

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 9, 1875.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention for the State of Oregon is hereby called by the Democratic State Central Committee, convened at Portland on the 24th day of June, 1875, to meet at the city of Salem, Oregon, on

Thursday, July 29th, 1875,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress, to be voted for at the special election to be held October 24th, 1875.

The apportionment of members of said Convention among the counties is based upon the Democratic vote cast for the late Hon. Geo. A. LaDow for Congress in 1874, allowing one vote to each county and one to each one hundred votes, or fraction over fifty votes so cast. The several counties of the State will be entitled to delegates as said Convention as follows:

Baker	6	Benton	4
Clatsop	2	Clackamas	7
Columbia	2	Curry	1
Coos	2	Douglas	6
Grant	3	Jackson	10
Josephine	3	Lane	10
Linn	11	Lake	1
Marion	9	Multnomah	2
Polk	9	Tillamook	2
Umatilla	6	Union	4
Wasco	5	Washington	6
Yamhill	6		
Total	121		

The Committee having no means of knowing the number of votes cast in that part of Jackson county recently created into Lake, it is expected that two counties will so arrange the representation as to make it just between them and each have its proper number.

It is suggested by the Committee that the several counties hold their Primary Conventions on Saturday, July 17th, at 10 o'clock P. M., and their County Conventions on Wednesday, July 21st, at the same hour. In those counties where these appointments do not meet the convenience of the Democracy, it is expected that they will make the necessary changes through their County Committee.

C. B. BELLINGER, Chairman pro tem.

A. NOLTEK, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Clackamas County are requested to meet at their usual place of voting on Saturday, July 17th, 1875, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, which will be held at Oregon City, July 22d, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven delegates to attend the State Convention which is to be held at Salem on the 29th of July, to place in nomination a candidate for Representative in Congress. The basis of representation in said convention is one vote for every precinct and one vote for every twenty-five or fraction over twelve votes cast for Hon. Geo. A. LaDow, at the last general election. The precincts will be entitled to the following representation:

Springwater	3	Eagle Creek	3
Oswego	3	Milwaukie	2
Marion	2	Clatsop	2
Hardings	2	Rock Creek	2
Upper Molalla	2	Canby	2
Cascades	2	Fualton	2
Union	2	Lower Molalla	2
Cutting's	2	Beaver Creek	2
Canby	2	Marshfield	1
Oregon City	1	Marshfield	1
Total	41		

A. F. HEIGEN, Chairman Democratic County Committee.

County Convention.

To-day we publish a call from the Democratic County Committee for a County Convention in accordance with the recommendations of the State Central Committee. The time given to circulate the news is short, yet ample, if our Democratic friends will take a little trouble to inform their neighbors of the fact. We trust that the primaries will be well attended and that the people will elect their best citizens to represent them in the County Convention, and then they may rely upon having a good delegation in the State Convention.

It is at the primaries that the voter first delegates his authority, and it is here that he should make his influence felt. By a general attendance at the primaries, the voters show their interest in the success of the principles of the party, and give encouragement to those who are halting between opinions.

The importance of this election is as great as any which has taken place in Oregon, and unless Democrats turn out and secure proper representatives to the State Convention, they will be censurable should their neglect result in some improper and incompetent person's nomination. Seven active votes in a convention have their influence, and may have the casting vote for the successful candidate. Let Democrats attend their primaries and then let those who are selected to the County Convention attend in person, so that they can give an account of their stewardship to their precinct, and select no man to the State Convention who will not attend in person.

While this is but a special election for a Congressman, let our Democratic friends bear in mind that the result will materially affect the two important elections to be held next year, and defeat this fall argues defeat next spring and the loss of a United States Senator. This should actuate every Democrat to do his duty, and we hope the first step toward that duty will be taken in the primaries and county conventions. Remember the time, Saturday, July 17th, at 10 o'clock.

