

# Oregon City Enterprise

L. P. FISHER  
ADVERTISING AGENCY  
Room 21  
Franklin, Cal.

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

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## THE ENTERPRISE.

A LOCAL NEWSPAPER  
FOR THE  
Farmer, Business Man and Family Circle

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

FRANK S. DEMBENT,  
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## On Broadway.

See! Young America, his active arms  
With bundles laden,  
Escorting in a slipshod kind of way  
A pretty maiden.

Often she drops a yawn or two behind  
Before he's missed her—  
Altho' her relationship is plain—  
His sister.

And close behind the couple we have seen  
Appears another—  
A young man with a venerable dame—  
Of course, his mother;

For he has with a patronizing air  
A very realistic,  
And tells her things of which she was aware  
Ere he existed.

Another pair, who walked far apart,  
Scorn conversation,  
He eyeing at the young and blooming girls  
With admiration;

She, with a weary air, and loaded down  
With goods she should have carried,  
Seems filled with care; alas! the fact is clear,  
These two are married.

One couple more—their hands are slyly clasped,  
They seem devoted,  
The glances of sardonic passers by  
Are all unnoted.

Her eyes—the color of the radiant sky  
So bright above us—  
Look fondly into his. Come let us go,  
These two are lovers!

—Y. Sun.

## In the Seraglio.

One of the most interesting chapters  
of the new book, "Twenty Years'  
Residence Among the People of Turkey,"  
is a consular wife, in the chapter of  
the seraglio. Following are extracts:

One of the three palaces most re-  
nowned for beauty of architecture and  
magnificence of furniture is Begler-  
Bey. It is worthy of the use for which  
it has been selected, of being the palace  
of the occupation of illustrious  
foreign visitors. The arrange-  
ments made in it for one imperial guest  
were presided over by Sultan Abdul-  
Aziz in person, and the private apart-  
ments of the illustrious lady were per-  
fect copies of those in her own palace.

The fastidiousness of the host on this  
occasion was so great that on discover-  
ing that the tents on the walls and fur-  
niture slightly differed from those he  
had seen when on his European tour  
he ordered that everything should be  
removed and new ones brought from  
Paris. The fair visitor is said to have  
been equally surprised and flattered by  
the delicate attention that had not  
omitted even the smallest object of her  
toilet table. The Sultan, in truly  
Oriental fashion, caused a new pair of  
magnificent slippers, embroidered with  
pearls and precious stones, to be placed  
before her bed every morning.

Abdul-Medjid, in the seraglio, had  
chairs and sofas, and the absence of pic-  
tures, books, and the thousand differ-  
ent objects with which Europeans fill  
their houses gave the rooms, even  
of the palaces, a comfortless and un-  
used appearance.

Some years ago, when visiting the  
private apartments of this Sultan, I  
noticed a splendid antique vase. Late-  
ly, on speaking of this precious object  
to a seraglio lady, I was informed that  
it had been thrown into the Bosphorus  
by order of its owner. This act of  
imperial extravagance was caused by  
the supposition that the vase had been  
brought by some person afflicted with  
consumption.

Sultan Abdul-Aziz, a year or two be-  
fore his dethronement, possessed with a  
nervous terror of fire, caused all in-  
flammable articles to be taken out of  
the palaces and replaced them with ar-  
ticles manufactured of iron. The stores  
of fuel were cast into the Bosphorus,  
and the lights of the Sultan's apart-  
ments were placed in basins of water.

The consular in the neighborhood of the  
seraglio were purchased by the Sultan,  
their occupants forced to quit at a very  
short notice, their furniture turned out,  
and the buildings pulled down at once.

The tyrannical precautions  
served to heighten the general discon-  
tent of the capital against the pash-  
an, especially among the poor,  
who justly complained that they might  
have benefited by what had been  
wasted, while some of the wealthy,  
though not more contented, profited by  
the freak, and carried off many of the  
rich objects taken out of the palace.

An account I recently saw of  
the imperial Abdul-Aziz at £2,000,000.  
The palace contained 5,500 servants of  
both sexes. The kitchen alone re-  
quired 300 functionaries, and the  
stables 400. There were also about 400  
caikis, or boatmen, 400 musicians, and  
200 attendants who had the charge of  
the menageries and aviaries. Three  
hundred porters were employed for the  
various palaces and kiosks, and about  
100 porters. The harem, besides this,  
contained 1,200 female slaves.

