among the wives and children of sailors and marines.

But aside from all other considerations, the question of paying the men of the navy at the proper time and to the full amount of their wages is one of simple justice. The nation has engaged these men to fight its battles and protect its honor on the high seas; has promised them a sufficient recompense, and guaranteed that it shall be paid them at certain times. Through the cavils of a turbulent majority in the House, the effort to carry out these promises has been frustrated, and with this bad precedent once set it may be so again at any time, unless a firm stand is taken by the Senate and Administration to thwart all such high-handed measures and make provision for carrying on the various departments of the Government in a decent style.

Aside from the question of justice, however, that of expedience may well be also taken into consideration. Our navy at present is the smallest of any first class power. We do not need a large navy, but every cavalier will confess that we should have one large enough to protect our interests abroad, and to furnish an arm of power on which

which we can safely rely in case of sudden emergency. This is the present condition of our navy will not justify us in doing, since, by repeated reductions and by a systematic course of starving, we have become possessed of a skeleton, alive unless in peace or war. In this view of the case the navy can be much damaged by withholding the pay of the officers and sailors for three months, since our sea-going establishment is already at its lowest ebb. But those who look farther than the surface see the disgrace of a rich nation like the United States compelling the men who defend its floating bulwarks to wait three months for the pittance of pay they receive, and deprecate the party feeling that has led to such a display of petty animosity.

The Friends of Turkey.

If it were possible to associate any ideas of humor with the sad spectacle of two nations deliberately setting to work at throat-cutting, we might laugh at the tardy appearance on the scene of England and Austria, two weeks after the disgrace of a rich nation like the United States compelling the men who defend its floating bulwarks to wait three months for the pittance of pay they receive, and deprecate the party feeling that has led to such a display of petty animosity.

Resolved, That this meeting of shippers invites all similarly minded to unite with us in sustaining the above named companies as well as the boats of U. B. Scott & Co., in preference to said W. T. & L. Co., in whom by their resolution we recognize a well-laid plan to secure the control of the river and beguile shippers into their confidence more than they may again turn to read. Resolved, That we invite the said J. W. Cochran & Co., the People's Protective Transportation Co., and U. B. Scott & Co. to unite on some friendly basis for the protection of each other against the common enemy, believing that in unity there is strength—and in the boats of the above named there is plenty of carrying capacity to accommodate the shipping public as fully and completely as can be otherwise.

Resolved, That with this assurance given, we pledge them a liberal share of our patronage so long as they carry freight at rates not to exceed the freight tariff recently published by the W. T. & L. Co., and when rates shall exceed those rates, we favor the building and owning of boats by the farmers. Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting that the capital stock of the People's Transportation Co. should be fully subscribed with a view to raising capital for the purchase of the boats of U. B. Scott & Co., and U. B. Scott & Co., or for the building of more boats to run upon the plan of the P. P. T. Co., as soon as a sufficient amount of capital can be secured for that purpose, and that freights shall not be above present rates.

What would England and Austria have? Did they not give the consent of silence to that most base and shameless robbery which France was stripped of two of her fairest provinces? Did they not consent to the plunder of Denmark by Prussia? to the plunder of Italy by France? Has there ever been any occasion in the last hundred years, or in the last thousand, in which any European nation has abstained from annexation through a sense of justice, or interfered to prevent the dismemberment of a friendly nation through any other motive than personal fear? When one remembers how relentlessly and cruelly Austria clung to the ravished provinces of Italy for fifty years, when we remember that it was only under the compulsion of defeat, and only ten years ago, that she loosed her touch on "Lea Kissed Venice," the spectacle of her ministers protesting against any territorial aggrandizement of Russia at the expense of Turkey is humorous to the highest degree.

Austria and England have never been so indignant over the spoliation of an ally that their scruples could not be overcome by allowing them a share of the plunder, and the indignation they now affect to feel over a purpose which they have already readily dispensed with. The spite which the Democrats feel against the military establishment of the Government was not confined to the refusal to vote the army appropriation, but early in the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress began to manifest itself in a determination to put the navy also on short commons. The desire for reduction of governmental expenses, has therefore succeeded in placing the officers and men of the navy in a position even worse than that in which the army is likely to be found at the close of the present fiscal year.

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Willamette Freights.

The farmers' meeting which met at Salem on Friday last, the 4th inst., was well attended, and was represented by men from all counties throughout the valley. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

WHEREAS, By the action of J. W. Cochran & Co., and the People's Protective Transportation Co., in placing substantial boats on the river, the extortion of the W. T. & L. Co. to that time was thwarted; and

WHEREAS, A set of resolutions and freight tariff adopted by the directors of said W. T. & L. Co. has lately gone into print, which by implication admits their robbery of the people previous to the time for the above named companies to enter into competition; therefore be it Resolved, That this meeting of shippers invites all similarly minded to unite with us in sustaining the above named companies as well as the boats of U. B. Scott & Co., in preference to said W. T. & L. Co., in whom by their resolution we recognize a well-laid plan to secure the control of the river and beguile shippers into their confidence more than they may again turn to read.

Resolved, That we invite the said J. W. Cochran & Co., the People's Protective Transportation Co., and U. B. Scott & Co. to unite on some friendly basis for the protection of each other against the common enemy, believing that in unity there is strength—and in the boats of the above named there is plenty of carrying capacity to accommodate the shipping public as fully and completely as can be otherwise.