SIDE ISSUES.—The political contest in Wisconsin is fraught with so many side issues as to make the result a question of the greatest uncertainty. The railway question has been given prominence by the Grangers, and there is a great fight between ex-Senator Carpenter and his political opponents. The attack of the Government on the whiskey dealers will also it is thought, have some influence on the result.

Grant's Sacrifices.

One of the most scathing of the denunciations which Grant's third-term letter has brought down upon him is the following from the New York Ledger, and its force is not at all diminished by a consideration of the more than friendly relations which formerly existed between Robert Bonner and the President:

"But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice."

—but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the 'first term.'—[Grant's letter to Gen. White.

A few years ago there was a man who had been educated in our West Point academy at the public expense. He had dropped out of the army and become a hauler of cordwood to the St. Louis market. Common report says he used to be found dallying long by the roadside on his way home.

Later he was a clerk in a leather store in Chicago, very poor. He was appointed a colonel in the army, and promoted and promoted, and promoted, until he had the command of all our armies. Many persons always thought that much, very much, of his success was owing to the superior opportunities that were given him.

Finally, a rank and title never before conferred in this country were created especially for him. He was made the General of the United States army. Then he was nominated for President of the United States and elected. Next he was re-elected. Elected and re-elected to what?

To the highest elective office ever created by man! To an office, to hold, in the infancy and beginning of the republic, George Washington was proud! An office which Thomas Jefferson and James Madison and John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson gloried in the privilege of filling!

And now look upon the beggar on horseback—the penniless wood hauler—despised then, not for his poverty, but for his gross weaknesses and faults, coming out in a letter and spitting in the face of the whole American people, and insulting them in the most odious and offensive manner, and prating upon the "sacrifices"—"sacrifices"—that the word which he—he—Ulysses S. Grant uses—the sacrifices he made in becoming their Chief Magistrate!

Out upon the poor fool! Who does he imagine he is? Let the contempt of the whole great American people be his insulted cover him countless fathoms deep!

What it Organizes.

The following excellent idea is as to what the Radical party organizes is from that truly loyal Radical sheet, the Republic, and is a very good picture of that party. The article has been published in the Jacksonville Sentinel, but to suit our purpose and make the picture correct, we have been compelled to make some changes, which we do not think either of the above-named papers will endorse, but it was necessary for us to do so to maintain the truth. It is an excellent picture, and goes off in this wise: The Radical party "is the organization of the dangerous classes; those who prey upon community or who would destroy it."

It is the political embodiment of whatever there is of total depravity in the nation. As a party, the Republican is offered by the users and led by the master monopolists and speculators. It is the party of the Roman hierarchy and its counsels find inspiration in that ecclesiastical diabolism whose foremost expressions are in the Syllabus thundered forth by the Vatican, denouncing all free thought and the political social life and movement that grows therefrom.

It does not follow that all Radicals are conscious supporters of these forces. Ignorance, prejudice and the habit of accepting opinions at second hand, all tend to keep their party alive, and to bring to their standard both the brute will and trained with which naturally allies themselves with evil. There is an Italian proverb born of the elder Napoleon's wars, which really translated says, "Not all Frenchmen are thieves, but most of them are." This may be rendered for our purpose—Not all Radicals are dangerous, but many of them are." How do these papers like the change? Is not the picture, as we have presented it, much more truthful?

HAS ITS REWARD.—The personal organ of the President, the National Republican, has at last been rewarded. Recently it printed a list of property advertised for sale on account of failure to pay taxes. It was a fat job, and will amount to over \$60,000. It was given on the written order of the President, and without any competition whatever. Had it been awarded to the lowest bidder it could have been done for half that sum. This shows three things—Grant's corruption, a great delinquency in taxes in the District of Columbia, and the advantage of being a good, faithful organ.

NOR MORN.—The jury in the Dolph-Watkins libel suit returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of one dollar. It would appear from this that Mr. Dolph was not much damaged by the "vile slanders" of William, or else a Portland jury holds character at a very low price. But it is altogether probable that the plaintiff got all he was entitled to, and we trust that his wounded honor will feel compensated when he beholds the dollar awarded by the twelve jurymen of Multnomah.

