A. L. Bancroft
Advertising Department

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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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

TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copy one year, in advance,.....$2 50

TERMS of ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, 75 c. of 12 lines, 1 w	$ 2 50
For each subsequent insertion.....	1 00
One Column, one year.....	$120 00
Half " "	60
Quarter " "	40
Business Card, 1 square one year.....	12

☞ *Remittances to be made at the risk of Subscribers, and at the expense of Agents.*

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

☞ The Enterprise office is supplied with beautiful, approved styles of type, and modern MACHINE PRESSES, which will enable the Proprietor to do Job Printing at all times

Neat, Quick and Cheap!

☞ Work solicited.
All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

BUSINESS CARDS

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—O. I. O. F. Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

S. HUELAT. CHAS. E. WARREN.
HUELAT & WARREN
Attorneys at Law,
OFFICE—CHARMAN'S BRICK, MAIN STREET,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
March 5, 1872:tf

F. BARCLAY, M. R. C. S.
Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.
35 Years Experience.
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Main Street, Oregon City.

JOHNSON & McCOWN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT-LAW,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of the State.
☞ Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City.
April 5, 1872:tf

W. F. HIGHFIELD,
Established since 1849, at the old stand,
Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.
An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.
Repairing done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

CLARK GREENMAN,
City Drayman,
OREGON CITY.
☞ All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care.

A. G. WALLING'S
Pioneer Book Bindery.
Corner of Front and Alder Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
BLANK BOOKS RULED and BOUND to any desired pattern.
MUSIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, Etc., bound in every variety of style known to the trade.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN M. BACON,
Importer and Dealer in
BOOKS AND NOTIONS,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,
Oregon City, Oregon.
At Charman & Warner's old stand, lately occupied by S. Ackerman, Main street.
10 tf

DR. J. WELCH,
DENTIST.
OFFICE—In Odd Fellows' Temple, corner of First and Alder Streets, Portland.
The patronage of those desiring superior operations is solicited.
☞ Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth.
☞ Artificial teeth "better than the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.
Will be in Oregon City on Saturdays.
Nov. 3:tf

J. H. THOMPSON, C. W. FITCH.
THOMPSON & FITCH,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Real Estate Agents,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON,
OFFICE TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE POSTOFFICE.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD, LOANS NEGOTIATED, AND ABSTRACT OF TITLES FURNISHED.
WE HAVE A COMPLETE ABSTRACT of Title of all property in Eugene City, and perfect plats of the same, prepared with great care. We will practice in the different Courts of the State. Special attention given to the collection of all claims that may be placed in our hands. Real Venders bought and sold. 3:tf

COLUMBIA'S FIAT.

BY S. PENNOYER FOR THE HERALD.

Columbia, all vexed with Grant,
And his rule of bitter hate,
Has made a vow (She'll not recant)
The flagrant nuisance to abate.
No more the bayonet shall sway;
She craves again the rule of law;
So, bidding Grant to lie away
She hails the Sage of Chappaqua.

So forth from out the White House door,
Next March will see the tyrant leave,
With horses, mules and dogs a score;
While none but busted rings will grieve.
Obedient to a nation's call,
Old Farmer Greeley then we'll see
Walk in, and hang upon the wall
His hat, and—"take a cup of tea."

Thrice welcome then the coming reign
Of peace, of friendship, and of law,
Which fair Columbia will design
To give her sons with Chappaqua.
Then let a nation's earnest shout
Fill all the welkin with its die,
As files the stolid tyrant out
And walks the peaceful farmer in.

A Story of Abraham Lincoln.

From the Missouri Democrat.

Those critics who, with more zeal than discretion, are attempting to counteract the effects of Lamon's "Life of Lincoln," are specially bitter against one charge therein set forth—that the martyred President was not merely a cunning, but an exceedingly selfish politician, who, having employed his friends for his own advancement, had no further use for them. We happen to have an illustration bearing on this point derived from an entirely authentic source, and present it now for the benefit of the general public and Lamon's next edition.

