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Meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock in the Old Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.
By order of N. G.

EMERALD DEGREE LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F.
Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at 7:30 o'clock in the Old Fellows' Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

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Meets at Old Fellows' Hall, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Patrons in good standing are invited to attend.

MULTNOMAH LODGE No. 1, A. F. & A. M.
Holds its regular communications on the first and third Saturdays in each month, at 7:30 o'clock from the 28th of September to the 28th of March, and at 7:30 o'clock from the 28th of March to the 28th of September. Refreshments in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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EASTHAM & McBRIDE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office in Bank building, Oregon City, opposite.

HARVEY E. CROSS,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Notary Public,
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Conveyancing and abstract-making a specialty. Collecting promptly made. Office with County Treasurer.

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Will practice in all the courts in the State. Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office and County Court.

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Furnishes abstracts of titles, loans money, forecloses mortgages, and transacts general law business.

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Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law,
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Will practice in all courts in the State. Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office in Oregon City.

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ROOFING AND JOBBING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DONE TO ORDER, AND AT LOW PRICES.

You will find
HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE AND TINWARE, LANTERNS, LAMPS, OIL, LUCINE AND PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT.
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Oregon City, Oregon.

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SILVER C.H.L. BURMEISTER.
Watchmaker and Manufacturing Jeweler.

Wedding and Stone Rings,
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Hair Work of all kinds,
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Sole agent for the celebrated Waltham Watches; also the celebrated Seth Thomas Clocks.

ALL WATCHES WARRANTED.
Old Gold or Silver taken in Exchange.
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HAVING LOCATED IN OREGON CITY the undersigned is prepared to furnish on short notice,
PUMPS
Of any description, for ordinary use, is the manufacturer of the well known California Redwood Pump, and same style in Maple and Yellow Fir, also manufacturer of
A Maple Force Pump,
WITH HOSE ATTACHMENT.
Which is a superior Pump in the class of Force Pumps, and is somewhat cheaper than the Iron Force Pump, while it is quite as DURABLE AND EFFICIENT.
Also solicits orders for
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For conveying water from Springs to supply houses, gardens, and stock on the farm; is accustomed to the workings of the
Hydraulic Ram;
And will furnish and set the same on short notice (gratis); also to the erection of
WIND MILLS!
With Tower, tanks, etc., and is in readiness to contract for doing such work at reasonable rates. All work Guaranteed First Class in Every Respect.
Thankful for a liberal patronage heretofore and hopeful for the hereafter, I am, respectfully,
M. L. C. WHEELER.
(P. Box 29, Oregon City.)

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CANBY, OREGON
DEALERS IN
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We invite the public to call and examine our stock before going to Oregon City or Portland, as we are selling as cheap as any house in the state. Come and get our prices. Those indebted to the firm will please call and settle immediately, and save costs.
M. L. C. WHEELER, KNIGHT BROS.,
\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address me at
STANBON & Co., Portland, Maine.
BANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR Sale at this office. Justices of the Peace can get anything in 4 days.
\$65 weekly in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALL & Co. Portland, Maine.

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always Cures and never disappoints. The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

WEI DE MEYER'S CATTARRH Cure, a Constitutional Antidote for this terrible malady, by Absorption. The most Important Discovery since Vaccination. Other remedies may relieve Catarrh, this cures at any stage before Consumption sets in.

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WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Oregon City and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish
Fir and Cedar Lumber,
Of every size, price, and low rates.
AND
APPLE BOXES.
Dry Flooring, Ceiling, Rustic, Spruce, Fir, Lattice, Pine, and Cedar Fence Posts.
Corduroy on Land.
Street and other lumber furnished on the short notice. Orders will be promptly filled. Give me a trial.
JORGENSEN & CO. LAW MILLS
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Barnum Saloon,

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All kinds of liquors, bottled ale, porter and Oregon City Beer. Fine billiard tables.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

C. M. KESTER,
Main Street, Oregon City.
Is prepared to execute Photographic and Stereoscopic Work on the shortest notice. He has, also,
Multiplying Camera
Of the latest and most approved kind. FREE
SHADES SALOON!
T. J. HIMLER,
Proprietor.
CHOICE LIQUORS,
WINES AND CIGARS.
IN A QUIET, ORDERLY HOUSE,
Free Lunch Every Day. 10707M

J. M. BACON,

DEALER IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
PICTURE FRAMES,
Mountings, Miscellaneous Goods, Etc., Etc.
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.
Postoffice, Main St. Oregon City, Oregon.

