The Weekly Enterprise.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,

FOR THE Business Man, the Farmer And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY A. NOLTNER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, OFFICE-In Dr. Thessing's Brick Building

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Single Copy one year, in advance, \$2 50 TERMS of ADVERTISING : Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, pl sq. of 12 lines, 1 w .\$ 2 50

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35 Years Experience.

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Real Estate Agents, EUGEN : CITY, OREGON, OFFICE TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE POSTOFFICE.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD, LOANS NEGOTIATED, AND AB-STRACT OF TITLES FURNISHED.

different Courts of the State. Special attention given to the collection of all claims that may be placed in our hands. Lega Tenders bought and sold.

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STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c. Oregon City, Oregon. At Charman & Warner's old stand, lately occupied by S. Ackerman, Main street.

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IN MYERS' PIRE-PROOF BRICK.

MAIN STREET, OREGON UITY, OREGON.

DR. J. WELCH, DENTIST.

OFFICE -In Odd Fellows' Temple, cor of First and Alder Streets, Portland. operations is in special request. Nitrous oxle for the painless extraction of teeth. Actidetal teeth "hetter than the best, ind as cheap as the cheapest. Will be in Oregon City on Saturdays.

W.H. WATKINS, M. D., SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON. OFFICE-Old Fellows' Temple, corne First and Alder streets-Residence corner of

Main and Seventh streets. W. F. HIGHFIELD, Established since 1849, at the old stand, Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon. An Assortment of Watches, Jew-

y, and Seth Thomas' weight cs, all of which are warranted o be as represented. Repairings done on short notice ad thankful for pastfayors.

CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman, un. All orders for the delivery of merchan se or packages and freight of whatever des ption, to any part of the city, will be exe ded promptly and with care.

VEW YORK HOTEL,

(Deutsches Gafthaus,) lo. 17 Front Street, apposite the Mail steam ship landing, Portland, Oregon. H. ROTHFOS. J. J. WILKENS, PROPRIETORS.

Board per Week . " with Lodging 6 00 " Day 1 00 Don't Let Mother Do It.

Daughter, don't let mother do it! Do not let her slave and toil; While you sit a useless idler, Fearing your soft bands to soil. Don't you see the heavy burdens Daily she is wont to bear Bring the lines upon her forehead-Spinkle silver in her bair?

Daughter, don't let mother do it! Do not let her bake o boil Through the long, bright summer hours Share with her the heavy toil; See, her eye has lost its brightness, Faded from her cheek the glow. And the step that once was buoyant Now is feeble, weak and slow.

Daughter, don't let mother do it! She has cared for you so long; is it right the weak and feeble Should be toiling for the strong? Waken from your listless languor, Seek her side to cheer and bless, And your grief will be less bitter When the sods above her press.

Daughter, don't let mother do it! You will never, never know What was home without a mother Till that mother lieth low-Low beneath the budding daisies, Free from earthly care or pain-To the home so sad without her, Never to return again.

Supply in wool.

world's history. Every one will machines will have to be stopped. make an effort to increase it. The take place until after the lambing first of May to the first of July .-

produced than there has been pre- being sold to manufacturers who turers who have heretofore made the place of wool, other materials which cheapen the cost of goods per yard, but do not lessen the production of yards. So, while there has been a famine in the wool market, there is scarcely any

things it is highly probable they will make the manufacturing business one of the most profitable selling at 60c. that can be carried on in a short time, The reason is that soon there will be an enormous amount of wool to find a market, with scarcely any increase in the machinery to use it. This will, of course, diminish prices and probably in 1873 we shall see wools bring less than half the amount they now bring, and goods at almost the same figures. This is because the number of yards will be BOOKS AND STATIONERY, kept about the same, and the demand for goods will be about as large, while the production of wool will be double what it is at

The small supply of wool in port has been owing to the fact that a great many farmers thought the growth of beef and pork, as well as other agricultural products, would pay them better than the The patronage of those desiring superior growth of wool. In the years 1869, 1870 and 1871 the slaughter of sheep in this country was very great. As a consequence the supply of wool in 1871 was not over two-thirds of the product of 1867, In other parts of the world, as the wool tariff in those countries was different for wool off the skins and wool on the skins, it created a determination to kill sheep so as to bring the wool here on the skin, trusting to reproduction to replenish their flocks. Now the wool tariff is the same for wool on the skin as the wool off the skin and reproduction has not been so rapid in the countries where they slaughtered so heavily, as was anticipated. Consequently the supply from all those quarters is greatly diminished, and the fact stands boldly out that a wool famine is being felt the

world over. In 1870 there arrived in this country the skins of over five million sheep. Last year the receipts of skins were much less, because the duty is now the same on wool on the skin as off. Everywhere the loss is felt of the number of Grant and his crowd should be ation in such State shall be reducsheep slaughtered to supply the market in this country. The wool business in this city is extensively carried on. In domestic wool Bos- the other morning that she was ton is first, Philadelphia second about to give his wife warning and New York third, In foreign wools quit the house. "Happy girl! New York sells the most, Phila- would that I could give her warn- else loose a member of Congress.