Dr.— was a prominent physician and a noted Whig politician in the northern part of Illinois some thirty years ago. He knew Lincoln intimately in those days when the knowledge of him was no great honor. He entertained him under his roof, assisted his plans, gave him advice, and, perhaps, lent him money—was, in fact, a warm, unselfish friend to a man whose stock of that article was not then very large. The friendship—apparently mutual—continued until the election of Taylor, when Dr.——, who had labored hard for the success of the Whig cause, went to Washington to get his reward in the shape of an office. As usual in such cases he set his mark high, gradually lowered it as the prospect for preferment diminished, and at last was compelled to content himself with an Indian agency in Oregon. The place did not amount to much, but it required a bond of a few thousand dollars. Armed with the necessary blank, Dr.—— returned to Springfield and sought out Lincoln, who had then been a member of Congress and was a personage of a considerable local consequence. He told his friend what he wanted, and the friend promised to obtain the necessary signatures by the next day. The doctor called on time, but nothing had been done; he called every day for a week with the same result, but finally at the expiration of a fortnight Lincoln returned him the bond with forty names upon it. The poor office-seeker understood what that long array meant; it said as plain as whisper in the ear—"We believe this man is either a thief or incompetent, and so intend making the *pro rata* of responsibility as small as possible." It was a bond which carried condemnation on its face, but Dr.—— could do no better, and so sadly took the road for Washington. Arriving there he did not dare present himself and his ominous document to the Department, and lingered around, not knowing what to do. At last, made desperate by poverty and mortification, he determined to consult Douglas. His reception was as cordial as though he had been a brother instead of a bitter opponent, and, emboldened by the hearty welcome of "the little giant," Dr.—— drew out the paper and offered it for inspection, with these words: "Do you think the Secretary will accept such a bond as that?" Douglas looked over Lincoln's and the thirty-nine other names, smiled and said: "Well, Dr.——, I don't believe the Secretary ever saw such a bond as that for such an office." As he spoke he held the paper in the flaming gas until it was consumed, and added: "Bring me another blank to morrow and I will fix it." The blank was brought; Douglas signed it himself, and procured the signatures of two or three men of his acquaintance; the Secretary accepted it at once, and Dr.—— went on his way rejoicing, never to forget Douglas—or "his friend Lincoln either.

PROPHETIC.—Two years ago the late Senator Grimes, of Iowa, declared that "in ability this Administration is the most pusillanimous and contemptible, and in morals the most corrupt and rotten which has ever disgraced the American people." How prophetic were his words!

Horace Greeley's Interview with President Johnson.

From the Courier-Journal.

An incident in Mr. Greeley's history, so creditable to his head and heart that it ought to have been made public, has just been narrated to your correspondent, and he hastens to place it before the readers of the *Courier-Journal*, not less as an act of justice to Mr. Greeley than a matter of general interest to the country. The wonder is that this incident should so long have been kept secret, dating back as it does seven years ago.

ANDREW JOHNSON SENDS FOR GREELEY.

Soon after Johnson was installed as President, he sent a gentleman to New York to solicit an interview with Horace Greeley. Unable to leave the Capital, Greeley must come to him at once at the White House. Greeley promptly complied with the request.

Johnson opened the conversation by saying that he found himself in a most trying position. The nation was convulsed with passion in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's assassination; the situation was new and embarrassing to him; he felt inadequate to the task to which he had been so unexpectedly called, and he felt the need, as he had never before felt it, of the counsel of some cool and sagacious man. He had, therefore, sent for Mr. Greeley. What course to pursue, how to stem the torrent of Northern frenzy, how to manage the reins of government in a crisis so awful, was a problem too deep for him to solve. Placing himself in Mr. Greeley's hands, he asked,

WHAT MUST I DO?