Radical Independence.

[From the San Francisco Examiner.] The Oregon Statesman furnishes the following amusing sentence in the course of a long article laudatory of the Radical party:

"As illustrations of Republican independence we may cite the overthrow and sequestration of that odious pest, General Butler; the loud and universal party denunciations of the salary-grab and the Credit Mobilier rascality; the downfall of Collier; the condemnation of the unconstitutional civil rights law; the defeat of the force bill; the demonstrations against the third-term proposition, and the general condemnation of Federal interference in the affairs of Louisiana."

It is seldom that we have seen in print anything so comically impudent, or "cleeky," to use an inelegant word, as is the foregoing extract. It is scarcely necessary to observe that while the "Republican" party is responsible for every evil therein enumerated, it has not overthrown, denounced, condemned, or demonstrated against a single one of them. Even that "odious pest," General Butler, is still a foremost leader in the ranks of the Radical party, and the confident and supporter of Grant for a third term. As to "the loud and universal denunciation of the salary-grab and Credit Mobilier rascality," the Radical party was responsible for both of these measures; and, indeed, the first was the result of a bargain between President Grant and his friends in Congress. The greatest grabber of all was Grant, who signed the bill because his own wages were doubled; and this in defiance of the Constitution which expressly forbids an increase during the period for which an incumbent of that office shall have been chosen.

We fail to see wherein the Mobilierites have suffered at the hands of the Radical party. Some of the most conspicuous of them are still in high feather in the councils of that organization. Blain of Maine, Dawes of Massachusetts, Garfield of Ohio, Vice President Wilson, who are among the most influential members of the Radical party, still retain their position and control the destinies of their organization.

Why the Oregon paper should take credit to its party, for "the condemnation of the unconstitutional civil rights law," we are sorely at a loss to understand. That was a Radical measure, pushed with irrepresible pertinacity by the leaders, until it became a statute of the United States. Its passage was urged as of the most vital party necessity, and it succeeded by a strict party vote. It was of the most obnoxious character of partisan legislation. That it was and is unconstitutional, we have no doubt; although that availed naught as an argument against its enactment.

As to the defeat of the Force bill it is curious that our Oregon contemporary should cite that as "an illustration of Republican independence" while here in California a Radical candidate for Congress bases his claims for re-election chiefly upon the vote he cast for that tyrannical and utterly unconstitutional bill. The Hon. H. Frank Page, Representative from the Second District, plumes himself upon his support of the Force bill, which was designed solely to capture the votes of the Southern States by overruling the mass of intelligent voters, thus retaining the control in the hands of the carpet-baggers and securing the South as a unit for Grant in the next Presidential election.

As to "the demonstrations against the third-term proposition," the nature of this vain of independence is manifest in California, where in the Gorman and Sargent convention, a resolution "demonstrating" against the third term was instantly voted down at the express instance of those gentlemen, who are supposed to hold confidential relations with the President, and one of whom, Mr. Sargent, not long since acted as his mouthpiece in public.

Concerning "the general condemnation of Federal interference in the affairs of Louisiana," that interference was a matter of several years standing before a "Republican" journal or speaker saw anything in it yet were it not for the internal quarrels and jealousies of their leaders, which on the principle that honest men come by their own when rogues fall out, caused a measure of justice to be done in this case.

The Democratic press and politicians were for years calling attention to the unauthorized intervention of the General Government in the domestic affairs of the Southern States, without exciting anything but sneers and scornful words from those competent, by reason of holding power, to secure the poor people of the South their rights robbed from them by Radical office-holders. In Senate and House the Democratic statesmen were urging upon the reckless and arrogant majority, drunk with power and swollen with corruption, the duty of subordinating partisan exigencies to the demands of patriotism; but without avail, for the two-thirds majority in both Houses esteemed themselves impregnable and judged that they could perpetuate their power by placing on the limbs of the white men of the South the shackles they had taken from the slave.

