

THE INDEPENDENT.

Forest Grove, April 30, 1874.

INDEPENDENT STATE TICKET.

For Congress, T. W. DAVENPORT, of Marion. For Governor, T. F. CAMPBELL, of Polk. For Secretary of State, J. B. MOUTRIFF, of Wasco. For Treasurer, D. BEACH, of Lane. For State Printer, Wm. HANCOCK, of Wasco.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. O'LEARY, of Douglas.

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

SECOND DISTRICT.—For Judge, JOHN BURNETT, for Prosecuting Attorney, J. WALTON.

THIRD DISTRICT.—For Prosecuting Attorney, TILMON FORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—For Judge, E. D. SHATTUCK, for Prosecuting Attorney, H. Y. THOMPSON.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—For Prosecuting Attorney, ORLANDO HUNSMAN.

INDEPENDENT COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator, P. G. BUFORD. For Representatives, THOMAS ROE, ULYSSES JACKSON, J. M. PARLOW. For County Judge, A. C. ARCHIBOLD. For County Clerk, ALFRED LUELLING. For Sheriff, C. T. TOZIER. For Assessor, JAS. A. FLIPPEN. For County Commissioners, WM. LANDERS, C. W. FURDIN. For Treasurer, WM. MUMFORS. For School Superintendent, D. M. C. GAULT. Surveyor, JOHN WITTCOMB.

The Verdict.

The six Crusaders who were arrested in Portland last week for praying and singing on the streets were found guilty of disturbing the peace of the City and sentenced by the Police Judge to pay each a fine of \$5.00 and costs and in default of which to go to jail for one day. The ladies preferred to go to jail, where they were imprisoned but were liberated soon after they had got installed in their new quarters.

In our opinion the verdict of the jury was wrong. It was Moffet and his gang-beaters and organ-grinders who were the disturbers of the peace. The testimony of witnesses for the prosecution proved that the ladies were quiet and orderly, and that the noise and riot was made by the men. Hence the verdict was not in accordance with the indictment and was not true.

It is noteworthy that most of the jury were composed of persons in sympathy with the saloon men and their verdict does not cause any surprise.

It seems a little strange that in the Christian city of Portland, Chinamen may make all kinds of hideous noises on the streets and men may beat gongs and fill the air with drunken profanity and obscenity, but if a party of ladies desire to kneel and pray and sing on the sidewalk and in the way of no one, except the conscience of the debauchee and drunkard, that they must be mobbed by gamins, hoodlums and reprobates; dragged to the police court; browbeaten and scolded by the harpies of the law; and sent to jail like a herd of condemned felons.

The time is not far distant when those who have hounded these Christian women to jail will repent the crime they have committed, and may God have mercy on their souls. And the time is coming, though it is far distant when the murderers and debauchers of our people will be held criminals at the bar of judgment among men. Now the law throws before their hideous faces the shield of its authority and fosters a pestilence that walketh in darkness and a destruction that wasteth at noonday.

Good News.

News from Washington of April 27th, brings the glad intelligence that the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad bill has passed the Senate committee, thus having a favorable report in both House and Senate, and it may be reasonably expected that the bill will pass without serious opposition. Thanks to our delegation in Congress—Mitchell, Nesmith and Kelly.

Davis in his last paper asserts that the people of the Grove say that we left Mr. Tozier's name out of the ticket in order to make that gentleman pay us for his endorsement, in which Davis simply lies. The people of this town neither think nor say any such thing.

The Progressionist is dead.

Party Patronage.

The Bulletin opposes reform in the system of party patronage. "To the victors belong the spoils" is the principle law that governs the Democratic and Republican parties, and the law of the Bulletin. Such was the rule in barbaric times but in our more enlightened age we have made the contest of principle and not of plunder. We denounce the principle, and though it has the sanction of party usage it is the bane of the Republic. It has been and is the fruitful source of corruption in society and government and our voice is for open war upon it. It was the corrupt handling of the Democratic party and is nourished in its old age by the party in power. During the Rebellion it compelled the consent of the loyal but the "law of necessity" has been way and good morals and good government demand its overthrow.