Thanking him for the confidence thus reposed in him, Mr. Greeley replied that his best course was to call to his assistance a few of the wisest and best men in the country. They should be representative men from the two great sections. On the part of the North he would suggest Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith of New York, and Judge Spaulding of Ohio. A like number of Southern gentlemen should be called; they should be invited to the White House as guests of the President, there to remain and deliberate as long as they thought fit; and having agreed upon some policy they should submit it to the President for his approval, and if approved by him, as Mr. Greeley doubted not it would be, it should be faithfully and rigidly pursued, despite the popular clamor which might for a time ensue.

Mr. Johnson thought well of the suggestion. "But what Southern men should I invite, Mr. Greeley, to meet the gentlemen you have named from the North?"

"First and foremost," said Mr. Greeley, "Robert E. Lee of Virginia."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed Johnson; "he is the very head and front of the rebellion."

"I know that," said Greeley, "and for that very reason you should invite him. He knows, if any man does, the wants of the Southern people; he of all men possesses the confidence of the entire South; he is upright and pure; he would not recommend a single action on your part which would not meet the approval of your advisers from the North, and the result of the deliberations in which Robert E. Lee, Judge Campbell of Alabama, and a third man like them, from the South took part, would not only insure the approbation of the disaffected States, but in the course of a few months, would, I am firmly persuaded, bring to your support every right-hearted man at the North. The pacification of the estranged section, your main difficulty, would thus be solved, and your path made clear toward the solution of minor difficulties. How are you to discover the true sentiments of the South and the wants of its people if you do not consult her representative men? And what sort of restoration will that be in the plan of which the South has no part whatever? It must of necessity be one-sided, partial and unjust. Be persuaded, Mr. President, and call to your aid men of the standing, position, and temper I have suggested, and by all means call them from both sections."

In this strain Mr. Greeley continued until he had

FAIRLY WON THE PRESIDENT

over to his way of thinking. The interview ended with the assurance from the President that he would adopt the views of Mr. Greeley, and follow them exactly. He would, however, make a single modification—he would substitute Horace Greeley in the place of Gerrit Smith.

"Very well," said Mr. G., "if you call me I will come gladly and aid you to the bert of my ability."

They parted, and ten days afterward Johnson threw Greeley's suggestions to the wind, adopted "My policy," and pursued it; with what result the country is but too sadly aware.

Thus it will be seen that the *role* of pacificator is

NO NEW THING

with Mr. Greeley, but is only a part which he has systematically pursued ever since the close of the war. So, also, his confidence in the integrity and good sense of the Southern leaders, and his willingness to trust the Southern people is no new thing. What he is to-day he was years ago; and what better guarantee do we want for the future? At a time when the North was wild with rage against the South, when the execution of every one of her political and military chiefs and the confiscation of the entire property of the people would hardly have atoned in Northern eyes for Lincoln's assassination, then Greeley, with the wisdom of the statesman and the sympathy of a great heart, stood up for the South alone in his party, recommending a line of policy which would have brought peace and happiness to the country and exhibiting traits of character which do credit to and commend humanity.

An Affair of Gallantry.

From the Washington Standard

Mrs. Duniway, of Oregon, is lecturing in favor of Grant.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

We arise to defend the reputation of our esteemed friend, Mrs. Duniway, of the *New-Northwest*, against the base slanders of Grant's subsidized press. It may be that some of these hirelings expect to sustain a sinking cause by hanging on to the skirts of this estimable lady, but the effect will be to injure the innocent victim more than it can possibly aid the cause of corruption and crime.

The paragraph in the *Chronicle* may serve very well to delude an sophisticated Californians, and may be used to same advantage in the East, where her spicy paper is not so well known as here, but with our people it only provokes a smile of contempt for the ignoramus who wrote it and pity for him when he shall feel the thrusts of her sharp-pointed pencil. Won't he catch it though, when she gets home?

This is the way Mrs. Duniway supports the great gift-taker (see *New-Northwest* of February last).

"It is well known in Vancouver that Grant, while here, was afflicted with the worst stages of delirium tremens. And further, a man named Lovelace, who was in his employ, used regularly in the evenings to take him to the worst type of Indian ranches in a carriage and go after him next morning. His profligacy while here was common talk among the boys on the street."