tors in wool in this city could import directly to Philadelphia, there would be a great increase in the receipts of wool at this port, and duties paid here which go to increase the business of New York. There is a vast amount of wool, and oils and other stock imported by Piladelphia merchants to New York and then shipped here, the duties and other expenses being paid in New York. Philadelphia does not stand first in the wool business simply because of means

to bring the product here. There has been a steady improvement in the price of wool last year. The Chicago fire, and a tight money market following, for a short time interrupted this advance. In fact it softened prices a little, but to men taking a closer view of the case at the time, it showed that this demand was not a speculative one, inasmuch as the consequent depression following the fire did not effect the price so legitimate purposes. As soon as Cause and Effect of the Preent Short | money grew a little easier prices

again took an upward turn. Wool has been higher during The Piladelphia Iquuirer of Feb- the war than it is now, but then rnary 6th says; For some time gold was very much higher also. past there has been great excite- The highest prices for wool ever ment in the wool market, owing to ruling in this country were in 1864, the steady increase in the price of | in July, when some stocks brought this commodity. This has been \$1.25 per pound. Gold stood then occasioned by a wool famine all about 224, and wool is really highvanced in England and on the is a fact that wool is really bring-Continent, in all the wool markets | ing a higher price to-day in gold corresponding to the advance here than it ever brought before. Even and in some instances the advance in the most speculative times wool on the other side has been larger never advanced to the figures to than here. This wool famine will which supply and demand have last, probably, all through the pres- raised it. In other cases it was ent year. The clip of 1873 will simply speculation. Now it is one no doubt be the largest in the of wool. It must be had or the With all the efforts made it is reason the clip of 1872 will not believed that a considerable probe much in excess of 1871 is be- portion of the machinery of this cause the great advance did not country must stand idle from the

Mills that have confined themselves The advance in woolen goods to woolen fabries will have to stop. has not corresponded at all with All the efforts to buy a sufficient the advance in wool, and this is in a amount here at reasonable rates measure, caused by there being a will prove insufficient in supplying no less number of yards of goods all the mills. Wool is now simply viously. A great many manufact greatly need it. The great fear among wool operators is that there up woolen goods are now using in will not be sufficient advance in goods soon enough to prevent a great many of smaller manufacturers from succumbing and perhaps crippling seriously some of the larger establishments.

Tub-wool, which opened in Indecreased production of yards of diana in June at 69c per pound, is now worth 90c, Hence wools From the present appearance of which to-day are 75c, cost in Ohio, in June, 55c. Pulled wools worth to-day 65c, in September started

Card from E. F. Loveridge, Esq.

From the Herald.

We have received from E. T. Loveridge, Esq, late editor of the Olympia Courier, the following card, to which we assign a place in the columns of the Herald with much pleasure. Mr. Loveridge, a few months since, took editorial charge of the Courier, a new Republican paper, understood to have been established in the interest of Hon. Selucius Garffelde, the present Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory. But, as Mr. Loveridge felt that he could no longer concientiously act with the Republican party, of course he retired from editorial charge of the Courier. He shows himself, in this card, to be an honest, frank, outspoken man:

OLYMPIA, W. T., April 11, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: My conscience compels me to avow, both on the score of expediency, principle and thought, my full faith and sympathy with the Democratic party of the country.

I cannot longer juggle with facts. To deny my political convictions would be dishonest. I believe that only through the Democratic party is there hope of redeeming our fair land from ruinous misrule. I fully realize all that obloquy I must receive from those who do Rhode Island to her senses speedinot comprehend the political purity of my motives. This administration is alike false to the people and that Representatives shall be apthe age. I confess I had hoped, portioned among the several States until very recently, that there was according to their respective numsufficient pure life in the Republic- bers, etc.; but that, when the right an party to support the Republic- to vote at any election for nationan "Reform movement." I am al or State officers is denied to now reluctantly satisfied that it is any of the male inhabitants solely by union with the Democra- of any State, being twenty-one cy of the country that we have a years of age and citizens of the hope of defeating Grant. Mean- United States, or in any way while we can afford to, and should, abridged, except for rebellion or take "back seats." To defeat other crime, the basis of represent-

our first business. E. F. LOVERIDGE. A servant girl told her master ranks third, If arrangements the brutal response,

could be effected so that the opera- Rhode Island-Strange News and A Strange Condition of Things.

