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THE ENTERPRISE

JOHN BUCK, Editor and Proprietor.

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SOCIETY NOTICES.

OREGON LODGE, I. O. O. F. No. 3.
Meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.
By order of N. G.

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

FALLS ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F.
Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 27th and 30th of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

MULTNOMAH LODGE No. 1, A. F. & A. M.
Holds its regular communications on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month, at 7 o'clock from the 24th of September to the 26th of March; and at 7:30 o'clock from the 29th of March to the 29th of September. Attendance in good standing is invited to attend. By order of W. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. L. EASTHAM. T. A. McBRIDE.

EASTHAM & McBRIDE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office in Bank building, Oregon City.
1871/1881

HARVEY E. CROSS,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Notary Public,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.

Conveyancing and abstract-making a specialty. Collecting promptly made.
Offices with County Treasurer

C. D. LATOURETTE,

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MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.
Furnishes abstracts of title, loans money, forecloses mortgages, and transacts general law business.

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Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.

Will practice in all courts in the State. Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office in Oregon City.

Barnum Saloon,

J. N. GIEBISH - PROPRIETOR
All kinds of liquors, bottled ale, porter and Oregon City beer. Fine billiard tables.

BON TON SALOON
IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS
Beers and Cigars.

HILL & JEWELL

Proprietors,
Oregon City, Or.

Oregon City Beer.

THIS CELEBRATED BEVERAGE FROM
Wetham's Brewery, at Portland, is constantly kept on hand at

JACK TREMBATH'S SALOON.

It is the best beer in the city, and he invites the public to call and give it a trial. 5 Cents per Glass.
March 1, 1875-4.

OREGON CITY BREWERY.

JACOB MADER,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE
Brewery, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of
Lager Beer,
As good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

BARLOW HOUSE,

MAIN STREET,
OREGON CITY.

This favorite old Hotel has recently been refitted and re-furnished. Every thing is first-class and rates for Board and Lodging exceedingly reasonable.

A. C. BAILEY Proprietor.
April 11, 1881

JOHN SCHRAM,

Main St., Oregon City.

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
Saddles, Harness, Saddlery-Hardware, etc., etc.

WHICH HE OFFERS AS CHEAP AS can be had in the State, at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I warrant my goods as represented.
JOHN SCHRAM,
Saddlery and Harness Maker,
Oregon City Oregon Nov. 1, 1875-4.

POPE & CO.

DEALERS IN

BRAZERS' COPPER, SHEET IRON STOVES,
TIN PLATE, LEAD PIPE, IRON PIPE AND



FITTINGS, RUBBER HOSE, PUMPS, ZINC
COPPER, BRASS AND IRON WIRE, GAUZE.

House Furnishing Goods in General.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware
ROOFING AND JOBBING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DONE TO ORDER, AND AT LOW PRICES.

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

Prices to Suit the Times!

POPE & CO.,

Oregon City, Oregon.

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

Wedding and Stone Rings,
Gold and Silver Plating,
Hair Work of all kinds,
Hair Jewelry made to order.

Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired
on Short Notice.

Sole agent for the celebrated Waltham
Watches; also the celebrated Seth Thomas
Clocks.

ALL WATCHES WARRANTED.
Old Gold or Silver taken in Exchange.

AGENT FOR



Johnston's easy fitting Spectacles and Eye
glasses.

Johnston's easy fitting Spectacles and Eye
glasses. It selects the exact of Lens necessary, whether Convex or Concave, Double or Periscope.
It determines the focal number needed. It discovers defects in the eyes and differences
between them. It detects the presence of Myopia, Presbyopia, Hypermetropia and Astigmatism.
Call and have your eyes examined.

C. H. L. BURMEISTER,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.
Jan 27 1881

PUMPS! PUMPS! PUMPS!