I am unable to give an estimate of the  
expenses of the seraglio of the present  
Sultan, but I have been informed on  
good authority that His Majesty per-  
sonally superintends the management  
of the palace and regulates its expendi-  
ture with great wisdom, and economy;  
it will take some time, however, to put  
an end to the disorder, corruption and  
irregularity that have become so rooted  
in the whole system, and caused the  
extravagance and waste that prevailed  
in the households of former Sultans.

A Turkish proverb says, "Bakik lesh-  
lan kokor" (the fish begins to decom-  
pose at the head); accordingly, if the  
head is sound there is every hope that  
the body will also keep fresh.

The harem of the seraglio contains  
from 1,000 to 1,500 women, divided  
among the Sultan's household—that of  
his mother, the Valide Sultana, and  
those of the princes.

The vast host of women of all ranks,  
ages and conditions, are without excep-  
tion of slave extraction, originating  
from the cargoes of slaves that yearly

## German Socialism.

The recent attempts, first by Hoedel  
and then by Dr. Nobeling, to assassi-  
nate Emperor William of Germany,  
have drawn renewed attention to the  
growing aspect of socialism in that  
country. A number of years ago  
Prince Bismarck said he had to fight  
with two enemies—ultramontanism and  
socialism. The former element cares  
little for public institutions in compar-  
ison with the interests of Rome; and  
the latter would pull down all govern-  
ments, level all aristocracies, and blot  
out the boundaries of all states, in or-  
der to put the appliances of capital in-  
dustries for the benefit of the masses.

Beaunost once said something of the  
same kind when he declared that the  
chief enemies of Europe were the  
church, Rome and the secret soci-  
eties. Prince Bismarck has been able  
to fetter what they were by means  
of the Falk laws; but to stop the pro-  
pagation of socialist doctrines is not  
easy. They are in the air and effect  
all classes.—There is a socialism in the  
new classes which is equivalent to  
the red republicanism of France, and  
has in it all the elements of disorder,  
which are liable to break out in an  
eruption as violent as those which char-  
acterize the French commune. There  
is a socialism in the literary classes, in  
the churches, in the universities. Ath-  
letic and socialist teachings in the  
higher universities have begun to pro-  
duce their natural fruits; and the rest-  
lessness of the people is aggravated by  
the high prices and an oppressive  
army law. Nobeling was not mere  
ignorant mechanic like Hoedel, but a  
person of good family, intelligence  
and culture. Many of the German so-  
cialists are able men, who know per-  
fectly well what they are doing, and  
possess the organizing faculty which  
nature has denied to French commu-  
nists. The aim of the democratic  
association of German workmen—  
to abolish the present social system;  
to destroy the capitalist  
class, not only in Germany but through-  
out Europe. The leaders do not pre-  
tend to believe that they can reach their  
goal by avenues of peace, or that they  
can wait for the effect of a natural  
change. They frankly put  
their trust in revolution. Religion they  
attack as vehemently as property. No  
substantial effort to destroy the hard-  
ship of the present social system, in  
their eyes, until they root out the belief  
that there is any other source of happi-  
ness than the present. All the spurts  
of French impiety seem to be little more  
than idle trifling in comparison with  
the serious and solemn outpouring  
of German atheism.

Socialism demands the entire over-  
throw of the present social system; the  
abolition of all personal property in  
land and other means of production,  
and their cession to the state; the in-  
dustrial revolution, the plan of  
labor, so that every laborer may be  
partner in every factory or workshop,  
the compulsory limitation of the hours  
at labor to eight hours a day or less,  
according to the requirements of un-  
derstanding and health. It is a  
theory that there is no equity in private  
property, no sanctity in religion, no purity  
in marriage, neither patriotism nor re-  
servation in loyalty. German socialism  
was a man of extreme views, and  
was one of the most remarkable political  
agitators of the present century, and his  
successor was Karl Marx, who is the  
recognized head of German socialism.

The party is already thoroughly rep-  
resented in the German parliament. The  
elections for the Reichstag in 1874 pro-  
duced nine socialist members; and  
thirteen were elected in 1877, at which  
time the party was first organized, and  
eighty-five thousand votes were polled,  
an increase of about forty per centum  
in three years. The reason why so  
many voters sent so few representatives  
to the Reichstag is that the party is  
widely scattered over the empire.

When originally started, German so-  
cialism was in no way connected with  
atheism; but it is not essentially athe-  
istic. Theological doctrine is regard-  
ed as part of the system which it is the  
object of the party to overthrow, they  
see it in the foundation of society in  
its present form, and do not doubt that  
if it is destroyed the superstructure  
must follow. Hence, a capitalist is to  
them not more loathsome than a preach-  
er or a parson.