Mrs. Duniway support Grant! That looks like it, don't it? Here is another extract:

"General Ingalls, now Quartermaster General, was one of Grant's Vancouver chums. He had mulatto and half-breed children there; but while he gathered them up and educated them, and has lately taken them home, General Grant leaves his aboriginal offspring to hunt and dig camas."

Mrs. Duniway supporting Grant! Away with the foul calumny! Hear her again:

"General Alvord, now Paymaster General at Washington, was well acquainted with the fact that General Grant, while here, was unable to account for a deficit of some six thousand dollars, due the Treasury Department. Grant professed to have lost his vouchers, showing that this sum had been paid, while at *sea*, but we who know all about him believe he was *half seas over* when he lost them; that is to say if he lost them at all."

Mrs. Duniway support Grant—a profligate, a debauche, a defaulter and a drunkard, by her own showing!

Impossible! The charge is too absurd for belief, and should consign its originator to eternal infamy.

HER ANSWER.—"Owing to the peculiar arrangement of the programme, no piece can be repeated," was the answer Mr. White recieved from his landlady (with whom he boarded) upon asking for the second piece of pie at dinner.

FIZZLED.—On or about the first of July, at Roseburg, one sickly Grant organ. Cause—Lack of sufficient Federal patronage.

Grant's Veracity.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

The annexation of San Domingo was the pet scheme of General Grant, who sent one of his aids-de-camp, General Babcock, to negotiate a treaty to accomplish that object. Grant had promised to remit forthwith money and arms, and to keep the preliminary negotiations a profound secret. The press, however, in some manner became aware of what was transpiring, and the project did not meet with public favor. It was proved beyond a doubt that the scheme of annexation would oblige the United States to assume the indebtedness of the Dominican Republic—an amount of unknown magnitude, for every successive ruler had issued bonds of which no reliable record had been preserved. Extraordinary efforts had been made in order to obtain the support of Radical Senators, because the treaty could not be ratified unless it obtained a two-thirds vote. It has been said, and few doubt the correctness of the accusation, that many Senators were promised patronage if they would sustain the Presidential policy.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Executive in his first efforts to annex an island that has been a perfect graveyard to the white race, the matter was forced on public attention during one entire year; from June 2nd, 1869, to June 30th, 1870; when the Senate rejected the treaty. But Gen. Grant still persisted, and in his message of December, 1870, he again urged the annexation of San Domingo, and asked that a commission might be adopted to visit that country and negotiate a treaty for that object. Senator Sumner was ejected from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for his opposition to the Presidential scheme, which he denounced as a flagrant violation of the Constitution.

There has arisen a question of veracity between Gen. Grant and Carl Schurz, growing out of the San Domingo job. The latter, in a speech made in St. Louis, on the 22d inst., accused the President of having solicited his support to the San Domingo scheme, through gentlemen enjoying intimate relations at the White House. Gen. Grant denies the statement, but Schurz's allegation is confirmed by Gen Pleasanton, who states that he so informed the Senator after a conversation with Grant, and he concludes his letter on the subject with the remark, "that it is the first time that any statement of his had been questioned, while the President before has had occasion to distrust the accuracy of his own recollection." Gen. Pleasanton held a most responsible position under several administrations, and has been regarded as a man of honor. In the discharge of his duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue he alleged that there was a deficit exhibited in the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury of over one hundred millions of dollars. An acrimonious discussion followed, and General Pleasanton left the office he had honestly filled.

This question of veracity is not the only one which has been made against Gen. Grant. Before he was elected Chief Magistrate he exhibited that vice which arises from treacherous conduct, and not from imperfect recollection of his promises; for in the instance to which we refer, there were records of his promise that proved his insincerity; and there were several members of Johnson's Cabinet who denounced him for having violated his plighted word. That matter, and the serious consequences which at one time promised to result from it, have not been forgotten. Gen. Pleasanton stands before the people as a man of sterling honesty. He was removed because his allegation that there was a deficit was regarded as an aspersion on the system followed by Secretary Boutwell. The charge ought to have been fully investigated.