"Civil Service Reform" is the only road out of this corruptive system of party patronage, and we hope that the independent party will adopt it as a plank in its platform and a rule of its practice. The patronage of the President and Congress is an extraordinary means of corruption and it should be taken out of their hands as far as compatible with the public safety. The clerkship offices in the departments of Government should be subject to examination before an impartial committee, and whether the applicant be Democrat or Republican, man or woman, should not enter into the question, but fitness—good character and business qualifications should be the measure of the candidate. One objection offered to the system, is that under its operation the mere manufacturers of rules would get the offices. But the same objection could be urged with an equal show of justice against the examination of candidates for teaching which course is found to be indispensable for our public schools and we contend that it is equally indispensable for appointment to office. In fact so far as Civil Service has been tried it has demonstrated the wisdom of the system, so that it is not necessary to offer further proof.

It is quite consistent that the Bulletin should champion the principle of party patronage as that paper lives on party pap, not by its circulation. The party that it claims to represent will either be dead in '76 or will shake off Custom house, barracks and Railroad trusts and advocate the cause of reform. In that event such a battle upon politics and travels on morals as the "Real Moral Organ" will be condemned by public opinion and trampled beneath the charging feet of the people.

Our Climate and Country.

Those who have come to this coast in the last year or two, praise our temperate climate and beautiful country in high terms. In fact we fear that many of them write back to their friends on the other side of the Rocky mountains such fervid descriptions of Oregon that in the event of their immigrating here they may expect too much.

It seems a little strange that at Quebec on the 21st of April snow should fall seven inches deep and drift in almost impassible heaps, when at Olympia in W. T., on the same parallel of latitude the mercury stood at 82 degrees! Here at Forest Grove, which is situated some twenty miles on the base line west of Portland and near the 45th parallel of north latitude, wheat is more than a foot high, apple, cherry and pear trees are in full bloom. From the window of our saloon we can see weeds two feet high, these of the same height in bloom, mingled with buttercups and dandelions which have been blooming from the first of the month. Our Eastern friends would scarcely believe this until they should see it and we hope that many of them will investigate the matter this year. The S. F. Bulletin says that over 3,000 immigrants are now coming into California every month. Many of these will ultimately find their way into Oregon, the country where drouths are not known and land is comparatively cheap. If this State had direct railway communication with the East we would get a large share of the stream of immigration that is flowing into our sister State. As soon as the Portland, Dallas and Utah railroad is built Oregon will receive an addition to her population of ten thousand inhabitants annually. Speed the time. Population is just what we need to make this comparative wilderness bloom and throb with life and industry.

By the telegraphic news it will be seen that Grant has vetoed the inflation bill increasing the circulation of United States notes and National Bank currency \$90,000,000, for which he deserves the gratitude of the whole country.

His Valedictory.

D. L. Davis, the ignoramus who has been editing the Progressionist for a year writes his valedictory in the last number of that paper. He tells us that he had never said anything in the Progressionist that he wished to take back, and we believe him. We have had just that opinion of Davis for some time, and this assertion confirms us of his ignorance, conceit and incapacity. A man who can edit a newspaper a year and make no mistakes which he would like to correct or wish had never gone before the public is a fool. Davis admits that he was in the service of Ben Holladay and Col. Cornelius and as well as asks, What wrong was there in that? Our objection is not that he was in the service of those men but that he made himself their tool. For immediately after he began editing the Progressionist he commenced unprovoked attacks on citizens of this county with whom he had no quarrel and for no reason whatever but to gratify the spleen of Holladay and Cornelius. When a man sells his manhood for money he deserves misfortune and condemnation and Davis has received his deserts.

Consistency of the Bulletin.

The Bulletin is the very pink of consistency. It has been hopping from one side of the Crusade question to the other for a month. Late in however it has become "fixed." It was afraid of losing the whisky vote in the coming election, hence its denunciation of the Crusade in Portland and demand that it should be smothered by the strong arm of the law. Also the Bulletin has continuously for several months, been flouting the Independents with the charge that Newton Booth is a whisky dealer, notwithstanding, in the face of its pretentious opposition to intemperance, that venal, corrupt and hypocritical sheet has been publishing whisky advertisements all the time. The picture of a barrel of Black & White whisky may be seen on the fourth page of the daily Bulletin, without specialties. A very consistent man Booth is.