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 also 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
Furnishing and Laying Water Pipe,
either Wood or Iron,
For conveying water from Springs to supply
Houses, Gardens, and Stock on the Farm; it
is accustomed to the workings of the

Hydraulic Ram;
And will furnish and set the same on short
notice of order; also 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, respect-
fully,

M. L. C. WHEELER.
(P. Box 299, Oregon City.)

Jan 1880 17.

KNIGHT BROS.,

CANDY, DEALERS IN OREGON
SHINGLES, CEDAR POSTS, GROCER-
IES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE,
And everything usually kept in a coun-
try store.

We invite the public to call and examine
our stock before going to Oregon
land, as we are selling as cheap
in the state. Come and
Those indebted to the
and settle immediately
nov-11

CLIFF HOUSE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON

T. W. RHODES,

Proprietor.

Transient Board, 51 to 52 per Day.

Single Meals 50 cents.

Board per Week \$5 00

Board and Lodging per week \$6 00

Children CRY Pitcher's Castoria.

Mothers like and Physicians
recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS;

the World's great Pain-Relieving
remedies. They heal,
soothe and cure Burns,
Wounds, Weak Back and
Rheumatism upon Man, and
Sprains, Galls and Lameness
upon Beasts. Cheap, quick
and reliable.

SPURTS of disgusting Mucus,
Scurfies, Cracking Fains in the
Head, Fetid Breath, Deafness,
and any Catarrhal Complaint,
can be exterminated by **Wol Do
Meyer's Catarrh Cure**, a Constitu-
tional Antidote, by Absorp-
tion. The most Important Dis-
covery since Vaccination.

Geo. Broughton.

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF
Oregon City and vicinity that he has
always on hand

Fir and Cedar Lumber,

Of every description, at low rates

AND

APPLE BOXES.

ALSO

Dry Flooring, Ceiling, Rustic,
Spruce for Shaving, Lattice,
Pickets and Cedar Fence Posts

Street and Sidewalk Lumber furnished on
the shortest notice, at as low rates as it can be
purchased in the State.

Give me a call at the

JOHNSON CITY SAW MILLS.

Jan 10 1881

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. First

SHADE'S SALOON.

T. J. HIMLER,

Proprietor.

CHOICE LIQUORS,

WINE AND CIGARS,

IN A QUIET, ORDERLY HOUSE.

Free Lunch Every Day. Always

J. M. BACON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

PICTURE FRAMES,

Mouldings, Miscellaneous Goods, Etc., Etc.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Postoffice, Main St. Oregon City, Oregon.

BLACKSMITHING

AND

Wagonmaking

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD RE-
spectfully 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 ex-
pect our share of patronage.

R. W. PORTER,
B. W. COMSTOCK.

ag 11

J. J. COOKE.

MOLALLA CORNERS.

Clackamas County, Oregon.

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING

Done with neatness and dispatch at rea-
sonable rates.

NOTICE!

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE
State, Messrs. Johnson, McCown & Mac-
rum will have charge of my business, and
persons indebted to me will govern them-
selves accordingly. W. F. HIGHFIELD.

THE FARM.

BARE PASTURES.

Bare pastures and poor cattle are a
sure consequence of over-stocking land.
The grass should gain on the animals
during the growing season. Cattle
that are obliged to eat night and day
to satisfy their appetites cannot mature
properly. Give both your grass and
your cows a chance and do not crowd
your pastures.

AN INSECT DESTROYER.

A naturalist says that the house wren
is one of the most valuable birds on ac-
count of the great number of insects it
destroys. A single pair is said to carry
about a thousand insects to their young
in one day. Farmers would find it to
their advantage to put nesting boxes
in their orchards and groves where in-
sects are most destructive, as these
birds return to the same localities year
after year.

SWEET POTATOES.

If your potatoes have been grown in
a dry soil they will keep without trou-
ble. Before frost sets in give them
plenty of ventilation. If the moisture
passing off from them is condensed and
thrown back upon them they will soon
decay. The temperature must not be
allowed to fall below forty degrees. Po-
tatoes grown in a wet soil had better be
disposed of as soon as possible, as they
will not keep long.