BLACKSMITHING

Wagonmaking
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Clatsop county that we are permanently located in the Blacksmith and Wagon-makers business, and will keep
ALL KINDS OF STOCK FOR NEW WORK
AND
Repair Work,
and will warrant all our work, and shall expect our share of patronage.
R. W. PORTER,
R. W. COMSTOCK.

OREGON CITY TOWN LOTS

FOR SALE!
WE HAVE A NUMBER OF LOTS AND Blocks, belonging to the
HARVEY HEIRS,
For Sale.
JOHNSON & McCOWN.

THE FARM.

KANSAS SOIL.
In most parts of Kansas the soil becomes very light after a few crop plings, and where that is the case deep ploughing is likely to be injurious.

STRAWBERRIES.
We would not advise the Wilson for a heavy soil. It is suited only to light soils and a dry, warm climate. It is also difficult to keep clear of dirt while ripening on account of short stems. The Charles Downing, Mower's Prolific and Sharpless are all excellent varieties.

HOFFMAN ON GRASS.
I have cut grass so green that I have in consequence been ranked as a very improvident farmer. I do not think there are many who venture to cut grass as green as I have for years. Then, again, the argument is based on the assumption that the cows feed on late-cut grass at the time abortions occur. The fact is my cows have aborted in all seasons—in pasture, in summer and fall.

FOUNDER.
The first thing to do is to place the horse's feet in a tub of warm water, then blanket heavily and get the animal thoroughly warm all over. The lameness is caused by a stagnation of blood in the feet, caused by being cooled too rapidly after exhausting labor. The warm water softens the blood vessels, and favors increased circulation. In very bad cases bleeding in the feet may be necessary, though ordinarily it may be dispensed with.

GINGER ALE.
Ginger, three ounces; cream of tartar, three ounces; brown sugar, three pounds; grind and add juice of four lemons, boiling water four quarts. Let all the ingredients mix well together, stir it well while boiling, and cover it till cooled to blood heat. Add three table-spoons of yeast if summer, four and a half if winter, stir well again and let it lie till next day. Bottle and cork securely. May be used in four or five days, or six days in winter.

METHYGLIS.
Break up some honeycombs and allow the honey to drop through a strainer. Add hot spring water to the clear honey in order to dissolve it, until it bears up an egg or rather more. Next day put it down to boil for one hour; when near boiling put to each gallon of liquid the white and shell of one egg mixed up together. This brings all impurities to the top. Next day put it into a very sound cask and let it remain open for about a fortnight, then bung it close, after adding to every gallon the peel of a lemon and orange, and to every ten gallons of liquid half a gallon of sweet whiskey. This latter is added after two weeks' fermentation has taken place. Bung close again and allow to finish. When drawn off and bottled it has a beautiful color and is quite sparkling. (Very old, tried recipe.)

WESTERN ORCHARDS.
A farmer in Nebraska says:—"There has been so much said already about the care of apple trees that I can think of little that I have not read over and over again, except that in setting a tree I invariably set the heaviest, thickest part of the top to the south, and also incline the body of the tree a little to the south, and I find it is necessary to have a good windbreak on the south of an orchard as it is on the north. We have so much south winds that incline the tender limbs and shoots to the north. In setting the trees as before mentioned the body is protected from the early spring suns. I have seen the bodies of trees that were killed by the spring suns. I prune the trees most any time in early spring, and keep them in good shape and low tops."

FARMER'S GARDENS.

We have had occasion to observe the increase in the country within a few years, and on riding through some of our large villages the absence of blooming plants in pots in the windows has been the exception and not the rule. But there has not been an equal improvement in farmer's kitchen gardens. It is very rare to find one entirely free from weeds, and some have positively as many weeds as vegetables. The trouble is these gardens are too large. More land has been allotted to them than the owner has found time to take proper care of. One square rod, made rich with manure and kept clean and mellow by cultivation, will furnish better and more delicious vegetables than an acre overgrown with weeds. Now, let every farmer who has a weedy garden reduce its size to one-half and see if he can do any better. If not, reduce it again to half and try once more, and if still unsuccessful he can gradually bring it down to nothing, which would be better than slipshod and profitless culture. We recommend such a course only as a choice of evils; for a good sized, well manured, well kept, well cultivated kitchen garden is one of the most profitable investments a man can make.—Country Gentleman.

