

Oregon City Enterprise.

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

VOL. 9.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874.

NO. 8.

THE ENTERPRISE.

A LOCAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER FOR THE FARMER, BUSINESS MAN, & FAMILY CIRCLE.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

A. NOLTNER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE: PAPER FOR CLACKAMAS CO.

OFFICE: IN ENTERPRISE BUILDING, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MASONIC BUILDING, MAIN ST.

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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.

Warrant my goods as represented.

1,000 DEER SKINS WANTED.

ALL OTHER KINDS OF HIDES, FOR WHICH I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH, bring on your hides and get your own terms.

JOHN SCHRAM, Saddle and Harness Maker, Oregon City, Oregon, July 11, 1874-83.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING INCREASED HIS PREMISES, AT THE OLD STAND ON

Corner of Main and Third Street, Oregon City, Oregon,

Takes this method of informing his old patrons, and as many new ones as may be pleased to call, that he is now prepared, with ample room, good materials, and the very best of mechanics, to build and repair, construct, make, paint, iron and turn out all complete, any sort of a vehicle from a common Cart to a Concord Coach. Try me.

Blacksmithing, Horse or Ox Shoeing and General Jobbing neatly, quickly, and cheaply done. DAVID SMITH.

AT E. D. KELLY'S.

MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY, JUST ARRIVED, DIRECT FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ALL THE

LATEST STYLES of Fall and Winter

Hats & Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed, for Fall and Winter wear, which we offer to the ladies of Oregon City and vicinity at exceedingly low prices.

MILLINERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS.

HATS AND BONNETS, HATS AND BONNETS.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

RIBBONS AND ORNAMENTS, RIBBONS AND ORNAMENTS.

CALL AND EXAMINE, CALL AND EXAMINE.

No trouble to show goods, and no one urged to purchase. Our desire is to please our numerous customers. Oregon City, Oct. 23, 1874.

DRY CLOTHING G.

I now offer this stock of Goods at Prices far below any other house in the State.

Times are hard and money scarce and I will give every one the worth of their money.

I also keep a full assortment of OREGON CITY MADE

Men and Boys' Clothing, Underwear, Flannels, Blankets, and Yarns.

Groceries, ALSO, Cutlery, Jewelry, Notions, Musical Instruments, Toys, Etc.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

A. LEVY'S.

J. B. WARD, GEORGE A. HARDING.

WARD & HARDING, DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a general assortment of

Drugs and Chemicals, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs and Brushes, Shoulder Braces, Fancy and Toilet Articles.

ALSO, Kerosene Oil, Lamp Chimneys, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

PATENT MEDICINES, ETC.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

Open all hours of the night.

All accounts must be paid monthly.

WARD & HARDING, nov18

COME AND SEE US!

ALL PARTIES HAVING ACCOUNTS with the same stands at the end of the month. We want some money.

oct27

THE GOSPEL OF LABOR.

I have smoothed from my forehead its sadness; 'Tis over! Thank Heaven therefor! I would hide no more with garments of gladness The ashes and sackcloth of war.

Not a word of the past! It has perished, Gone down to its beauty and bloom; Yet because it so proudly was cherished, Shall we sigh out our years at its tomb?

Let us wrest from the Future the guerdon That to resolute purpose belong; Let us fling from our spirits their burden, And quit us like men and be strong.

I bring you, compatriots, brothers, (As largely we dare not conceal) Like Nature's, that bountiful mother's! Savannahs as smooth as the main.

My valleys shall whiten all over With snow never born of the cold, And grain, like Midway, shall cover Every slope that it touches with gold.

The clink of the artisan's hammer Shall scare from the forest its gloom; In the brake shall the water-fowl's cry Be drowned by the clash of the loom.

Then up from your torpor, ye sleepers; The dream you are dreaming deceive; Go forth to the fields with the reapers, And garner the prodigal sheaves.

With flocks gladden meadow and hill, With tinkling herds speckle each vale, And blend with the plash of the fountain The rumble and roar of the mill.

Brave hearts that have wielded the sabre, Staunch spirits that stood by the gun; Take heed to the gospel of labor, The old dispensation is done!

Put hands to the plow of endeavor, Plant foot in the deep furrowed track, Set face to the future, and never Let wavering moment look back.

For none who despairingly centre Their thoughts on the By-gone, and The Present are fitted to enter The on-coming Kingdom of man!

Not That Kind of Man.