Resolved, That with this assurance given, we pledge them a liberal share of our patronage so long as they carry freight at rates not to exceed the freight tariff recently published by the W. T. & L. Co., and when rates shall exceed those rates, we favor the building and owning of boats by the farmers. Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting that the capital stock of the People's Transportation Co. should be fully subscribed with a view to raising capital for the purchase of the boats of U. B. Scott & Co., and U. B. Scott & Co., or for the building of more boats to run upon the plan of the P. P. T. Co., as soon as a sufficient amount of capital can be secured for that purpose, and that freights shall not be above present rates.

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Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Chas DuBois has been appointed additional inspector of customs at Portland.

John C. Cartwright is made collector of internal revenue for Oregon vice Denny, resigned and appointed consul at Tientsin.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The World's Fair at Washington says: Blaine had a protracted interview with the President yesterday, which was arranged when they met in Philadelphia on Thursday. It is understood that a very full and frank discussion on the course which he had pursued thus far especially as regards the Southern policy. It is needless to say that Blaine did not give it his support, though he did not put himself in open and avowed opposition to it. Now the Nichols and Hamilton governments are placed on their feet he was willing to await the result of what he regards as an experiment, but at the same time is doubtful of its effect on the two political parties. He does not share the belief of the President's advisers that the Democratic party in the South and build up the Republican party there. On the contrary, he fears it will consolidate the former and obliterate the latter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—The Porte is very uneasy about supplies of arms and ammunition still to come from New York, and is very angry with America for allowing the Russian squadron to cruise in the Black Sea. The bad feeling is increasing.

The Russian army was defeated in a hotly contested battle at Batoum on the 11th, with a loss of 4,000 men.

BRECHMEN, May 14.—The Russian troops, passing the Rhine, have exchanged the military colors for flags bearing a double Greek cross, carried only when the war is a religious one.

State News.

The last saloon at McMinnville has closed its saloon.

Joe Webber has been re-elected Chief Engineer of the Albany Fire Department.

W. H. Parker, formerly of the Albany Democrat, will start a paper at the Wascomud springs.

Judge A. A. Skinner, of Empire City, Coos county, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., on the 30th ult.

There are at present about 60,000 head of cattle ranging the broad pastures of Oregon, which give an increase of 15,000 every year. Horses and mules number about 5,000 head; sheep 16,500.

We find the following going the rounds of the Eastern press, which will be new to the people of this State:

A queer variation in the usual character of liquor laws has been made in Oregon, by the Legislature. It has passed a law which compels every person buying liquor for consumption by himself or another person to take out a yearly license at an expense of \$5. Saloon keepers are prohibited from selling liquor to any person except to such as can exhibit a license.

Candidates for office who endeavor to win by the use of money can get an instructive warning of the way most of their funds go by the experience of Mr. Barnaby, late Democratic candidate for Governor in this State. Legislative Mr. Beckett, one of the Democratic local leaders at Lincoln, in that State, \$358 for "strictly legitimate election expenses"—the payment of the taxes of the Democratic registry voters. Of this sum \$200 was paid for taxes, and Beckett is charged with pocketing the remaining \$158, and has been arrested.

Anything being done about the new Court House in the Mr. Brants, we pause for a reply.

Market Report.

Local trade—90 buying, 91 selling. Flour—Extra, \$8.50; superfine, 47.50. Wheat—No. 1, 1.15; No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 1.05. Corn—No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 35c. Hogs—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. Sheep—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Butter—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c; No. 3, 16c. Eggs—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c. Lard—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c. Tallow—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 6c. Oil—No. 1, 1.50; No. 2, 1.40; No. 3, 1.30. Sugar—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c. Coffee—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c. Tea—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Spices—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Beans—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Potatoes—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Apples—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Peaches—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Plums—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Cherries—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Strawberries—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Raspberries—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Blackberries—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Currants—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Grapes—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Figs—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Dates—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Prunes—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Walnuts—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Almonds—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Pistachios—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Cashews—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Pecans—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Macadamia—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Brazil—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Copra—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Palm—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Coconut—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Sesame—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Sunflower—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Cottonseed—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Rape—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Flax—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Hemp—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Jute—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Ramie—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Silk—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Wool—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Hides—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Tanned—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Leather—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Rubber—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Gutta—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Resin—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Turpentine—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Oil—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Gas—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Coal—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Wood—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Iron—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Steel—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Copper—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Brass—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Zinc—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Lead—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Tin—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Silver—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Gold—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Platinum—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Palladium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Iridium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Rhodium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Rhenium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Ruthenium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Cadmium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Barium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Strontium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Calcium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Magnesium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Sodium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Potassium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Lithium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Beryllium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Boron—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Carbon—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Nitrogen—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Oxygen—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Hydrogen—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Fluorine—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Chlorine—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Bromine—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Iodine—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Selenium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Tellurium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Polonium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Astatine—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Francium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Radium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Actinium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Thorium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Protactinium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Uranium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Neptunium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Plutonium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Americium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Curium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Berkelium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Californium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Einsteinium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Fermium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Mendelevium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Nobelium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Lawrencium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Rutherfordium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Dubnium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Seaborgium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Bohrium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Hassium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Meitnerium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Darmstadtium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Roentgenium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Copernicium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Dubnium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Seaborgium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Bohrium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Hassium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Meitnerium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Darmstadtium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Roentgenium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Copernicium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. Dubnium—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 80c. 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