

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, NOV. 3, 1876.

Bloody Shirtism.

The eagerness displayed by the Democrats to deprecate the mention of Southern outrages, or in other words, "the waving of the bloody shirt," is calculated to give the unwary the impression that the ensanguined article of apparel in question is the exclusive property of Republicans, to be worn and waved north of Mason and Dixon's line.

But a private circular is now being handed around among prominent and discreet Democrats of the South, which discloses the fact that bloody shirtism is by no means the exclusive heritage of the Republicans, but that the opposition has at last secured a tight grip on the tail of the garment aforesaid, and is swinging it at a rate and with a ferocity which would completely outdo the best efforts of Morton, Logan, or any body else.

The distinguished former Democrat, E. W. Stoughton, publishes a letter showing, from Tilden's own sworn statement and admission, that the later personally understood the character of the circular signed with his name under which Tweed perpetrated the election frauds of 1861.

Tilden and Wade Hampton had discovered a novel way for avoiding the President's proclamation in South Carolina. A formal obedience to the command to disband rifle clubs has been rendered, but these clubs have been reorganized under the curious title of "Tilden's Mounted Base Ball Clubs," "Riding Clubs," "Social Circles," "Benevolent Associations," etc.

Moody and Sankey are having great success in Chicago. Three hundred converts are reported in two days, and still the good work goes on.

Vote for Hayes, Wheeler and Dick Williams on Tuesday.

North and South.

The election in Colorado is explained and emphasized by the election in Georgia. The present campaign is as thoroughly a contest between the North and the South as the campaign in 1860, and the question is whether the administration of the country shall be marked by Northern ideas, Northern sentiments, and Northern practices prevalent in the State lately in rebellion.

Tilden and Finance.

This is the spirit manifested by Democrats and Republican capitalists in regard to the election of Tilden, and those who have the welfare of our nation at heart cannot fail to see it in the same light.

New York, Oct. 30.—Eighteen bank presidents and leading merchants of this city, and capitalists headed by John Jacob Astor including well known Democrats have addressed the Hon. Wm. M. Everts asking his views on present political issues.

The Diploma Bill.

Life is too precious to be trifled with. A man who sends another's soul before its maker, without just cause, is everywhere looked upon as a murderer.

A bill was introduced into the recent Legislature to make it compulsory for all practicing physicians to have a graduate's diploma from some respectable medical college, and we hold that such legislation is our only safeguard against empirics, and our only protection to life and limb.

The nomination of Adams for Governor of Massachusetts shows the fallacy of reform in the Democratic ranks. They haven't got the material to start on, they must borrow from the enemy.

Read the startling figures showing the reductions in national taxation, debit and annual expenditures since 1865, which were carefully verified by the Treasury Department before publication.

Gen. Dix is the Republican nominee for Mayor of New York, and Tammany has nominated Smith Ely, Jr.

Tilden and Reform means to vote early and often—vide, 50,000 illegal tax receipts for Philadelphia.

An Answer to August Belmont.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The following is published to-day: To the People of the United States: The undersigned, merchants, bankers and business men of New York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein: In 1865, August 31st, the national debt reached its maximum amount, \$2,756,431,591; reduced June 30, 1876, to \$2,099,439,344, a reduction during this period of eleven years, since the war, of \$656,992,246.

The annual interest chargeable for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$133,067,741; for the past year ending June 30, 1875, \$100,243,271, a reduction in the amount of interest charged since 1866 of \$32,824,470. The annual expenditures of the government in 1876, as compared with 1866, show a reduction of \$262,149,619, and in federal taxation more than \$39,000,000. Other great results of this financial policy have been that, despite the indebtedness of more than two thousand millions, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has been raised to an unprecedented point that 4 1/2 per cent bonds, issued in redemption of six per cents, have been selling rapidly at home and abroad above par in gold, and the government has been enabled since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an average annual sum of \$567,428,242 toward the payment of its indebtedness.

Carl Schurz's Testimony.

In a speech at Akron, Ohio, Oct. 6th, referring to the charge of Know-Nothingism brought by the Democratic press against Governor Hayes, Carl Schurz says: "This is an utterly reckless charge. I conversed with Governor Hayes about the reports concerning this matter when I saw him about three weeks ago. The whole thing is based upon nothing but a careless routine answer by Governor Hayes' secretary to a complimentary letter. I think I have answered similar letters in a similar way dozens of times in my life. To charge Governor Hayes with Know-Nothing sentiments is the greatest absurdity that can be imagined. Everybody knowing him will confirm what I say. As a foreign-born citizen who loves his rights as dearly as anybody, I do not hesitate to declare, if there is any man in this country in whose hands I would consider my rights safe as in my own, that man is Rutherford B. Hayes. I shall, therefore, vote to make him President with a feeling of the most absolute safety."

A gentleman residing in New York sends to the New York Evening Post the following, which is a report of a conversation with an Alabamian, who seems to be a particularly "solid" Southerner:

The gentleman said to me: The purpose of the South is to get possession of the Government through the aid of the Democratic party. This done, they will have the power in their own hands to reimburse themselves for all their losses, and if the North refuses to pay it will be rebellious, and the South, having the Government, will use its power to compel the Northern rebels into submission. We intend to have pay for our cotton, cotton taxes, our bonds, and all our losses; not by force of arms, but by legislation; and the re-enslaving to the negro is a certain event. We have the power (politically) now in our own State, and we intend to keep it. If the negroes are brought to vote, we attempt it, they will easily be made to see that it is to their interest to keep away from the polls, by one method if not by another. This is our plan.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.—A Philadelphia dispatch of Oct. 30th, gives us a sample of Tilden and Reform: "There is considerable excitement in political circles to-day, occasioned by the arrest of Henry Marcus and Sam Josephs, charged with preparing to issue to illegal voters 50,000 tax receipts. Josephs, a prominent Democratic politician and ex-member of the legislature, will have a hearing to-day. Marcus is treasurer of the Democratic city executive committee and ex-member of the select council. He has been held to bail for trial. The arrests were made at the instance of Christian Knues, chairman of the Republican city committee."