The extraordinary contempt for public opinion, and stolid indifference to public decency and private propriety for which General Grant has long been notorious, were forcibly illustrated at the entertainment given at the Executive mansion in compliment to his eldest nephew, Lieut. Col. Fred. and his honored bride. To this regal blow-out were invited the members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, the highest officers of the army and navy, the Diplomatic Corps, and last, but not least, "Boss" Shepherd, and Richard Harrington, who was undergoing trial in the Criminal Court of the District for one of the most disgraceful crimes known to the law. In the morning Harrington was in Court, his accusers and prosecutors being the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Riddle, specially appointed to the same office by the Department of Justice to conduct the prosecution. At night the culprit's robes were dropped, and he appeared in the throng of the distinguished visitors at the White House, an honored guest of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The result of such proceedings upon the administration of criminal justice can readily be seen. It is in effect, the subsequent failure of the jury to agree in a case where the guilt seemed clearly to have been brought home to the guest of the President.

This affair has about opened the eyes of the public to the character of the chief occupant of the White House, and the New York Tribune, commenting on it, very pointedly says:

General Grant never allows public duty to interfere with personal friendship. But in this instance there were strong reasons why he ought to have been cautious for his own sake. He and his intimate associates have been charged over and over with a desire to suppress inquiry into the practices of the late District Government. Politicians high in his confidence are known to have obstructed the prosecution in making up its case for the Safe Burglary trial, and some of the present officers of the District have taken a shameful part in getting witnesses out of the way as well as in the recent attempt of Court. We may as well speak plain English: there is a widespread belief that the President has had pecuniary relations with the "ring" which is now on trial in the person of a subordinate agent—not necessarily corrupt relations, but necessarily corrupt relations, and therefore suspicious ones. An executive with any regard for his honor would have taken pains, under such circumstances, not to stand between the prisoner and the law. But General Grant, it seems, is not that kind of a man.

EXPLAINED.—A candidate out west had been detected when a boy, thirty odd years ago, stealing apples. His opponent found it out, and the opposition paper denounced him as a "detected thief," the whole affair created the most intense excitement, until it was explained how long ago the theft had occurred.

BEING INTRODUCED.—The kind of whisky that makes men lie down on railroad tracks in being introduced in nearly every Western State.

Negro Troubles in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Vicksburg reports last night that bodies of negroes were on their way to that city to take the Court House was confirmed this morning at 9 o'clock. The alarm bells were rung to warn the citizens, and business was suspended. The whites are under arms, marching out the various roads to meet the enemy. The Court House is in possession of the whites. The negro Sheriff is a prisoner. A telegram from Vicksburg received by General Emery to-day says fighting began at 9 o'clock this morning. The militia cannot maintain order. The mob has possession of the Sheriff and Court House.

A Vicksburg special says 700 negroes attacked the city this morning on three roads, and were driven back by citizens with a loss of 20 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners. The attack was made for the purpose of reinstating Crosby, the colored Sheriff who was requested to resign because he had not given bonds. The negroes in the country are reported to be burning dwellings and cin cin gins. Oliver Brown, a white man of Snyder's Bluff is killed.

The origin of the troubles was a dispute which had been going on lately between the Taxpayers' Association and the citizens and county officials. The Sheriff was acting without giving bonds. The Supervisors refused to order a new election. Several officials being under indictment and citizens despairing of relief, last Wednesday they proceeded to the Court House to demand the resignation of a number of county officials, who all died the parish except Sheriff Crosby, a negro, who resigned on Saturday. A card, signed by Crosby, called on the Republicans of Warren county to support him. He denied his authorship. This morning the negroes advanced on the town by six roads, with the results already stated. They numbered about 750. Several negroes have stated to reporters to-day that they were ordered by Sheriff Crosby to come to the city.

Negroes are raiding in the country. Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of citizens this morning recommending citizens to refrain from violence against Crosby, and merely to attempt to remove him from office legally.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—It is reported this morning that the negroes will renew the attack on the city to-day. The citizens are all under arms, and have been largely reinforced from adjoining towns. Companies of men have been sent to the country well armed and equipped. The prisoners captured yesterday were well treated to prevent lynching. The negro loss yesterday is estimated at about 70. One white man killed and two wounded. Crosby is still under guard. The whites hold the entire city.