It is to the Democracy—the "peo-

ple"—of the United States, not to "Republican independence" that the credit is due in the cases specified by the Oregon paper. The people have always been right, although the machinery of party has often prevented the doing of their will, and as soon as the people saw themselves imposed upon by the deception of the Radical party, they arose in their majesty and slew their oppressors.

Enough of vitality, however, remains to enforce the necessity of popular vigilance, in order to secure beyond a peradventure the complete restoration of the Democracy, which accomplishment we shall see the sunlit line of prosperity and good government penetrating every nook and corner of this great republic, extending even to Salem, Oregon, and dispelling the cobwebs and crochets from the cranium of the Statesman.

In Due Season.

There is a solid vote of carpet-baggers and cut-purses, says an extract, which Grant easily holds in the hollow of his hand, and which will be cast for his renomination when the National Radical Convention is held the next year, if he demands it. And with this vote firmly secured, the influence which Grant and the office-holders have upon the workings of the party's machinery in the North and West ought easily to command the forty or fifty additional votes in the Convention which would be necessary to give him the nomination for the third term which he cares no more for than for the first term. The Radicals of South Carolina, the most thorough Radical State in the South, last September pledged themselves "to the support of President Grant for a third term, assured by so doing we shall preserve that peace and unity throughout the whole country so necessary to its prosperity;" and it was only the other day, Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, albeit he is now ostensibly trying to lead a "clear life," after a rather unclean public career, declared to a newspaper correspondent that though he was opposed to a third term, he didn't know but that he should support Grant if renominated. South Carolina Radicalism remarks the New York World, are in no wise dependent upon the force or favor of Grant for political office and emoluments in their own State. They stand by him of their own free choice, but hungry Radicals and carpet-baggers in other Southern States where their party is in a minority must inevitably gravitate towards Mr. Grant's third-term flesh-pots by the attraction of mere hunger. There is no hope for them but in revolution and arbitrary power to give them office and the spoils of office from Washington.

The turbulence of these fellows was not finally put at rest by the gallant Democratic defeat of the Force bill last March. What power they still possess for working positive evil to the destinies of the nation we shall learn in due season.

SHOCKING MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Buena Vista last Sunday. Billy Franklin, whose real name is Isaac Tabbs, killed his wife and then shot himself. The Record gives the following particulars of the affair: "Billy Franklin" was the name assumed by Isaac Tabbs, who settled at Buena Vista a year and a half ago, and one year ago married there. The married life was not happy and the pair had been several times separated. On Sunday evening Tabbs shot his wife with a revolver, and she ran into the yard and there fell dead. Then he shot himself and fell dead in the house. Isaac Tabbs was from Ohio and was well connected, but seems to have been of a very vicious disposition. We know personally of his early history and the spoils of office from Washington. The turbulence of these fellows was not finally put at rest by the gallant Democratic defeat of the Force bill last March. What power they still possess for working positive evil to the destinies of the nation we shall learn in due season.

RESULT OF FANATICISM.—The Salem Statesman says: On Wednesday afternoon Wm. Darby, son of Perry Darby, living a short distance from Stayton, was found dead in such a manner that it was evident to the coroner's jury, held by justice W. H. Powell, of Astoria, that he came to his death by his own hand. Some time since young Darby was adjudged insane and sent to the Asylum, but had so far recovered as to be received at home again. On the morning of the sad occurrence he left the house with a rifle, saying to a smaller brother that he would go out and kill some birds. (The rest of the family being absent at a camp-meeting). Upon their return home at night, he not having returned, search was made for him, and he was found near the barn, dead. It was evident that he had placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin and touched the trigger with his foot. As there is at this time some considerable religious excitement in the neighborhood, it is supposed that his mind again became affected from that cause and led him to put an end to his existence.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—A Western paper predicts a general war by the Radical party on the Catholic church as a part of the next Presidential campaign. This is a trifle "large" though there are some evidences of a cropping out of the old spirit of Know-Nothingism.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June 23, 1875.