PICKLES AND PICKLE MAKING.
The season will soon be at hand for gathering cucumbers, tomatoes and other products for pickling, and as many desire information in relation to this matter we found that in putting up salt pickles the cucumbers should be gathered from two to four inches long, packed in a barrel of good dairy

salt, to the barrel of pickles will suffice. The salt must be a superior article, or else the cucumber will become soft and worthless. The salt should be sprinkled among the cucumbers as they are put in the barrel, but very little, however, should be used until the barrel is half full, and no salt whatever should be used at the bottom of the barrel. When the barrel is full put on weights on a cover, which should be loose enough to work free in the barrel, but not so small as to let out cucumbers. The weights must be heavy enough to hold the cucumbers down. Apply enough water in the barrel to immerse the cover. Leave no cucumbers over night without being salted. Forty gallon whiskey barrels are generally used for salt pickles. When heading up the barrel see that it is full of pickles and head it so that it will not leak. Salt pickles will not keep out of the brine. Pickles should be kept in place where they can often be examined, and if the brine has leaked off replace with fresh brine with proper strength. The Early Frame variety of cucumbers is preferred, and in purchasing pickles in salt by the barrel a forty gallon or whiskey barrel is the proper size; pickles from two to four inches long will average from four to five thousand to the barrel. If they average smaller it is not objectionable, but larger pickles are, and soft, broken pickles are useless. There is hardly an enterprise on the farm that pays better than putting up a barrel or two of pickles.—Farmers' Union.

MILKING AND MILK.

The process of drawing milk from the udder of the cows is a very simple one, and yet first class milkers are not as common as we might be led to suppose. To be a good milker one must be neat, even tempered and strong in arm and hand; neat, because milk must be absolutely free from dirt in order to insure a first class dairy product; even tempered because a fractious animal is often provoking and if the milker gives way to his temper such an animal is soon spoiled, and strong in arm and hand because in order to insure the maximum of milk it must be drawn from the cow in the shortest possible time. There have been many cows spoiled by the person having the care of and milking them whipping and frightening them whenever they come in his way, so if when milking a cow hoists her foot (which is generally caused by pain) such a fellow stops milking and commences whipping, or worse, kicking the cow, and she becomes enraged, holds up her milk teats back and is finally ruined. Never whip a cow for kicking, if she does a kick the milk pail out of your hands and sometimes upset and knock you over, but be kind with her and milk her with as little excitement as possible, and if she gets over her kicking propensity it will be by mild and not harsh treatment. Never whip a cow because she kicks, for it will do no good, but a great deal of harm. As a general thing, we are able to judge accurately of the treatment dairy stock has received by watching the milker when in the yard milking as he changes from cow to cow. If the animal continues to ruminate, retains the mild expression of the eye as the milker approaches her and maintains her position it is evident she has been well treated; if, on the other hand, as the milker approaches her, she ceases chewing the cud, looks wild and alarmed and makes an effort to get out of the way, it is quite certain that she remembers that she has received ill treatment at the hands of the milker. Where the cows receive uniform, gentle treatment they will soon learn to regard the milker as a benefactor, for where their udders are distended with milk it is a great relief to them to have it drawn out. We like to see the cows when in the yard or barn have that contented expression so common to the milker not alarmed, and, when the milker approaches them, of their own accord put themselves in most favorable position to be relieved of their precious burden.

WINDOW GARDENING.

Window gardening seems to be receiving more and more attention in this country. The principle thing to be obtained is a box that will sit more dirt down on the heads of passers-by than on the carpet inside. Sometimes, but rarely, things are planted in window gardens. Much oftener things, such as spoons of cotton, scissors, pencils, &c., are lost in them. Nothing is expected to grow in a window garden. The boxes should always be painted red. If the boxes can be so set that they will fall always about 1 A. M. it will be vastly more irritating to the dog that roars hard on the nerves of the family, but it will be much safer for the baby who plays in the yard during the day. The average window garden must be very useful. Certainly it is rarely beautiful. A window garden is not an evidence of good taste. You take the testimony of every woman who has utterly failed to make anything grow in her window garden, and she will tell you she wouldn't have one of the horrible things about the house. The window garden is a great thing. But then, this is a great country.

The Lakeview, Or., papers say that Goose Lake Valley is now sorely afflicted with grasshoppers and crickets. Myriads of these pests are devouring everything green in their line of travel. A band of crickets will march two or three miles a day, and leave the earth behind them destitute of the last vestige of vegetation.