The excitement about the Court House prepared for the negroes, but quiet was restored and the safety of the prisoners assured. A committee of citizens and officers met to-day to determine what course to pursue. In a private interview Crosby expressed a desire to resign as Sheriff. General Grant prepared to accept the resignation, and Crosby signed to take effect at once, and Crosby signed to take effect at once, and Crosby signed to take effect at once.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—The Times' Vicksburg dispatches say the fight was renewed at Snyder's Bluff, ten miles from the city, last evening, between 700 negroes and 40 whites. A courier was sent to Vicksburg for reinforcements, which were sent out on the double quick. After a slight skirmish, four negroes were killed and three wounded; the blacks retreated. Last night the negroes drove the white pickets from the fort, and it is said they are entrenched there. They are receiving large reinforcements from other counties. At last accounts they were marching on the city, driving the whites before them. They fired on a funeral procession yesterday, wounding a white man. The fire was returned, and three negroes killed.

Vicksburg, Dec. 9.—The excitement is subsiding. Business generally has been resumed. Armed bodies of negroes are reported at various places out of town. The whites still guard the approaches to the city. Gov. Ames has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature on Thursday the 17th, to take action on the situation here. The Board of Supervisors to-day accepted the resignation of Crosby. A election will be ordered soon. Recently stolen records furnish evidence of forgery and embezzlement by Sheriff Peter Crosby and other negro officials who had under indictment, except Crosby. The stolen records were found this evening in or under Davenport's house. Davenport is a fugitive.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—Reports of the burning of farm houses in the vicinity of Vicksburg, telegraphed from here on Tuesday to several northern papers, were purely sensational.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—An editor in New Jersey brings delinquent subscribers to his counter in lively order by publishing obituary notices of them. When they have paid up arrears he contradicts the report of their deaths by saying they were only "dead beats."

LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPION.—It is asserted Alexander H. Stevens, Congressman elect from Georgia, is in better health than he has enjoyed for the past ten years, weighing eighty pounds. Physically, he may be considered champion of the light-weights in the ring of American statesmen.

Woman Suffrage.

AS VIEWED BY AN INTELLECTUAL AND EDUCATED YOUNG LADY.

The following was read by a young lady of Douglas county, at a mock legislature, at which was discussed the Woman Suffrage question, under the form of a bill to confer political rights upon woman:

"Concerning this question, involving as it does, the peace and happiness of woman, and so closely touching the position she shall occupy in the social scale, it is right that you shall have the views of a woman on the negative.

I take the position that woman has no need of the passage of this bill, or of any bill giving her political rights. She does not need it, because the laws already accord her protection equal to that accorded to man. She does not need it because man is not only willing, but anxious to yield all rights and privileges due our sex, our rights are looked after and our welfare secured by enforcing laws, as thoroughly and faithfully as are the rights of minors, or as woman herself desires. And this leads me to say that woman does not ask for this or any similar law; and that in the name of womanhood, in the name of refinement and delicacy, in the name of modesty, in the name of peace, I oppose its passage.

It will lower our sex in the eyes of the other. The agitation of this question has already done so. It will lower us in our own estimation. Whatever woman is clamoring for such schemes is already despised by the more sober minded, thoughtful and modest of her sisters. In support of this, I need not make allusion to Mrs. Fowler, whose name on account of her connection with this question, as an advocate, has been terribly blackened. Those women who demand this law are not representatives of their sex. They are not a few fermagants, whose teaching is utterly scorned, but repudiated by the great mass of womanhood. Therefore, again I say, that as a woman speaking for a woman, and being solicitous for the honor, good, name, and respect due my sex, I oppose such laws. I protest against such laws with all the vehemence which is due from one who will receive an injury through a great wrong which is about to be perpetrated on society. I protest against it with all the instincts of the moral nature of a woman. I entreat that she shall save our sex from this degradation.

This question comes not alone. It is but the first of a long train that will follow, touching the relation of the sexes, and is but the prelude to a mighty social revolution. It is the prelude to a social revolution which is to do away with all social distinction, whether founded on individual merit, or on the broad natural relation of sex. Its workings will be to remove the last lingering barrier to the promiscuous mingling of different races and colors. The degradation arising from that, is well exemplified in the social and political condition of Mexico, and the States of South America.