Vanderbilt's Wealth.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's wealth is said to be over \$100,000,000 and is to be divided among eleven children. Vanderbilt was born in 1774 in the State of New York and married his second cousin at the age of 19 she being 18. She died over five years ago. She is said to have earned every cent she spent after marriage. They had thirteen children, nine girls and four boys, two of whom, a boy and a girl, died. Their eldest, Phoebe Jane, is 69. All the children living are wealthy some of them possessing wealth of their own accumulation by marriage and by business, from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000. Vanderbilt fitted out the Bank's expedition during the rebellion at an expense of \$300,000 and presented the steamer Vanderbilt to the Government after expending \$1,000,000 in fitting her as a ram to be used against the Merrimack. He gave \$500,000 to the Vanderbilt University in New York. His charity is not discriminate. He gives only when he is satisfied that the money will be wisely expended for a good purpose and a successful enterprise, and compared with his wealth his gifts are sparing.

The "lozen" on the Oregonian sometime since in his report of Dr. Lindley's lecture on intemperance in Portland, made that renowned gentleman take a bold stand for woman suffrage, when the reverse was the case. The Doctor, as may be seen by the Bulletin's report of the lecture, spoke of giving the ballot to woman as a last resort. He does not run mad after something new. He is too philosophic, too conservative and knows too well the true woman to go off on such a meteoric path.

New Paper.—We have received a copy of the Oregonian Call, a neat twenty column weekly paper published by Thos. M. Gale at Oakland in Douglas county. The Call is independent in politics, supports the Independent ticket and has the ring of the true metal. We wish Mr. Gale abundant success in his enterprise.

It has been hinted about by some designing persons that Henry Buxton omitted Sheriff Tozier's name from the proceedings of the Convention of the Central Pacific Co. was about to consummate an agreement with an English fish company to put on an opposition line of steamers between San Francisco, Japan and China.

Let it be known that five saloons have been closed lately in Portland. The crusade is having its effect.

Literary Taste.

Scott's literary taste is improving. See the last paragraph but one in an article entitled "Very Much to the Point" in the daily Bulletin of April 27th. The "fat boy" needs spanking for publishing such dirty stuff in a newspaper. The writer of the article had no decency than the editors of the Bulletin and Plaindealer, for he did not wish to have his black-guard letter come to the public eye, but these molders of popular opinion and conservators of public morals published it. Nice family reading that.

OREGON.

La Grande and Jacksonville have both begun to "pleenix."

The Nehalem people want a school teacher for the summer at the Fishhawk school house. Lady teacher preferred. Address W. A. Foster, or David Johnson, Astoria.

Oregon has 44 newspapers, 10 of which are published in Portland, 4 in Salem, 3 in Eugene, 3 in Albany, 2 in Jacksonville, 2 in Corvallis, 2 in Baker City, and the rest scattered.

The Grangers of Washington county are contemplating a grand picnic excursion to St. Joe on the first day of May. From the preparations being made, there is no doubt that a most enjoyable time will be had and that a great many people will be there to see it.

The first reports in relation to the loss of stock in Umatilla county seem to have been grossly exaggerated. From a gentleman who has visited every part of the county, we learn that the entire loss will not exceed six per cent, confined principally to those ranges near the mountain sides.

A dead beat has practiced a new dodge in Umatilla county. He went to a farmer's house, contracted to buy his farm, and remained several days, enjoying the hospitality of the farm house. At last he consented to go to Walla Walla and pay for the farm, but he managed to get out of the way of his friend, since which time he has failed to make an appearance.

During the latter part of May, Washington county en masse almost, proposes to assemble at a magnificent picnic at or near Hillsboro under the auspices of the Grangers, Good Templars, Champions of the sea, Cross, Sunday Schools, etc., all of which will combine to make the largest gathering ever assembled in the county. Many people from other sections will also be there.

The Salem Journal learns that Mr. Hubcock is now on a visit to Oregon on the part of H. & L. Johnson, of London with proposed to contract for the shipment of 2,500,000 bushels of wheat to Europe, at current rates, to be sold on account of the shippers by sea, and they to advance eighty per cent of value of cargo, and charge six per cent interest on same until repaid out of sales.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Little Rock, April 29.—Col. Ross, Commandant, took possession of the telegraph office to-day and opened it to the public. Owing to his interference with military operations, Baxter has accomplished nothing. Baxter sent Grant a dispatch representing the case and stating his position. He complains that the U. S. troops neither aid nor allow the suppression of the insurrection, and requests they be ordered to assist him or leave.

Evans, April 29.—The executive committee appointed at a recent meeting in Faneuil Hall to take action for upholding the public faith, have issued an address recommending the formation of leagues throughout the country to unite the people in favor of demanding that the Government shall redeem its financial pledges and create stronger public sentiment in favor of specie payments.

SALT LAKE, April 21.—Old man Bender, now in jail, has been identified through photographs of him sent to Kansas, and will be taken there. The young man arrested as his co-conspirator has been released, proving to be a deserter from the army.

New York, April 21.—Yesterday was an eventful day in Wall street, opening with the failure of Capron & Merriman, followed by events which precipitated a panic on Stock Exchange. The failures above noted were followed by various rumors, all of which tended to disturb confidence and unsettle matters generally. There was a report that a railroad and steamship war was likely to result from the inability of the Pacific Mail, Panama railroad and the Union Pacific railroad companies, to agree upon some amicable freight arrangement, and that the Central Pacific Co. was about to consummate an agreement with an English fish company to put on an opposition line of steamers between San Francisco, Japan and China.

Little Rock, April 22.—The war is ended. The Baxter troops are rapidly being transported home. Colonel White's band left this evening. An extra police force assisting the United States troops to preserve order.

Boston, April 22.—There is a fair demand for wool for present wants of manufacturers, but there is no disposition to make contracts ahead

or to anticipate their wants. Considerable supplies of fine foreign wool are now due, and with installations from California near at hand, manufacturers will be able to supply their wants until the first installment of the new western clip. California holders are still asking prices above the views of eastern buyers, and no large receipts of the new clip are expected for some weeks yet.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The Tribune comments in unqualified terms on the President's veto. It says he deserves the thanks of the entire country.

The Times expresses gratified surprise at the action of the President, and declares that the veto will be generally endorsed by the West as well as the East; that the assumption that the West favors inflation is false.

The Times-Observer thinks the President made a gross mistake, and intimates that he yielded to the pressure of Eastern capitalists.

The Evening Journal is enthusiastic over the veto.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President has vetoed the Finance Bill. The Cabinet was in session from 11:30 till nearly 2 o'clock. Finances was the single subject discussed. General Babcock, Private Secretary of the President, delivered the message to the Senate, which was read immediately, at the request of Senator Conkling. The President returns the Finance Bill without his signature. He says the fact cannot be concealed that it increases the paper circulation of the country to the amount of one hundred million dollars, which, in his belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, and its approval would be a departure from every message to Congress by him on that subject.

Little Rock, April 21.—An injustice has been in force since morning. Several arrests have been made by the United States troops of Brooks' and Baxter's men for encroachments on opposing lines. Reinforcements arrived for both parties to-day. This afternoon, as some of the Baxter men were making a demonstration before his headquarters, applauding his speech, a shot was fired from a house in the vicinity upon the crowd, followed by several others from a party of Brooks' men near the Metropolitan Hotel. Baxter's force returned the fire and cleared the street. Col. Ross, United States commandant, called out his company and barricaded the street, and compelled a cessation of hostilities. About two hundred shots were fired and several persons severely wounded. The excitement has subsided for the present.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In the House to-day, Mr. Hubbard, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a substitute for the bill previously reported by the committee in favor of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad, and also a telegraph bill. The bill provides that the United States shall guarantee the interest on the bonds to be issued by the railroad company to the extent of one per cent, amounting in all to \$2,000,000, as each section of twenty-five miles shall be completed, to all in the construction of the road from the Columbia River to some point on the Pacific Railroad between Golden and Keaton. When this portion of the road shall be finished, similar aid on the same conditions is to be extended to the remainder of the road between Portland and the Colorado [Columbia] River. In return the railroad is to transport the mails, troops and Indian supplies, and also to send Government dispatches free of charge, forever. No discriminations shall be made against freight and passengers at any point, and pro rata charges between any specified points are omitted.

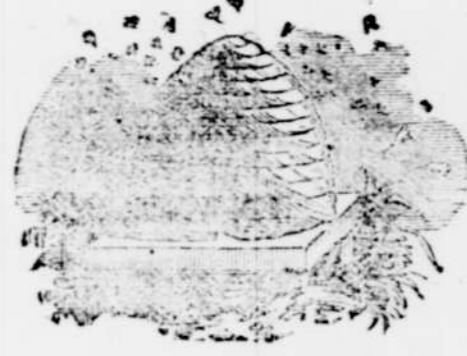
Little Rock, April 21.—The situation is essentially unchanged. Baxter has notified the President that he has convened the Legislature, to meet May 14th. Brooks denies Baxter's authority to convene the Legislature, and is erecting barricades around the State House.

MONROE, La., April 25.—It is impossible to give an idea of the extent of the overflow. The water here is the highest ever known. The town is an island two and a half miles long and a half mile wide, from which there is no exit except by boats. Business is almost suspended, and fully 1,000 people have not had rations for three days, nor money to buy any. The town is full of starving stock of every description. The river is still rising. The plantations in the vicinity are all submerged, and there are no prospects of crops. What the people are to do God only knows.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Senate passed the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Willamette River at Salem, Oregon. Captain Chas. H. Baldwin is detached from the command of the Naval rendezvous at San Francisco, on June 1st, and placed on waiting orders.

Boston, April 21.—General Butler was interviewed on the veto and said he had not read it, but could not see how President Grant could get around his own act in issuing \$25,000,000 reserve; in fact he did not understand it, unless Grant had come back on himself. He added: "Well if the President will deny his own acts, let him do it."

Rector's daughter (to Sunday school)—"Oh you have an elder brother; well how old is he?" School-boy—"Duuno, miss, but he's just started o'swearing."



BEE HIVE STORE.

J. B. Matthews, Proprietor.

The greatest and best variety of General Merchandise is kept in the Bee Hive Store of any place in the County. This Store has always been noted for its variety and it always shall be not only noted for the extent of its variety, but for the

Quantity of its Goods

AND THE

CHEAPNESS OF ITS PRICES

I sell for CASH, consequently I have no losses to make up off of good customers.

ONE MAN'S MONEY IS AS GOOD

AS ANOTHER'S.

All will fare alike in prices, which shall always be THE VERY LOWEST they can be afforded for.

For Cash!

New Goods are constantly arriving and

Very Goods, Good Goods, CHEAP GOODS,

WILL SELL.

I will always keep all the Standard Brands of Goods and, by a strict integrity of purpose to deal as I would be dealt by. I now invite you to my Store, which I now christen the

Bee Hive Store.

Remember the place, J. B. Matthews, Forest Grove, Oregon.

J. B. MATTHEWS.

Forest Grove, Or. Nov. 4th 1873.

17-18

The One Price

CASH STORE!

N. E. GOODELL.

Dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE STILL KEEPS THE

POST OFFICE,

Call and See Him

He has something good to tell them and

MANY THINGS TO SELL!

Such as

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

WEARING APPAREL.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds, and other Articles too numerous to mention. And hopes by

FAIR DEALING

Only to merit a Liberal Patronage of the Public.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Produce.

PACIFIC BOOT & SHOEHOUSE

GEO. A. PEASE, PROPRIETOR.

The Largest Stock on the Coast, S. W. Corner of First and Morrison streets, PORTLAND, OREGON. 142 1/2

H. McDONALD.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

Will furnish plans and specifications for Buildings of all descriptions and superintend the construction of the same; also particular attention paid to

JOINERS WORK and STAIR BUILDING. H. McDONALD, 58pp on Pine street above McKeedy's. 11-13m

Wm. McCREADY

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN all kinds of

HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS & Lashes

Repairing promptly attended to. 112-2m

NEW STORE! JUST OPENED!

In the new building, corner of Oak and Elm Avenues, opposite the Congregational church, Forest Grove, Oregon.

A. HINMAN

has unpacked a large and well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Also

Family Groceries and Provisions,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAIRDWARE, CROCKERY &c., &c.

In fact, everything to be found in a first class Variety Store.

My goods were selected expressly for this market and I shall always keep up a full assortment making

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

A prominent feature in my store. My goods are all new, my saleroom large and well-lighted, and my

PRICES LOW as the LOWEST

To my former customers and all in this vicinity the invitation is to "come and see." We like to show goods whether you purchase or not.

Highest Market Price paid for Butter and Eggs

A. HINMAN.

Forest Grove, Nov. 7, 1873.

17-19

THIS SPACE FOR HONTER.

W. D. HONTER HAS SO MANY customers at his store all the time that he has no time to write an advertisement. That is what we call business. 39th.

HERE IT IS

FOREST GROVE

LIVERY & FEED STABLE.



—REPT BY—

M. R. BROWN.

Corner of Pine and Birch.

FINEST TURNOUTS IN TOWN ready at all hours.

A GOOD SADDLE-HORSE ALWAYS ready.

Hack connects with the cars at Corvallis twice a day.

Horses boarded at reasonable rates.