CHANGE OF FOOD.

A correspondent of the Country Gen-
tleman says that it is important for
cows, at this season of the year, that a
frequent change of food be made. If
one description of food is constantly
used the cows tire of it, eat less greedily
and show a reduction of produce.
The novelty of change seems to whet
the appetite and to stimulate the vital-
ity of the whole system, and, of course,
to promote the secretions.

SHEEP.

The Drovers' Journal says: "The
man who makes the business pay is the
man who carefully selects his breeding
ewes, annually culls out the old and in-
ferior stock to fatten for market, and
constantly keeps at the head of his
flock a thoroughbred male, if he cannot
afford to start with purely bred ewes.
No other kind of stock raising pays so
liberally at present as sheep growing if
properly attended to. To be a success-
ful flock master you must keep your
flock young, feed well, and bred with
judgment."

WHEAT AND CLOVER.

But the elaboration of this plant
food is not the only good office that
clover performs. Its rootlets penetrate
every portion of the soil, compacted
and cloddy by long cultivation, and by
their decay pulverize and put it in the
best possible condition for the compar-
atively feeble wheat roots to feed upon.
This pulverization is a very important
part of wheat culture; it is mainly this
that summer fallowing accomplishes,
and clover does it in the most perfect
manner. This explains why it is often
of about as much benefit to turn over a
clover sod without the tops as with
them.—Western Homestead.

APPLES AND PEARS.

The successful growth of apple and
pear trees requires a cool, moist soil.
The effect of a hot, dry summer upon
our orchards is to cause a general drop-
ping off of the fruit, and a deteriora-
tion in the quality of that which re-
mains. Our fruit trees are separated
by greater distances than prevails
among forest trees, yet if nature is to
be taken as a guide, then forest trees,
however large, should be mulched.
If the whole orchard would be mulched
with leaves and meadow hay, and thus
the moisture retained, then we could
combine the cool, moist soil of Eng-
land with the hot, bright sun of this
country, the latter giving such color
and flavor to its native fruit as the
whole world cannot equal.—Western
Agriculturist.

ORCHARDS.

Prof. Beal, of Michigan, says:—"If
you have money to throw away, seed
down your young orchard to clover or
timothy, or sow a crop of wheat or oats.
If you want the trees to thrive, culti-
vate well till they are seven or ten years
old. Spread ashes, manure or salt
broadcast. Stop cultivating in August,
weeds or no weeds; this allows the
trees to ripen for winter. The ques-
tion whether to cultivate old orchards
or not must be answered by manuring
trees. If the color of the leaves is
good and they grow well and bear fine
fruit they are doing well enough even
if in grass. But if the leaves are pale,
the annual growth less than a foot on
twelve-year trees, and the fruit small
and poor, something is the matter, and
they are suffering for a want of cultiva-
tion or manure, or both. To judge of
the condition of an apple tree is like
judging of the condition of sheep in a
pasture. Look at the sheep and not at
the pasture, and if they are plump and
fat they are all right."

FATTENING FOWLS.

Fowls to be palatable and tender
should be fattened quickly. From
eight to ten days are sufficient. Place
the birds in a roomy coop in some out-
building, where they will be free from
draught and in a modified light. The
morning food should be given as early
as possible, and should consist of good,
sweet, yellow cornmeal, mixed with one
third its quantity of heavy wheat mid-
dlings; mix with boiling water, and in
the water should be chandler's scraps

sufficient to make the water quite greasy
and to every two quarts of feed, every
other day, mix a tablespoonful of pow-
dered charcoal before the water is
poured on the feed. Let it stand cov-
ered up, and after being mixed twenty
minutes, feed. At noon, use the meal,
leaving out the middlings, and in its
place, put in all the table scraps you
can get and some finely chopped cab-
bage; use the charcoal only in the
morning feed. At night feed corn that
has been boiled until it is swollen twice
its natural size. Every other day add
to noon feed a little buckwheat (in
grain). Give water after each feed—
warm, sweet milk is best if you have it
to spare. Give during the day, but
always give water for drink at night.
Do not feed anything for at least twelve
hours before killing, and let the last
feed be soft food; and if you would
like a nice, gamy flavor to the meat let
it contain a good proportion of chopped
celery. Fowls fed in this way fatten
very rapidly, and their flesh is tender,
juicy and tempting.—American Farmer.