An orator in Steuben county, N.Y., said: "They want us to pay for the use of battle fields on which we licked them, and their impudence goes so far as to demand rent for battle grounds on which they licked us."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Eastern.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Tribune's Washington special says the correspondence given below presumptively proves the charges against Tilden unless he can give indubitable proof of their falsity. The vindication which it is alleged he can make of himself lies in the hands of his friends, and they refuse to furnish it, but merely say that he returned only \$17,000 income. Evidence in the hands of U. S. District Attorney Bliss, seems already to establish pretty clearly that the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne R. R. Co. about 1869, paid Tilden \$50,000 for services this being the year that he returned only \$17,000 income. The evidence shows that this payment and Tilden's receipt is among the papers of that company; that books containing this information have been transferred to an officer of the company who is a special friend of Tilden's; that the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne R. R. Co. had a large amount of preparation he had been making to carry out Raim's instructions to commence action against Tilden to recover the unpaid income tax he learned from creditable sources that the year '69 Tilden received from the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad company \$50,000 and that entry of that payment appeared upon the books of the company and was substantiated by Tilden's voucher, which was among the papers of the Co. Tilden had paid the tax on the \$17,000, but he had essential and correct to verify the information and therefore requested a revenue agent to procure access to books of the company in Pittsburg, never for a moment doubting that the officers would gladly assist the agent in this matter. However, the agent learned that since the publication of allegations concerning Tilden's fraud, the books and papers of the company had been directly transferred to the control of an officer who is a political friend of Tilden's, and that gentleman's preemptory refusal to permit access to the books, transferring the agent to S. H. Meyer, President of the company. On October 5th the district attorney wrote Meyer requesting him to give instructions allowing an examination of the books. In reply he promptly refused to do so, and ordered the agent to the directors who would convene to meet on the 12th or 19th. Meyer wrote, asking under what authority of law the right was claimed, and Bliss replied that while there was sufficient legal authority to compel their production, he intended to only place the matter in the footing of a request to the officers to aid the government in its efforts to recover taxes by giving information as to matters which could not prejudice them, nor indeed any one except the person, if any, who had received the money. The directors did not reply until district attorney Bliss had renewed the request on the 23d, when Meyer sent a note declining to give the information, placing himself and the company on their legal rights. He disclaimed any disrespect to the government, and stated that the district attorney continues "It is, of course, clear that at the proper time the government can and will compel the production of the desired information, and refusal is only of importance because it comes from a board of directors of whom Tilden is a member. The facts of refusal, it seems to me, confirm the truth of the information I had received. It can hardly be believed that if the books and vouchers did not contain the statements there would have been any hesitation in allowing access to them immediately." He further adds, "I shall, therefore, vote to make him President with a feeling of the most absolute safety."

At five minutes to 12 last night, a panic occurred in the Royal Chinese theater on the north side of Jackson, between Kerney and Dupont streets. A stampede followed which resulted in the death of 21 Chinamen and the wounding of 15 or 20 more.

Foreign.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Mark Lane Express says there has been better weather during the past week, and in the North remains of outstanding crops have been gathered. The condition of the crops is deplorable in many districts. Barley and oats were hardly worth carting, and the grass was so sodden as to have lost much of its nourishing properties. Reports of the potato blight were gloomy. The disease, as yet, is confined to a few English and Scotch districts, but it is feared it will extend to Ireland. Fine dry weather is greatly needed for potatoes, and for sowing wheat, a considerable acreage of which has been sown during the past week. Holders of wheat remain very firm, and millers buy reluctantly, but they are by no means satisfied that an advance in prices is improbable. Local trade has been quiescent with a moderate consumptive demand. Wheat has, with dull sales, maintained previous prices. California cargo on passage have declined slightly from the highest point, but a firmer feeling has been shown lately. The sugar crop in Cuba has been severely damaged by the late hurricane.

The British Arctic Expedition consisting of the steamers Alert and Discovery returned to London. Progress to the North Pole was found impracticable. Capt. Nares reports no land could be discovered to the northward of the highest latitude reached, namely 82 deg. 20 sec., but in other respects the expedition was a success.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer thanks to Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us. With our prayers for the continuance thereof, we have at this time every reason to be thankful for His continued protection and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed. In addition to the favors accorded to us as individuals, we have special occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that, by His providence and guidance, our government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purposes of its establishment, offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, meeting out to every individual justice and equality before the law; that it is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble praises to the Father of all mercies for the continuance of His divine favor as a nation and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the 30th day of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayer to the Father of all mercies, and to every individual justice and equality before the law; that it is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble praises to the Father of all mercies for the continuance of His divine favor as a nation and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the 30th day of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayer to the Father of all mercies, and to every individual justice and equality before the law; that it is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble praises to the Father of all mercies for the continuance of His divine favor as a nation and as individuals. 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