I postponed this letter for one day in the hope that I should have some glad tidings to communicate concerning certain empiric advertisers of yours, but unfortunately they have remained as taciturn as their own pills, and have been of just about as much good to me. This leads me to relate a little discovery that I made the other day. Having often seen the likenesses of nonentities and never-before-heard-of individuals in our pictorials, I took the trouble to inquire into the why and wherefore, with the following result: It seems that any one can go to the Graphic, for instance, have his likeness inserted and some fulsome puff concerning his native genius or superior freckle wash. In a word, these pictures are paid for like any other advertisement—should be. About \$200 would suffice to inform the gaping public through one of our picture papers "that Mr. A. Nolte, whose likeness accompanies this sketch, is a literary 'sharp' of the most finished school, and is prepared to do job and other printing at the following reduced rates, etc."

In connection with papers, I am informed that the London Times is considering the practicability of printing its paper in several of the large towns in Great Britain simultaneously, by means of electricity. It is proposed to send the copy from the central office in London, the typesetting in the different places being controlled by operators on electric key-boards. If the experiment prove successful, it will inaugurate a revolution in journalism. This reminds me of a most wonderful patent which has just been applied for by a Philadelphia man named J. W. Keeley. It is a motive power created by vapor generated from water, but without the aid of fire. He claims that it will supersede steam by reason of its greater efficiency and greater economy, and he is preparing to give a public test by propelling a railroad train from Philadelphia to New York. The stock has all been subscribed for by well known, practical capitalists. If it should succeed (and the Tribune will not list a doubt of it), here will be revolution No. 2.

The release of Tweed from "the island," has almost created a third revolution, though he is still detained "in sumptuous apartments" at Ludlow Street jail, on account of his inability to raise the \$3,000,000 bail necessary in the civil suits pending against him. From my limited understanding of the law, I glean that the Court of Oyer and Terminer which sentenced the "Boss" went beyond its authority, and allowed a species of prosecution at once unheard of, eminently unfair, and as a precedent most dangerous. This injustice was chiefly owing to the one hundred and odd charges against Tweed being all tried before the same jury. Each succeeding charge, of course, increasing the prejudice against the prisoner, in the minds of the "twelve honest freeholders." At this time the public mind was greatly excited, and if the ex-foreman of Big "G" had been a saint, the Judge could not have acquitted him. The money was stolen, and the indignant tax-payers were not in a humor to allow legal technicalities to step in between Tweed and justice. That the Judges were honest and right in releasing Tweed, I have no doubt; that Tweed stole the money, I have no doubt; and that law and justice are synonymous terms, I most decidedly doubt.

Joaquin Miller has been engaged by the Evening Post of this city as correspondent from Philadelphia. In his first letter he informs us that the inhabitants of the City of Brotherly Love "are only half civilized." I suppose they don't appreciate his poetry. Well, if there is any one man in this country who is capable of judging of the semi-barbarous state of a people, (from a personal stand point) Joaquin Miller is that person.

The papers now are filled with nothing but College "Commencements" (why not "endings," as they happen at the close of the term?) horse, yacht and rowing races, and glowing descriptions of the different watering places. As I am not much of a sportsman, I try to imagine myself a banker, and read most carefully the different accounts of all the summer resorts, compare prices, hygienic advantages, and social standing, then figuratively pack my trunk, and really stay at home. It was Ariosto, I think, who said he preferred traveling in the quiet of his own room, with map spread out before him and guide books at hand—no trouble about baggage, no necessity to invest in the "Travelers Insurance Co.," and no expense. Until my purse becomes a little more plenteous, I shall pretend to be like Sig. Ariosto.