FALL PLOUGHING.

The open fall has afforded special ad-
vantages for fall ploughing, which
every enterprising farmer has done to
a greater or less extent. There is al-
ways a rush of work in the spring, and
fall ploughed land, besides being bet-
ter for most crops, is very easily and
quickly put in order. A light, sandy
soil is not helped by fall ploughing.

STORING ROOTS.

A writer in the Nebraska farmer,
says: "We always find turnips put
in the cellar become pithy and worthless.
My method is to obviate this, and I do
it in this way: When I pull my tur-
nips I cut off the top way down into
the eye out, then cut the root off smooth
and nice and you have them in a condi-
tion to place in a cool part of the cellar
or to bury out in open ground, and you
need have no fear of pithy turnips.
Beets should be buried out of doors,
with manure over the dirt, so the
ground will not freeze. In this way
you can get at them any time in the
winter. A part of the parsnip crop
should be dug in the fall; they may be
put in the cellar no matter if they do
wilt, they are so much sweeter."

THE WASHINGTON PEAR.

"An Old Gardener" writes to the
Horticulturist: "I don't see what is
the matter with our pomologists now-
adays, for it strikes me they are turning
their backs on many of the good old
fashioned fruits that some of us can
recollect with such vivid suggestions
of excellence. Now the old trees
planted by my ancestors still stand, and
among them not one—no not even the
Seckel—can exceed this delicious pear,
the Washington. True, there are sea-
sons when it does not produce largely,
but then it is generally at its best, and
when it is loaded heavily the fruit does
not ripen properly. A proper thinning
of the crop obviates this difficulty, how-
ever, and I would then like to see the
pear that will sell better in the markets
or in the confectioner's window. It de-
lights in a rather heavy soil, with a
good coat of manure occasionally, and
then the reward is sure."

ROWING WHEAT.

A correspondent asks whether drill-
ing in seed is advisable or not, and
mentions the fact that in many experi-
ments the product per acre has been
against the drill sown wheat. This,
however, is not because the drill was
used, but because the seed is sown too
thickly. To have the best results the
plants should be half an inch apart, in
which case they become so strong that
there is less danger of their being
winter killed than if they are weakened
by overcrowding.—Ex.

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.

Grape vines can be grafted, although
grafting has not been much practised
in this country. Various methods of
grafting have been recommended, but
the following is probably as good as
any. The old vine should be cut off
below the ground early in the spring
and before the sap has started, and
clef in the same manner as an apple
or pear stock. The cutting is pre-
pared and inserted in the manner usual
with other grafts. The stock is bound
up and the earth replaced. The cut-
ting should have one eye left above the
ground.—Lewiston Journal.

STOCKY TREES.

Nurserymen know what purchasers
will not believe, that short, stocky trees
are better for an orchard, more likely
to live and come quicker into bearing
than tall, slender trees, whether apple,
pear, plum or cherry. The reason is
simply this, tall trees in the nur-
sery rows for some reason get the start
and over-top and over-shadow those
that started later, the sap of the tree
consequently pushes its growth upward
and into foliage while the roots are long
and slender and few, consequently it
does not bear transplanting as well or
do as well after being transplanted, as
was expected from its fine appearance
in the row. Stocky trees, on the con-
trary, being over-shadowed, make a
shorter growth, with branches and foli-
age nearer the ground, with numerous
short and branching roots; and it is
these numerous, short roots that do not
waste their substance in bleeding or by
absorption from the soil, that cause the
tree to start off in a rapid growth and
out-strip its slender rival, and also
come quicker into profitable bearing.—
Practical Farmer.

(Continued on Eighth Page)