If one hundred millions were stolen or squandered, some measures should have been taken to punish the guilty parties. Even the committees appointed at the last session elicited facts showing the abuses that existed in several of the departments. In the Treasury Department it is a matter of accountantship, based on entries supported by vouchers—those in former times balanced—that they do not now, results from the grossest incompetency or from the expenditures not being in accordance with the law. In our State, the funds are paid into them, and the balances to their credit, correspond on the Treasurer's and Controller's books. The accounts of the Treasury Department at Washington ought to agree, if properly kept, with the various sub-departments under it, and if they do not, they should be submitted to a thorough examination.

In 1869, during the month of September, occurred the speculation in gold, by which a "ring of operators, learning through the influence of Corbin, brother-in-law of the President, that the sales of gold would not take place, effected a "corner," and the premium on gold was forced up 44 per cent., ruining many firms, and producing such a crash that day—the 24th of December—is known in New York as black Friday. It is alleged that Gen. Grant knew all about the plans of the operators, who were, Gould, Fisk, Butterfield and Corbin; and that he aided them by his advice to Boutwell to do nothing until the struggle was over. The part he took in that affair may be denied by his friends, but the letter to George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, has been published, and proves that his views on that matter prevented the Treasury sales of gold taking place until many had been ruined.

J. L. Pennington—the Printer.

He started as an apprentice in the old *Star* office in Raleigh. Next he kept a bar room in Wilmington. Next he was foreman of a paper printed in this place. Next he walked in one day into an office in Richmond, and asked one of the young men (whom he knew,) for work. He worked awhile in the office, said it would not pay, and left for Petersburg, posted his bills, &c., to lecture on Physiology. Next the same journeyman who got him work in Richmond, was at work one day in Danville, and he stepped in, in an old greasy coat, collar held tight around his neck, and asked "What would it cost to print some bills? He was going to lecture on Biology." Next was editor of the Newnern *Progress*. Next the same journeyman had a lady on his arm, and as he went into the circus in Richmond, Pennington nicely gloved, met them at the door as usher, and cried: "This way, sir, with the lady," and showed them a seat. Then he came in, gloves and coat slucked off, sleeves rolled up, and a big hollering, "Here's your cool ice lemonade, ladies and gentlemen, only ten cents a glass," and he sold it the journeyman and his lady without even winking his eye. Next he met the same journeymen in this town when he came through here as a ticket agent, with a circus wagon and four horses, to post bills, and he paid the journeyman a good price to do it for him. He was ashamed to be seen.

And now he is president of four railroads in Alabama, has made eight hundred thousand dollars, and is going to run a Grant paper on Grant money out there.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

THE UNIVERSAL OPINION.—The Rochester *Democrat* (Radical), now one of Greeley's bitterest detractors, some four years ago wanted to make him Governor of the State, and held him up as the paragon of all human virtues. He was represented as the purest, the most patriotic and the most popular of men. "With Horace Greeley for Governor," said the *Democrat*, "we should at least be sure of an honest, pure and economical administration. We should be sure that the Empire State would stand firm for freedom, equality and true democracy. Every good and noble cause would be promoted, and all corrupt jobs and all dishonest men discountenanced." Such was the universal opinion of Greeley among the Radicals up to the time he began to oppose Grant.

ANOTHER GREAT GAIN.—The *Metropolitan Record* of the 13th ult. has a well-considered article upon what can be gained by the election of Horace Greeley as a successor to General Grant. Its points are substantially these: that we should have a President who will understand his duties and attend to them; a man with clear ideas of public policy; a man who has always hated shams, who never acts from sordid and unpatriotic motives, and who would never need to borrow opinions; all which can hardly be said of the present incumbent. Another great gain incident to Mr. Greeley's election would be the probable return of Congress and many of the State Legislatures to the control of reformatory and conservative majorities.