As there is scarcely a power in En-  
gland that is not more or less endan-  
gered by these visionary and reckless  
seminers, the German government will  
have general sympathy in its efforts to  
put them down. It will have the sym-  
pathy of the majority of the people in  
the United States, who had last sum-  
mer an experience with these fellows.  
They have some grounds of complaint.  
They may be suffering from some  
wrong which ought to be righted, but  
when they resort to assassination and  
necromancy as the remedy for what  
they consider as wrongs, when they  
claim that all property should be di-  
vided, and that wealth is a crime, and  
when they seek to destroy the church  
and society itself and plunge the world  
into anarchy, then any government is  
justified in putting them down by the  
strong arm of force, however terrible  
the process may be, the socialists of Ber-  
lin who seek and drew lots to see who  
should be the assassin, have only them-  
selves to blame if the hour of retribu-  
tion has come.—Exchange.

Edison's nom de plume is "Old Light-  
ning."

## Lost in the Black Hills.

After a fearful experience of five  
days' wandering in the forests and can-  
yons of the Black Hills, Mrs. McLeod  
safely returned to her home.

A reporter of the Enterprise called  
at the residence of Mrs. Annie McLeod,  
who resides in Anchor City, and per-  
ceiving that she was considerably  
exhausted from her travels and conver-  
sation with Wm. Clemmens, the gentle-  
man who found her, and who had  
learned all the facts of her bewildering  
and subsequent wanderings, from  
which we learned, in substance, the  
following:

In the afternoon of the same day she  
left home, she was walking along a hill  
or standing by a precipice fifteen feet  
high, and by some unaccountable  
means, she slipped, or overbalanced,  
falling the entire distance, where she  
lay unconscious for the space of two  
days. Finally she awoke and dis-  
covered that she had received a wound  
below her left eye; also that her right  
hand had been sprained by the fall.  
Lonely and alone, with darkness, only  
the rays of moonlight to guide her,  
she wandered through the  
lonely canyons, hope never forsaking  
her, yet death from exhaustion and  
starvation was staring her in the face.  
Lonely and alone, she wandered long,  
weary hours of night. Think of being  
all alone in a deep, dark canyon, many  
miles from the habitation of any human  
being, with a pack of wild, ferocious  
wolves within a few feet of you, uttering  
angry growls and snapping their jaws  
upon and devour you! Such, or sim-  
ilar, was the situation of Mrs. McLeod,  
a lady of fifty-six years old.

When morning dawned, she could  
hold the glorious sun, but could see  
no human being nor find her latitude.  
When she came to a berry patch she  
would fill her pail with the delicious  
fruit, eat what she wanted and travel  
on. On arriving at a spring on the  
mountain side, or a babbling brook in  
the valley, she would empty out her  
berries and fill her pail with water al-  
ways before leaving the stream. She  
was also very careful about the heat for  
fear of getting a sunstroke. In her  
precautions about all matters, she man-  
ifested extraordinary good judgment.

One day she was caught in a slight  
hail storm, and after the storm passed  
she picked up some drops, ate them,  
and thought that they tasted as good  
as any she had ever eaten.

When discovered by Mr. Clemmens  
she was standing in the road, about  
two miles beyond Spearfish, on the  
Bear gulch road. She presented a  
wild appearance, her clothing being al-  
together soiled and matted, and her face  
was through the brush and over the rocks.  
She had lost her bonnet when she fell  
over the precipice; on one foot she  
wore a shoe, while the other foot was  
wrapped in a piece of clean flannel.  
When she was asked, "What is the  
matter?" she replied: "I'm lost."

"Where do you live?" inquired Mr.  
C. "At Anchor," was the reply.

Mr. Clemmens then took her to his  
ranch, which was some two miles distant.  
He told her to get a cup of tea and  
give her a small piece of toast,  
knowing that she was too weak to en-  
dure a hearty meal.

Mr. C. took his gun, went out and  
killed a squirrel, from which  
his wife made some broth for the al-  
most famished woman. Mr. Clemmens  
was not aware that there was a woman  
missing from Anchor, and that there  
was a reward of \$100 offered for infor-  
mation as to her whereabouts, until he  
met a friend from Spearfish City  
who had read the news in the Western  
Enterprise.

The most mysterious part of her ex-  
perience was the fact that she had  
fallen, in the fact that when she felt  
faint and thought that she could go no  
further and would lie down to rest, sin-  
gular as it may seem, a little chipmunk  
or squirrel would jump into her face,  
and she would, get up and  
walk a piece further. Again she would  
become almost exhausted from fatigue  
and would lie down, only to be dis-  
turbed with another chipmunk. This  
being repeated a number of times, she  
tempted to reconcile herself to her  
fate, produced the impression upon  
her mind that that was a presentiment  
intended to stimulate her to move on,  
which she did in each instance until she  
was discovered by Mr. Clemmens.  
Strange though it be, yet there must  
have been something more than ordi-  
nary courage that enabled her to over-  
come all human weaknesses till she  
came into the presence of her human  
savior.—Enterprise, Deadwood, Black  
Hills.