[From the Sacramento Reporter.]

The unexpected news from Rhode Island is just such as would come from that State every year if the laws and Constitution of the United States were not openly defied in the little commonwealth. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and the Act of Congress of May 31, 1870 (to which we will hereinafter more particularly refer), were adopted as Radical measures to prolong the sway of the Radical party. Whatever they may have accomplished in other States for their inventors they can certainly be made to plague them in Rhode Island. The dominant party prates much of obedience to the laws of the land (which they have framed), but the Rhode Island Radicals claim to be exempted from obedience to such enactments as may militate against their supremacy slightly. It was really caused for at home. The recent constitutional amendments and the Act of May 31, 1870, are therefore practically in operative in that State. The Fourteenth Amendment says that all persons born or nat-

and retain the State. pretend that the property qualification to which they so tenacious, ly cling, does not deny or abridge the right of citizens to vote on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude. We admit there is a change for controversy on this point, but we think the Supreme Court, if a case were made up, would certainly declare that naturalized citizens are as much entitled to vote in Rhode Island as in any other State, and that the Rhode Island Constitution is in conflict with that of the United States. The New York Constitue tion still contains a requirement that citizens of the African race must own at least \$250 in real estate, to entitle themto vote. This provision is treated by every body as a dead letter, and justly so be cause it is in conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment. The eminent publicist, William Beach Lawrence, holds that the Rhode Island propagainst the Fifteenth Amendment as the New York provision is.

But there is a sure way to bring ly. The second section of the Fourteenth Amendment provides ed in proportion. Now if Congress, which proposed and rejoiced over this amendment, will see that it is duly enforced in Rhode Island as elsewhere, that State will either have to treat its naturalized citizens as other States treat them, or delphia comes second and Boston ing and quit the house too!" was If it should loose one it would have lonly one left,

It is an easy matter to make up a case and bring the points herein touched on before the proper tribunals, and we hope the present

year will witness their adjudica-The news from Rhode Island is cheering. The election of a Dema noble achievement. Like Connecticut and New Hampshire, Rhode Island holds a State election every year. In 1870 the Republic-198 majority in a total vote of less than 17,000. In 1871 the same candidate had a majority of 3,573 in a total vote of only 14,000. Now the same eandidate has only 1,175 majority, while the Democrats elect their Lieutenant Govislature. We have been getting good news of late. The little State of Rhode Island and the great cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis furnish fresh and shining evidences of the inextinguishable vitality of the Democratic party.

