

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, AUGUST 11, 1876.

The Letters of Acceptance.

Although so high authority as the New York Tribune speaks in terms of praise of Governor Tilden's acceptance document, we cannot in this instance attach ourselves to its sentiment.

Uncle Sammy announces a great many hackneyed plaudites with all the gusto of an Archimedes crying "Eureka," such, for instance, as "live within your income" and other similarly ancient pieces of advice, but so far as we see shows no great amount of originality or says anything worth the recollection.

The consummate vanity manifested by Gov. Tilden is actually disgusting. Like another Atlas he carries a world of credit on his shoulders and in an "around-the-bush" way announces himself as the great reformer, the great "I am."

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment, care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty, and though occupied in an unusual degree, during all that period with concerns of government I have never acquired the habit of official life.

People who can stomach such bald declamation in a man from whom they have a right to expect all the simplicity and modesty of the truly great, from a man who aspires to the greatest gift in the world, are indeed no less bereft of their judgment than this autobiographical aspirant.

Henricks' letter is much shorter than his "senior officer's," and, if for no other reason, an abler production. But the Vice President is little better than a figure head in the campaign, a mere tag on the President's coat-tail.

Politics and Appropriations.

As an editor in a new State, of course we favor appropriations from Congress for ourselves, but are inconsistent enough to object to them elsewhere. The report the other day that the Senate had prepared a pleasant surprise for the country by reducing the whole amount appropriated by the River and Harbor bill as passed by the Representatives, proves by a dispatch received last week from Senator Mitchell to have been very much worse than premature.

to appropriate a gross sum of \$4,000,000 to be distributed by the Secretary of War. This would effect a saving upon the House bill of \$1,800,000. The saving is a good thing; but the temptation to distribute the money with an eye to political advantage is something from which the sensitive soul of Mr. Cameron would shrink, and in his behalf we trust that the Secretary of War will not be exposed to it.

Politics of the smallest kind affect the River and Harbor bill probably more than any other of the appropriation bills. Some ingenious person of a speculative turn dwelling in the village of Sandy Flats, a thousand miles from tide-water, detects "a good thing" in the improvement of Mud Creek.

Those Senators who are unwilling to consider the River and Harbor bill upon its merits as measured by the general interest of the country, but who insist upon regarding it in its political aspects, would do well to remember that politics nowadays go beyond the narrow bounds of mere party, and involve something more than the mere appointing of Senators. Among the things in respect to which the people are resolved if possible to better their condition is the useless expenditure of public money.

Tilden's Letter of Acceptance.

ALBANY, July 31, 1876. GENTLEMEN: When I had the honor to receive the personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June, at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as candidate for the presidency, I was gratified by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you my acceptance. I now avail myself of the interval in my occupations to fulfill that engagement.

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ly unless they arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under the repeating issue of legal tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale the tax-gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital.

As a guarantee against transient loans artificially created by panic or by speculation. It has also to provide for the payment in coin, of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such considerable portions of legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for specie use or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

Reform is necessary, declares the St. Louis convention, to establish a sound currency; to restore public credit and maintain national honor; and it goes on to demand a judicious re-organization of the public debt, by economies, by official retrenchment, and by wise finances, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the credit or entitled to payment.

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ed on the exact debt, that it would have to be chosen with reference to the existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, and the course of foreign commerce and condition of exchange with other nations.

The specific measures and actual dates are matters of detail having reference to ever changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical, administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean chart; a human intelligence must be at helm to place the shifting forces of waters and winds, to feel the elements day by day, and guide to mastery over them; such preparations are nothing without them.

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and above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind by the withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open to the public and inspiring general confidence—would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactories and mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its material sources the prosperity of the United States.

The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be the prize fought for at the ballot box, brief reward for party zeal instead of permanent benefit to the people.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Eastern. New York, Aug. 4.—The Tribune's Washington special says President Knott has made the "most conspicuous failure" in the House of Representatives during the present session.

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