The "Matrimonial Causes Amend-  
ment Act," which recently became a  
law, contains a clause which gives  
magistrates the power of ordering that  
women, whose safety is in peril from  
the assaults of their husbands, shall no  
longer be bound to live with them, as  
they hitherto have been. To quote  
some words of the clause itself, the or-  
der which he may issue, if he sees suffi-  
cient cause, "shall have the force and  
effect in all respects of a decree of judi-  
cial separation on the ground of  
cruelty." It is a real step forward in  
the history of many women, hitherto  
too much exposed to hardship without  
chance of claiming assistance in their  
distress.

Julius Verne's famous story of a tour  
around the world in eighty days has  
been not only realized, but improved  
upon by an American whom the Lon-  
don Examiner mentions, who has ac-  
tually accomplished the feat in seventy-  
six days.

Secretary Sherman continues his pre-  
parations for specie redemption.

## Hunting Lodgings.

Our English cousins are also infected  
with the Exposition plague. They see  
Americans swarming here, and they de-  
sire to have the first pluck at them.  
He who stops in London at the present  
time had better throw himself upon the  
mercy of a good hotel and drink  
water, for lodgings, an American friend  
said to me, "The next time you visit  
London, stop at the Castle and Falcon,  
in the city; an old hotel, such as  
such as houses Dickson loved to de-  
scribe." I thought I would, but nearly  
failed from losing the combination. In  
its struggle to get back to my mind af-  
ter wandering away, it became "The  
Cat and Crocodile," "The Rat and the  
Unicorn," "The Monkey and the Bar of  
Soap," "The Cheese and the Gridiron,"  
and I know not how many more. On  
arriving at London Bridge station,  
however, the name came flying into the  
car window, and I was in time to get  
the combination, and I will probably live  
there in future. The Castle and Falcon  
turned out to be an ordinary English  
inn of the regular model. Here is the  
bill for my stay for two, including  
Apartment, 6s; dinner, 12s; tea, 8s; straw-  
berries at dinner, 5s—the latter charged as  
an extra. Everything is extra that gets  
outside of plain cooking. This bill  
footed up 41 shillings—equal to \$10.25  
of our money. The sum is not large in  
itself, but becomes immense when set  
beside what was obtained for it. I said  
I will try lodgings. So I went to Ken-  
sington and called upon a lady, bring-  
ing a card from a house agent. She  
showed me rather a shabby sitting room  
and a most uninviting bed-room.  
"How much a week?" I asked. She  
was a slender, cadaverous woman with  
her hands. She rubbed one over an-  
other and said, "You are an American,  
I believe?" I said, "No; far from it,  
I am from the sterile plains of Kam-  
schatka, where the inhabitants are poor,  
but oh! how virtuous." She took my  
measure as she thought and answered,  
"The apartments, without board, will  
be four guineas and a half a week.  
There will be a charge of six shillings  
for each gas burner, three and sixpence  
for lighting the kitchen fire, and three  
pence for washing the bed and table  
linen." This is a literal copy of the  
original speech. I said, "Are you sure  
you haven't forgotten something?" She  
had—the thoughtless woman—it was  
for blacking the sunshade, "Try again,  
and don't be bashful. There's the house  
rent, I'm sure you've omitted." I  
told her at last there was but one ob-  
jection to the price, and that was that  
she wanted guineas, and not dollars.  
She went with George III. I re-  
plied, "I should not know where to look for  
them. I came away."

I then advertised in the Telegraph.  
The advertisement didn't appear, to be-  
gin with. I went to the office and  
spoke of it to the man whom I had  
paid. He printed to the end of the  
counter, where there was a sign, "En-  
quiry Clerk." I went to this desk and  
waited with that angelic patience with  
which the Americans are pre-eminently  
gifted. At last he asked, "What do you  
want?" and said, "Where is the man?"  
The directing clerk said, "Lo, he is making  
inquiries for another party." I then  
again formed a partnership with pa-  
tience, and while we two were discuss-  
ing the theme there came in a worried  
Englishman full of questions. He said  
to me, "Where is the clerk who an-  
swers questions?" and I said, as speak-  
ing in a dream, "The clerk who an-  
swers questions is in the room." He  
said, "Where is the man?" and the  
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