The opening of rivers and small | The annual value of agricultural ports of China, and the develop- productions is nearly five-fold nralized in the United States, and ment of the India and Japan trade greater than the value of manufacsubject to their jurisdiction, are have created during the last few tures. Our imports during the citizens of the United States, and vears, in these waters an immense past year, including free goods, of the State wherein they reside. demand for light and swift steam- bullion, etc., amounted to \$518, The Fifteenth Amendment says ers. No one could build these 759,518; on the duty-paying artithat the right of citizens of the steamers like our American me- cles \$202,456,673 were collected in it a dubious proposition that the United States to vote, shall not chanics, for American light draft gold. On similar articles produced expression of Bishop Berkely was be denied or abridged by the Uni- steamers, like American clippers, under the productive duties, the correct when he declared: "Westted States, or by any State on ac- are the lightest, the most graceful, consumers paid a tax nearly, if ward the course of empire takes count of race, color or previous and the best in the world. And not fully, as great as to the Gov- its way." The discovery of gold condition of servitude. The State previous to the enactment of the ernment. The foreign articles en- in California gave the first impetus Constitution of Rhode Island is at | Morill tariff, in 1861, all the orders | hanced in cost by the duty, enable | to the tide of immigration which war with these amendments. for the steamers for which such an the home manufacturer to sell his ever since rolled towards the That instrument requires the nat- immense demand is now springing | goods at the same price. On salt, | Pacific coast; but once set thitheruralized citizen to own unencum- up in the East, came to the United iron, steel, leather and hides, cotton | ward, that tide has swept over adbered real estate to the value of States. But when, under the pre- and woolen goods, the whole jacent interior regions and develat least \$134 as a condition pre- tence of "protecting American Me- amount of woolen goods, the oped astounding resources of mincedent to voting. One year ago a chanics," the duties on timber and | whole amount of revenue collected | eral and agricultural wealth. On proposition to remove this condi- iron, copper, cordage, and every- was \$71,219,904. Salt pays a duty this western marge of the Amertion was submitted to a vote of thing which enters into the con- of 139 per cent; iron, from 43 ican continent, we predict, will be the people (not all the people who struction of vessels, were so enor- to 104; steel, from 31 to 53; cot- ultimately manifested the highest were entitled to vote under the mously raised, the orders went to ton goods, 50 per cent. and up- intelligence of the coming cen-Federal Constitution, but only to | England, for there they could be | wards; woolen goods-cloth, 68; | turies. Here will be concreted the those who Rhode Island said could filled for little more than half the blankets, 100; flannels, 113, etc. vote.) and was defeated by a large price which the "protection" tariff | Annual value cotton manufactures, \$170,000,000 | physical and moral power of all majority, the Democrats of course, would permit our ship and engine voting to remove and the Repub- | builders to do the work for. But licans voting to retain the proper- | deft workers in iron, as the Engty qualification. As it was made lish mechanics are, they could not a party question, the result was a build boats to take the American productions is \$3,586,964,000. plain confession by the Republic- steamers, and the first vessels sent ans that their lease of power would out to China from the Clyde and trade by high duties the farmers terminate upon the adoption of the | Thames were too heavy and con- are shut out from purchasing where | that is eminent in mechanical invenproposed amendment. It is care- tracted in their accommodations, they can purchase cheaply; they fully estimated that this property To get over their difficulty Ameri- are also obliged to sell their proqualification denies the right of can mechanics, whom the tariff suffrage to nearly eight thousand had robbed of employment, were diminished in importance by repersons. All of these persons sent for to come to England—and strictive laws. This high taxation ties which determine intellectual are under the Federal Constitu- hundreds of them now are there has destroyed our shipping, and has supremacy. In short we are a tion citizens of the United States building the upper works for the rendered what was once our most great people; or likely to be. In and of Rhode Island. They would, English hulls, and teaching their important industry almost a lost if allowed to exercise the right cunning to English apprentices - art among our people. We have which is clearly theirs, give their Out of 231 screw steamers built on hedged around our immense sea on the road to future grandeur, we support, it is fair to presume, for the Clyde, last year, 125 were for coast a species of blockade more the party that has zealously lad the Eastern trade, and their upper effectual than if enforced by ironbored to enfranchise them against | works were constructed by Amerithe party of proscription that spits | can mechanics. All of these vessels | toreign | merchandise except at exupon their manhood. With their would have been built in the Unit- orbitant duties, and what now the indomitable energy of her help the Democrats would regain ed States were it not for the tariff, reaches our shores comes under for people and the grand system of and probably the greatest part of eign flags, for so inexorable have railroads now being inaugurated The Rhode Island Republicans them in San Francisco or on the been the demands of protectionists and rapidly pushed from point to Sound. And this is "protection"-

> S. F. Post, FINGER MARKS.—A short time ago a gentleman employed a mason to do some work for him, and among other things to 'thin whiten' the walls of one of his chambers. This thin whitening is almost colorless until dried. The gentleman was much surprised on the next morning after the chamber was finished, to find on the drawer of a finger marks. Opening the drawer he found the same on the articles in it, and on a pocket book. An examination revealed the same on the contents of a bag. This proved clearly that the mason with his and searched the bag, which conthe drawer without once thinking any one would know it. The thin-whitening' which happened to be on his hands did not show at first, and probably he had no idea that twelve hours' drying would reveal his weakness! Beware of will leave their finger marks which will one day be revealed. They may be almost, if not quite, invisible at first. But even if they should not be seen during any of your days on earth, yet there is a day coming in which all will be

to encourage California industry!

made manifest. Quent to .- A knowing traveler who had chartered half a bed at ; crowded hotel, and who was determined to have the best half, buckled a spur on his heel before turning in. His unfortunate part- pay the cost of collection. ner bore the infliction as long as he could, and at last roared out: "Say, stranger, if you're a gentleman, you ought to cut your toe nails,

| zen, and on whisky when it isn't, thing else. The farmers feel the | minutes,"

The Tariff,

[From the S. F. Examiner] The leaders of the Cincinnati Convention indicated in a recent letter that a platform will be adopted favoring a tariff for revenue onty. It aims, by foreshadowocratic Lieutenant Governor was ing this policy to obtain the support of the Western States, by having trade as free as it can be by raising a portion of the revenue by low duties. Some who are exan candidate for Governor had 4,- pected to act with the Convention are willing to leave the tariff question untouched, by allowing the various Congressional districts to decide it for themselves. The debates in Congress in the House, during the month of March, exhibit how unequally the burden of ernor and make gains in the Leg- protection falls on the agricultural States. The members of those realize the fact that they pay more in enhanced prices to home manufacturers than they continue in duties to the Government. Taxa-tion for the latter, if rendered in any degree equal, may be tolerated, but to pay a greater sum to Protection is Driving off Our Trade. manufacturers in the shape of

bounties or tribute is intolerable.