But more wretched, most humiliating, mightier far in its consequences upon morality, is the social revolution which is to follow; for who is not aware that the doctrines of Woman's Rights and free-loveism go hand in hand with those boydoms who are clamoring for this law, and is often practically exemplified in their conduct. And the social revolution which is to do away with all social distinction, whether founded on individual merit, or on the broad natural relation of sex. Its workings will be to remove the last lingering barrier to the promiscuous mingling of different races and colors. The degradation arising from that, is well exemplified in the social and political condition of Mexico, and the States of South America.

Therefore, I protest against the passage of this bill. I protest against it in the name of womanhood. I protest against it in the name of modesty; I protest against it in the name of morality; I protest against it in the name of innocent childhood and unborn generations; I utter my solemn protest against it in the name of great nature which has made the distinction of the sexes, and constituted man, male and female; I protest against it in the name of futurity and in the cause of the welfare of mankind.

STOP MY PAPER.—Please stop my paper? Times are hard, money is scarce, business is dull, retrenchment is a duty. Please stop my "whisky"? Oh, no; times are not hard enough for that yet. But there is something else that costs me a large amount of money every year which I wish to save. Please stop my tobacco, cigars and snuff? No, no, not these; but I must retrench somewhere; please stop my ribbons, jewels, neckties and trinkets; if times are ever so hard; but I believe I can save a way to effect quite a saving in another direction—tea, coffee are needless and unhealthy luxuries? No, no, these; I cannot think of such a sacrifice; must this cost something else. Ah! I have it now. My paper costs five cents a week, \$2.50 a year; I must save that. Please stop my copy of the ENTERPRISE.

GAVE IT BACK.—A wag, on seeing his friend with something under his cloak, asked what it was. "A ponard," answered he. But he observed that it was a bottle. Taking it from him, and drinking the contents, he returned it, saying, "There, I give you the 'scabbard' back again.

EXCEPT.—They say that the New York hotel proprietors undertake to do everything for his guests except to clothe them and pay their bills.

Its Meaning and Motif.

After the Democratic cocks have crowed and the boys had their well-earned hurrah, the Buffalo Courier suggests that it is proper to inquire calmly the meaning of this tremendous revolution which almost in a day has changed the political complexion of the country. In our opinion there can be no mistake about it. It is a popular verdict of condemnation passed upon the blunders, corruptions, profligacy, and crimes of the Republican party, and especially upon the record of Grant's administration of the National Government. The people grew tired of each day's report of wrong-doing, and the consequences of misgovernment becoming apparent at last in the altered material condition of the country, they demanded a "change" and voted for it. Perhaps a majority of those who thus contributed to turn the balance in favor of the Democracy did so with a wise and prudent expectation of improvement thereby. They did not, but because they admired or trusted the Democratic party, but because they determined to condemn the Republican. Indeed, it is pretty certain that if our party had been wisely led and been as pure in its practices and as, in its professions as it should have been, the revolution of Nov. 3 would have taken place years ago. The faults and failures of our opponents, rather than our own virtues, have at last wrought the change which has impended so long.

From this condition of things, which but few Democrats, we think, will dispute, flows the easy and obvious lesson of the hour to the Democratic party. It has gained a glorious victory.

Even while its enemies pronounce it dead, and its half-friends were eagerly looking for a "new party" to take its place, it has risen and renewed its life, and its traditional fame as a bold, well-disciplined militant organization. But the grave question arises, What will it do with its victory? It needs no argument to prove that it can retain the power it has won and advance to completion its noblest only by prudent and patriotic means, by the use of the high standard of its professions, it will only have to go to the polls again to discover by what a frail tenure it holds its present proud position.

The vote of Nov. 3 we understand to have been a vote of confidence in the Democratic party, and not a vote of confidence in the country's being willing to give it a new trial. It has now to go forward and earn the good opinion of the people.

A grave responsibility, therefore, rests upon Democrats from the mere point of view of the public safety and success. It is indisputable that whenever they have power it shall be used honestly in the interests of good government. It is indisputable that the men who guide its action shall realize that honesty is not merely the best policy, but the only policy by which the practice of which we can hope to keep our new foothold. There must be such a sentiment within the party speaking through its press and public men as shall compel this truth to be heeded for the party's sake. In Congress, in State, and in local government it must be realized that the man who hangs down his party's flag and drags it in the mire is a traitor to be shot down on the spot. The party cannot travel at present with burdens on its back. It must cast them off and keep casting them off if it would reach Washington in 1875. We firmly believe that the magnificent result of the late elections is to be a triumph for the country, but if it shall prove otherwise—if better government