In connection with Tweed, I should have said that there is a big row in progress at Tammany Hall. Mayor Wickham, it seems, has snubbed the Morrissey faction entirely in his appointments, giving the offices, as far as lay in his power, to gentlemen, which has so incensed the ex-"pug," that he threatens a split. The other day, facetious John "got himself up" in a dress suit, white tie and similar colored gloves, and with a French

Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform which was adopted last week by the California Democracy. It is a sound and plain document:

"The Democratic party of California, in State Convention assembled, in compliance with usage, do assert the following principles as the basis of their political action, and pledge the candidates about to be nominated to their hearty support:

"We declare: First, That we are opposed to the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Government in the domestic affairs of the United States by which one portion of the Union is ground with taxation to keep another portion of the Union in bankruptcy and servitude. Second, That we condemn the National party, not only for its violation of constitutional obligations, but for its extravagant, partisan and corrupt administration of the Federal Government, for the perversion of the functions of the latter to enrich great corporations, to the expense of the public, for the promotion of frauds which have brought reproach upon Democratic institutions, for the Sanborn and Jayne frauds, for the infamous Washington Ring, for the back pay steal, the iniquities of the determination to cut off the inconvertible paper money, the despotism of the President, for his disgraceful diplomatic service as unfit appointments, for his attempt to pass an unconstitutional force bill, which was fortunately frustrated, for the determination to cut off the Democratic minority in both Houses of Congress, and for a catalogue of other enormities which have rendered that organization offensive even to the mass of those who were once its supporters.

"Third, That we are in favor of a reconstruction of the Constitution, against the exercise of doubtful powers, in favor of limiting the power of legislative bodies, in favor of tariff for revenue only, and a currency convertible into gold and silver, and in favor of a system of frugal and wasteful expenditure, in favor of the reduction of the expenditures of the State Governments, and of the counties and towns, and the salaries of public officers, and in favor of a large increase since the State election of 1871.

"Fourth, That the school system and fund of this State are under guarantee of the Constitution, and we are opposed to the diversion of the fund to other purposes, except those ordained by the Constitution.

"Fifth, We assert the traditional policy of the Democratic party, declaring it is the right and duty of the Legislature to regulate corporations, whether by railroads, telegraph, water or otherwise, in their charges in the interest of the public, and to compel them to sell at reasonable rates, and when they refuse to do so, we reserve the right to declare the same null and void, and to further assert it to be the duty of the Government to preserve the peace of the State for irrigation and other public issues instead of permitting them to be made the means of extortion and monopoly. The Democratic party has no occasion to make any new partition or declaration of opposition to the system of subsidies, when we recall the fact it is to a Democratic Administration that this State owes its deliverance from this oppressive, unjust and corrupting system.

"Sixth, That we are in favor of calling a Convention of delegates elected by the people to amend the Constitution of the State, as the mode of creating a system of government known by the name of Democracy, and are therefore opposed to the amendments to the Constitution which are to be submitted to the vote of the people at the ensuing election.

"Seventh, That the time has arrived when the self-government sufficient to afford an effective remedy to the evils now caused by Chinese labor and the presence among us of inferior race, detrimental to our material and physical health; that in the interest of the people, and in the interest of the Republic, we demand such amendment to the Burlingame treaty as shall reduce it to a mere commercial convention.

"Eighth, That we condemn the doctrine whereby the power of the State is prevented the importation of moral purposes has been denied, and the completion of a transcontinental railway on the Thirty-second Parallel, subject to such limitations by the Federal and State Governments as shall protect the rights of the people.

"Ninth, That we are in favor of equal taxation, and any departure from this principle or any system of taxation which imposes a double tax upon the same subject is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and just to the best interests of the State.

"Tenth, That all legislation tend to regulate the social habits and customs of the people, so long as those habits and customs do not interfere with the welfare of society at large, and all legislation of the general nature of the Prohibitory Law is opposed to the principles of the Democratic party, and is calculated to promote a prevalence of social morality, rather than a well founded system of public order and decency.

"Eleventh, That we invite the hearty co-operation of all persons whatever may have been their past political affluities, to unite with us in carrying out the principles hereinafter enunciated.

"Twelfth, That we condemn the subversive of the rights of the people and ruinous to the best interests of the State, the policy of permitting the lands of the State to become a monopoly in the hands of the few at the expense of the many, and we hereby pledge the Democratic party to the correction of this evil.

"Sol. King has withdrawn the services between Corvallis and Junction City.