The total value of agricultural With the restrictions imposed on duce in the limited home market, clads. We have denied entry to what our stupid Mechanics' Insti- touch even on shipping, make it State, assuming an importance that tute declares in its report necessary more costly for an American vessel cannot but attract the attention, if

the principal cause of the extravagant expenditures of government. The greater the annual disbursements and the greater the forced apparent on every hand. effort to pay off more of the National debt than is necessary for the best interests of the country, the stronger becomes the plea of Washington Territory, where new the manufacturer for high duties. and vast improvements are already bureau standing in his room white We imported last year cotton in progress, that will have no regoods to the value of \$26,588,000, lapse till a developed country and the duty on which was \$10,774,000; a mighty people be found where, but this formed a small portion of and of which, but a few years the cotton fabrics consumed by our | since we knew but little more of people. This quantity, however, than as the great North West. while it did not prevent high wet hands had opened the drawer prices to the consumer prevented tained no money, and then closed an absolute monopoly on the part of the manufacturers. The moment the prices exceeded the cost of the foreign article with the duty, imports to a certain extent came in competition and benefitted the consumer. Of manufactures out; "How do you know that?" of wool the total importations last evil thoughts and deeds. They year were \$52,766,068, which paid of \$33,529,475, an average of 68 per cent., and up to this high scale the home manufacturer was secure of his market, for in addition to the duties, freight and insurance operated also in his favor.

The tariff question will be the most important in the coming campaign for on the reduction of duties depends the economical administration of the Government, We now collect revenue on nearly four thousand articles of merchandise; the duties on some of which do not

The reduction of duties on leather and woolen goods is more important to the people than on tea and coffee, but as the latter do not come in competition with home manufactures, their free admittance Men slip on water when it is fro- requires to be kept up on somes "Babies taken and finished in five

burden of tariff taxation more than any other class. They feel it as consumers of the necessary articles of life; they feel it as producers of staples, the value of which is increased by the exchanges of reciprocal commerce. An important duty to them is, reality, an export duty on their productions. They also feel the high ariff more than any other class, because it taxes them so heavily on the implements required in their struggle with the toil. The sickle, the scythe, the mowing blade and the plow, are taxed for the benefit of the ironmasters, and that art the most ancient of all, in a country where the farmer has in his hands the control of the nation, is condemned to use inferior instruments, because the improved reaping and mowing machine are taxed beyond the means of the farmer to purchase.

There will be an uprising of the people against the iniquities of the present tariff in the next campaign and we recognize the ability of the leaders of the Cincinnati movement who have foreshadowed their probable programme in adopting the principle so long maintained by the Democratic party-a tariff for revenue

The Mighty West.

No longer, says an exchange, is concentrated essence of the mental, the nations of the earth. In the city of San Francisco or in its .8738,335,000 threatened rival municipality, "The Central City" of the Pacific Railroad Company, will be congregated, in less than twenty years, exemplars and illustrations of all tion, all that is superalative in poetic production, all that is surpassing in practical judgment-all the attributes, faculties and capacio proof of the proposition that the Pacific Coast is progressing rapidly

Rural Press; No longer that out of the way place on the globe, Oregon, from that they have laid their palsying | point in her wide domain, is, as a to sail on the great highway of na- not the envy, of some of her older tions than ships under any other | sister States. Her cities and towns have awakened to renewed life and This high protective system is activity, her population is rapidly increasing, and other evidences of a progressive and prosperous future, from this day onward, are

reproduce the following from the

A similar spirit of enterprise with like results, seems also to have seized upon the people of

Believed in His Wife. During the trial of a case, a witness persisted in testifying to what his wife told him, To this, of course, the attorney objected. He would proceed again to tell "shust how it vas," when the attorney would sing "My wife told me," was the answer. This was repeated several times. Presently the judge becoming unable to contain himself longer, interrupted; "Suppose your wife were to tell you that the heavens had fallen, what would you think?" "Vell, I dink dey was

Woman! still more interesting when we contemplate her, night and day, watching by the pillow of a friend, administering the healing balm, sustaining the drooping head on her sympathizing bosom, and wiping the clammy dews of death from the sunken cheeks-it is in such a scene lovely woman shrined unrivalled, and constrains man to pay homage due to angles

of humanity. A photographer advertised;