THREE OF GRANT'S VICTIMS.—The Eufaula, Ala., *Times* says that R. G. Young, Ringold Young and J. D. Young, of Tallapoosa county, recently tried Busteed's Court at Montgomery as Ku-Klux, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for ten years and fined five thousand dollars each, are sons of the veritable Byrd Young, the original Simon Suggs.

The Man on Horseback.

There was an undeniable sense of fitness, says the Balimore *Gazette*, in unrolling at the Philadelphia Convention the pictorial representation of "The Man on Horseback." It was the outward and visible sign of the military will that has already manifested itself, booted and spurred, in many of the States and on many occasions, and of the representative chief of a faction that has burthened the country with debt, harrassed and oppressed it with a swarm of spies, corruptionists, and office-holders; plundered, or wasted its enormous revenues; destroyed its ocean commerce and made the administration of justice odious to the whole body of the people. Are these charges too strong? Let us cite facts in support of them:

Who rewarded the infamous doings of Holden in North Carolina with an official position; the ruffianism of Kirk with a South American can Consulate, and the malignity of Senate with the mission to Peru?

The Man on Horseback.

Who sought to buy San Domingo of Baez, for the benefit of speculators; sent war ships to protect him; menaced Hayti with war if she interfered and was indignant that the Senate should reject his schemes and criticise his conduct?

The Man on Horseback.

Who revenged himself for his defeat by causing Mr. Sumner, the most prominent Senatorial opponent of the San Domingo swindle, to be deposed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and put in his place Mr. Cameron, whose ignorance of international law makes him totally unfit for the position?

The Man on Horseback.

Who packed the Supreme Bench with partisan judges to reverse the legal tender decision, in the interest, not of the public at large, but of wealthy corporations?

The Man on Horseback.

Who was it that held Congress in session until it passed a law clothing him with dictatorial powers, and authorizing him to ride rough shod over the South?

The Man on Horseback.

Who was it that parcelled out all sorts of offices among his relatives, as if they were royal fiefs, and he himself invested with more than royal prerogatives?

The Man on Horseback.

Who was it that sustained and enforced the Bayonet Election law, and, not content with the authority already given, sought, in the interest of his own ambition, to have it extended to every election precinct in the country?

The Man on Horseback.

Who was it that interferred in the local politics of Missouri, and vindictively undertook to decapitate all the prominent federal officials that withstood his arbitrary will?

The Man on Horseback.

Who is it that was suspected of having more than vague knowledge of the gigantic speculation in gold in which his brother-in-law, Abel R. Corbin, was engaged, and which culminated "Black Friday?"

The Man on Horseback.

Who let Badeau and Leet loose among those very records of the War Department of which six chests full have mysteriously disappeared—and rewarded the services of Bedeau with the office of Consul General at London, and of Leet by a letter of introduction which turned over to him the most lucrative appointment in the gift of the New York Collector of Customs?

The Man on Horseback.

Who dismissed Mr. Grinnell, and made the notorious "Tom Murphey," Collector of the customs at New York, in spite of the frauds perpetrated by him in his war contracts, and simply because of his unscrupulousness in packing political conventions, and of his infinite capacity for doing any amount of dirty work that his chief might require?

The Man on Horseback.

Who made his brother-in-law, Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and connived at his use of federal troops and Gatling guns to prevent recalcitrant Republican delegates from assembling in convention?

The Man on Horseback.

It is this man, by nature, reckless and self-willed; by military training, despotic; the associate of adventurers, speculators, and desperate gamblers in politics, and as absorbent of gifts as a sponge is of water; before whose Equestrian Portrait, as the New York *Times* tenderly described it, his white worshippers fell into ecstasies, and his black ones yelled. Acting under orders they nominated him to the Presidency for a second term, not caring what became of the county so that they fattened on his bounty and were assured of being duly white-washed when detected in picking and stealing.

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY.