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THE INDEPENDENT.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WILSON BOWLBY, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
FOREST GROVE, - - - - OREGON.
OFFICE—At his Residence, West of Johnson's Planing Mills. n49:1y

W. H. SAYLOR, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
FOREST GROVE, - - - - OREGON
OFFICE—At the Drug Store.
RESIDENCE—Corner Second Block south of the Drug Store. m22:1y

GEO. H. DURHAM, *District Attorney.* H. Y. THOMPSON.
Durham & Thompson
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 109 First Street,
PORTLAND, - - - - - - OREGON.

ALFRED KINNEY, M. D.,
SURGEON.
OFFICE IN DEKUM'S BUILDING, N. W. corner of First and Washington Streets, Portland, Oregon. n37 1y

C. A. BALL. RALEIGH STOTT.
BALL & STOTT,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 6 Dekum's Block,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
n35:1y

FRANK L. STOTT,
Attorney-at-Law,
HILLSBORO, OREGON.
Office in new Court House.

THOMAS H. TONGUE.
Attorney-at-Law,
Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon.

E. D. SHATTUCK. B. KILLIN.
Shattuck & Killin,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELOR
AT LAW.
Dekum's Building, First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

BUSINESS CARDS, & LODGES.

S. Hughes,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COLLECTOR.
LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN. ACKnowledgements taken. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. n10 1y

John Cooper,
DENTIST AND JEWELER
SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE OF THE Grove. *Work warranted.* Office cor Walnut and Pine Streets. n39 1y

POST OFFICE HOURS.

Mail going south closes at 8 A. M.; Mail going east closes at 1 P. M. Office hours on Sunday from 10:30 to 11 A. M.

☞ No departure from this rule.

N. E. GOODELL,
Post Master.
n7:1y

FOREST GROVE LODGE, No. 136,
I. O. G. T.,
MEETS AT ITS HALL EVERY SATurday evening, at 6 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

HOLBROOK LODGE NO. 30,
A. F. & A. M.
FOREST GROVE, OREGON. Meet Saturday before the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE ORDER, AND ITS METHODS OF CARRYING THEM OUT.

To some of our readers the declaration of purposes adopted by the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which we give below, will not be entirely new. It cannot be too much read, however, as it is one of the most notable documents ever issued in this country.

This declaration was reported to the National Grange by Mr Wardlaw of Florida, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and was unanimously adopted:

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

2. We heartily indorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity." We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

"To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor. To hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on hoof and in fleece. To systemize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy."

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unearthly rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

3. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen; not that we are unfriendly toward them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests, and tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that "individual happiness depends upon general prosperity," we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practical way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in Nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigation, and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interest, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies of capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection of every interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

4. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial Colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.

5. We especially and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law that the Grange, National, State, or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach, underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number, but we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that unalienable right and duty which belons to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, is it right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for the good action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own power to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions. It should always characterize every Patron of Husbandry that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress towards truth is made by difference of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and for the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our suffering brotherhood by any means at our command. Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order. Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

RESPITE.

Sing, sky-lark, in the sky;
Sing, throstle—for love's sake!
Sing sweet, as if no heart might ever break.

O, little summer-sigh
Of winds, that flutters down
The blossom-rain, as if no storms had blown!

Smile, flowers, along the way;
Your dainty beauty stirs
Such blessed thoughts, ye little comforters!

O Earth, for one kind day,
Let me be glad again—
Forgetting grief that is, and that has been!

—Ina D. Coolbrith, in Overland for May.

TELEGRAPHIC!

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The river is falling. It is two inches below highwater mark. Seven days, Northern, Western and Eastern mails are now due. Three bridges are gone between here and Mobile and Jackson.

MONROE, La., April 26.—The river rose but very little last night, but another break poured much water on the back part of the city. Washington street is overflowed within three blocks of the river. The weather is fair. There is no intelligence from above or below.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Since no supplies can be had from military stations on the overflowed region of the lower Mississippi, the Secretary of War, after a conference with the President, has directed the Commissary of Subsistence to purchase 500,000 rations of meat, flour, beans and rice, and to carry into effect the relief bill. He asks an appropriation of $90,000. His estimates are based on issuing rations to 20,000 persons for twenty days.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26.—A steamboat, with seventy-five tons of Government provisions, left here for the Louisiana submerged district this afternoon.

HAVANA, April 27.—Gen. Concha has ordered a draft from persons between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age.

BAYONNE, April 27.—Gen. Palacios Vallas, with six thousand men, has taken possession of Chelva.

LONDON, April 27.—The Khedive of Egypt took military possession of the Suez canal, before DeLesseps acquiesced in the decision of the International Commission.

MADRID, April 26.—A rumor is current that the Carlists have asked Serrano for an amnesty.

Senor Castellar has written a letter in which he declares himself in favor of a Federal Republic.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Three hundred families in West Baton Rouge are homeless. The town is entirely submerged. The U. S. Quartermaster transferred to the distributing committee, yesterday, 25,000 suits and 4,000 blankets. Advices from Teche county, say the river continues to rife.

COLUMBUS, O., April 27.—The Temperance Crusade which has been quiescent here for some weeks started to-day in a new direction. Some twenty ladies marched to the saloon of Charles Wagner who advertised a free lunch and new drinks called Crusade Water (some of them bearing the names of ladies prominently identified with the Temperance Crusade) and demanded some of the water and a share of the lunch. Wagner refused either and forcibly ejected the women, who have since been parading on the walk in front of Wagner's place, in spite of his efforts to disperse them by washing the sidewalk.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate Committee on Railroads, to-day agreed to report favorably on Senator Mitchell's bill granting Government aid for the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railway. The bill provides for guaranteeing the payment of the interests on bonds of the Company to the extent of $8,000 per mile, in return for which army and Indian supplies and U. S. mails, are to be forever transported free.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Mississippi overflow has created 25,000 sufferers in Louisiana. The parishes in which the crop are ruined formerly produced over 100,000 hogsheads of sugar, nearly 14,000,000 pounds of rice, $4,000,000 worth of molasses and 142,000 bales of cotton.

The Town Trustees of Jacksonville granted license for four saloons at their last meeting.

News from Stickeen.

Purser Vanderbilt, the courteous officer of the steamer *California*, has given us the following items of interest from the above mines:

On the last trip of the *California*, about 60 men were brought to Fort Wrangel. The steamer *Otter*, which sailed from Victoria a few days subsequent to the *California*, also took away a number of persons destined for the reported aursferous regions. There are at Fort Wrangel a large number of persons waiting for the river to open. At Wrangel the weather is reported beautiful and spring-like. Under the vernal influences of the sun and wind, all the snow and ice have disappeared from the vicinity. Everything indicates an early opening of the river.

Mr. Sylvester, the expressman, arrieved at Wrangel on the evening of the 26th ult., from the diggings. He made the round trip in 21 days, and was eleven days in coming down. He reports that the weather is rapidly moderating, and every indication is fair for the early clearing of the Stickeen. Ice and snow had already began to thaw. Four hundred men were in the gold-bearing regions at the time of the messenger's arrival. About that number were scatered along the route between Wrangel and the mines. Most of them the messenger found engaged in building boats. As soon as the river shall open, these persons will launch the crafts, place in their stock of provisions and ascend the stream without any diffienlty. Should the present genial weather continue, it is confidently anticipated that there will be a general breaking up of the ice in the river within two or three weeks at the furthest. Sylvester brought down 250 ounces of gold dust on his last trip, which had been taken out a few weeks preceding his arrival at the mines. Fires were being built every day in order to thaw out the ground and thus enable the miners to commence operations, such was the prevailing degree of anxiety to test the diggins. The messenger found every one in high spirits and confidently awaiting the coming spring. Wherever mining was being done, from $20 to $30 per day is realized per man. From all that can be determined from present prospects, it is confidently thought that the precious metal exists in large quantities in those regions; at least all appear in good hopes, and are willing to take their chances. Within the next thirty days there will be from 1,000 to 1,200 men at the diggins, and the result of mining operations will then be known to a certainty. Large quantities of provision were found by the messenger scattered along the river, which had been thrown away by those persons who were eagerly pressing their way towards the mines. Provisions in the mines were quite scarce, and as a natural consequence, dear. There are quantities of provisions at Wrangel, which will be forwarded to the mines immediately on the opening of the river.

For the present, the steamer *Alex Anderson* has been hauled off the route. Only the steamers *California* and *Otter* are touching at Wrangel. Two steamboats—engines and machinery for one of which was cast at the Willamette Iron Works—are now being constructed at Victoria. These boats being built with express reference to run on the Stickeen river. Both are rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready to run by breaking up of the ice. Intense excitement prevails everywhere concerning these mines; and the $4,000 in dust brought down by the expressman only tends to confirm their predicted richness, and to add to the general feeling. On the next trip of the *California* a large number of "gold feverec" individuals will be landed at Wrangel, both from Portland and Victoria.—*Oregonian.*

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

Dayton, Ohio, has 303 grain elevators. But the grain is elevated in liquid form.

The London *Spectator* thinks that the Ohio women's war is "a marvelous mixture of deep piety and lynch law."

Suggestion to Tennyson. That last ode might be worked into echo verses, thus "Alexandrowna—drown her!"

How to become practically acquainted with the "Rule of Three"—Live with your wife, mother, and mother-in-law.

This year the first colored student will graduate from the Theological School at Yale College, and also from the Academical Department.

Grundy County, Iowa, which raised over a million bushels of wheat, and more of corn last year, has no fences except around pasture lots

Increased currency, instead of being the spade of the husbanman, is the dice-box of the gambler.—[Jones, of Nevada.

A young lady of Cincinnati, who dotes on Dumas, is anxious to get married and go abroad, as she says she can't be romantic in her native city during the pig-sticking season.

The champion forgiver lives in Terre Haute. His wife has eloped five times, and he has taken her back and tried to make home happy each time.

Charles Sumner, in his youth, achieved the arduous feat of swimming across the boiling rapids below Niagara Falls—a feat which few men have had either the muscle or the nerve to perform.

A picture, representing Susan B. Anthony at the battle of Waterloo, in a hand-to-hand encounter with the Emperor, is the chief attraction of a museum recently started in an Iowa town.

Not many men forget the washdays of their boyhood, when a fond mother with parboiled and soapy fingers buttoned their collars for them. Its impression upon the heart and nose is rarely effaced.

A Georgia Negro, who bet $10 that General Washington commanded the Federals at Bull Run, handed the money over with the remark: "Well, dis yere his'ry business is all mixed up anyway!"

Professor Loring, of Chicago, in his Easter sermon, glowingly alluded to the birds and flowers and balmy zephyrs of ethereal Spring, but the congregation couldn't see it. The snow was half a foot deep outside, and still falling.

"Dear mother may I go out to vote?"
"Oh yes, my dear Sophrony;
Put on your hat and redingote,
And vote for Jim Mahoney!"

—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A writer in a Kansas paper remarks upon the result of the recent election. He says, "The fall of corruption has been dispelled, and the wheels of the State Government will no longer be tramelled by sharks that beset the public prosperity like locusts."

"It was a crush—The recent assembly ball at Washington. A correspondent notes how "Miss Nellie Grant went into the ballroom with a new puffed illusion that was garlanded with flowers. She came out in a cambric petticoat from the knees down."

Detroit is sure of at least one case of genuine love. A packet of 132 letters was picked up in one of the city streets, the other day, being a correspondence covering a period of six weeks, and there was not a letter in the lot that didn't have at least six "darlings" in it, and such expressions as "my angel love" seemed to have been applied with a pepper-box.

A learned professor, on going to house-keeping went to a store and told the clerk that his wife wanted some rice. "How much?" asked the Clerk. "Oh, not much; I suppose three or four bushels would do for the present." The Clerk was very sorry they had not so much on hand, but sent him twenty pounds, which he persuaded the learned gentleman would serve for a few days.

Some students fixed up a ghost and placed on the staircase of a Troy newspaper office the other night, and then retired and awaited developments. One of the editors came along and didn't get frightened. He disrobed it, and now wears a fifteen-dollar pair of pantaloons, a ten-dollar vest, a seven-dollar pair of boots and an eight-dollar hat, while one of the students goes about without a vest and another roams around through the least frequented streets wearing a very ancient pair of inexpressibles.

TWO INSCRIPTIONS.—The *Northern Border* says that a graveyard near Bangor has a monument with the following inscriptions, the first verse of which was written by the wife before her death, and the second by the husband after he had married again:—

"Weep not for me, my dearest dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
Repent, my love, before you die,
For you must come and sleep with *I*."

"I will not weep, my dearest life.
For I have got another wife;
I cannot come and sleep with thee,
For I must go and sleep with *she*."

OREGON.

The citizens of Weston, one evening last week, were thrown into a little excitement by a pistol shot about 9 o'clock at night. The facts appear to be these: A certain person undertook, on last Wednesday evening, about nine o'clock, to visit a certain family, when the husband was absent. The lady, who slept with one eye open, discovered the gentleman's face up against the window pane at the head of her bed-room. She instantly called to the person to begone at the same time discharging the contents of a pocket derringer at the receding figure.

A gentleman who is spending a few months in Michigan, after several years residence in Oregon, writes: "Those who complain of the climate of the Willamette Valley would do well to spend a winter here; they would do as I am going to do—go back to Webfoot as soon as possible."

Six cars of wheat reached Salem from Junction City last Monday, and 1,550 sacks by boat.

THE PRAYING WOMEN.

Ah ye who scoff,
And mock, and laugh
At women when they pray,
Have never known
How hearts like stone
May feel the long, long day!

Have never knelt
To God, and felt
A doubt of His great power;
Have never said;
"Would I were dead,
And baby, too, this hour!"

Have never wept
O'er babe which slept
Unconscious of the tear—
Like some fair bud
Whose babyhood
A low'ring cloud comes near—

Have never heard—
Like some night-bird
With shrill, discordant tone—
The house clock tell
Its last farewell
To night, so drear and lone;

And wish the morn
Had ne'er been born—
That light would still delay
Its coming from
The distant gloom
Which curtaineth the day.

Have never tried
To gently chide
The weak one when he came—
Telling, perhaps,
While price enwraps
The cheek as with a flame—

How baby walked,
Or baby talked,
And lisped its father's name!
(Oh, woman, thrice
Such sacrifice
Were worth a martyr's fame!)

Have never seen
The cheek grow thin,
The hair, once bright as gold,
Pale, and grow white,
As night by night
The shadowed heart grows old!

(Ah! yes, the heart
With youth can part
Before life's youth is done;
As tender flowers
Live fewer hours
When parted from the sun.)

Have ne'er felt shame
That some loved name
Should 'neath the shadow lie,—
Nor praying low
Felt falling slow
The tears of agony!

Then do not scoff
And mock and laugh
At women's prayers again,
For may be you
Would make them, too,
If you had felt their pain!

—Cincinnati Commercial.

HIPPLE-MITCHELL'S ORDER--SIMPSON'S QUANDARY.

We recently copied from the springfield (Mass.) *Republican* an account of the bribery charges lately preferred against Mitchell, and supported by affidavits, in the United States Senate. From this account it appears that a certain individual who answers to the name of Columbus Brown was Mr. Hipple-Mitchell's purchasing agent in the Senatorial fight. It was this Mr. Columbus Brown who tried to buy Representative John C. Allen into the Ring caucus for, first $250, and finally, for $5,000, according to Mr. Allen's statement under oath.

Now, there is a little secret history connected with Mr. Columbus Brown, and bearing upon this bribery business. It is this: Ben Simpson has only recently been appointed through Hipple's influence to the Surveyor Generalship for Oregon. The new Surveyor General desires to make an appointment of his own to the second clerkship in his office, as it is supposed to be one of the prerogatives of his office that he should do. In short, Mr. Simpson wishes to appoint his son, a young man, fully competent, no doubt, to the place; but Hipple has given an order that Columbus Brown be appointed. Whether a capacity for buying votes in the Legislature is a sufficient qualification to justify Mr. Brown's appointment to a second clerkship in the Surveyor General's office, we do not pretend to say. It is unquestionably Brown's only recommendation to Hipple. Hipple's order to Simpson is imperative, and we suppose, therefore, that the demand of "Columbus" upon Hipple is of the same character. We should judge, from the character of service C. Brown rendered in the Senatorial contest, that he is a man who would not hesitate to contribute and affidavit of his own to the stock on file in the Senate against Hipple, if that worthy should fail to fill the measure of C. Brown's expectations. If this is the case, Hipple is likely to know it.

In the meantime, between his own inclination and Hipple's order, Simpson is in as great a quandary as Dick Williams is between resumption and inflation.—*News.*