THE INDEPENDENT

Forest Grove, July 16, 1874.

National Independent Convention

The Independent party which the Republicans and Democrats tried to lay out of existence is making headway in the Western States and will soon be a national organization. The Democratic party which is virtually dead will mostly go over to the new organization as it contains the little good that it is worth saving from the wreck of that party as well as what is sound and practicable in the Republican party. Thus the germ hat was nourished by oppression and corruption becomes a national organization, and all good citizens who desire the welfare of the country should rally to its support.

The times, as we have before urged, demand new parties with new names. The Democratic party is dying of corruption—it long since ignored the idea of a Democratic principle. The Republican party, though holding many sound principles, is hopelessly struggling with the gamblers of the Treasury the pirates of the Custom House and the stock jobbers of Congress, while the railroad monopolies and other gigantic corporations have throttled the government and are robbing the people. We repeat that the times demand new parties. We need new parties to heal the wounds of the late conflict and unite our country in the strong bonds of the old Washington Union, when the black eyes of the South and the blue of the North met and melted together, and no South and no North was known. There is something nobler in politics than a fight for the spoils of office, more humane than the war of sections, a government more wise and republican than that which legislates for classes and corporations, and the Independent party we believe is the instrument of the people by which to bring back the old peace and purity of the Nation.

In the Independent Convention in Illinois on the 10th of June the following resolution was unanimously adopted which proposes a national convention for the Independents, a thing just now needed to harmonize the different branches of the organization and unite them into a coherent party:

Resolved, That our State Central Committee be hereby instructed to join with like committees in other States, in issuing a call for a national delegate convention, to meet in Chicago, Indianapolis, or at some other central city in the West, in January, 1875, for the purpose of taking into consideration means and measures necessary to the protection of citizens from the oppression of aggregate capital, and for the further purpose of consolidating the various political elements in the nation opposed to the present corrupt practices of the old party leaders, in a national organization representing the people, and pledged to reform

Indian Outbreak.

The Kiowas, Cheyennes, Comanches and Sioux have taken the warpath and as may be seen by the dispatches are engaged in their old pastime of shooting and scalping our citizens on the frontiers. This is the result of the government having reduced the army. Congress, in this act, displayed its usual ignorance in the management of the Indians. The garrisons of soldiers on our frontiers in the neighborhood of the hostile savages ought to have been kept up to their maximum standard necessary for the protection of the settlements. Instead of this the government has reduced the stations and encouraged and facilitated the massacre of the people. In its economical fit, roused to action by the clamor of the people, congress began to hunt for some department wherein to lop off expenses, and it pounced upon the army. And as was to have been expected from its usual care for the dear people it reduced the garrisons on the frontiers and so turned the savages loose on the defenseless settlers, while in its profound sympathy for the thousand and one army officers, who drive fast horses, occupy grand palaces in Washington and draw their pay from the substance of the toiling millions—Congress did not reduce them.

The Indian policy of the United States from the beginning has been mistake and the management has been worse than the policy. The policy under the managerial tactics of red tape could not be otherwise than the miserable botch that it is. The Government has always treated with the Indian tribes which have been placed on our reservations as independent nations thereby perpetrating their tribal relations and uniting them against the government. It treated with these conquered tribes as independent nations, and, as in the case of Georgia and the Cherokees, abrogated those treaties, solemnly entered into, as interest or policy dictated. These subjugated Indians ought to have been made amenable to United States laws from the time they became the wards of the government; the reserves should have been divided into farms and each adult Indian or family given a homestead provided with tools and implements necessary for the improvement and cultivation of the same; titles reserved for five years and then the land bestowed in fee simple; inter-settlement of whites allowed by purchase from Indians; and when the Indians rebelled they should have been treated as rebels and traitors; when peaceful taught the laws, arts and customs of civilization. There is but one other choice outside of this policy and that is extermination. And the present policy is infinitely worse than that of extermination, for in the first place it not only results in the ultimate destruction of the Indians, but also in the murder and waste of property and treasure of our citizens and government.

But it is useless to expect any change for the better in the policy of the government. Eastern prejudice against the frontier settlers and Eastern admiration for the noble red men, which grows stronger with the lapse of time, render efforts for any radical change abortive. Eastern Senators and Congresmen do not wish to learn anything practical or sensible about the character of the savages on our frontiers. Educated in the fantastic schools of Longfellow's Hiawatha and Cooper's novels, not even the razing of their own scalps by the dusky heroes would convince them of their infatuation They lounge about the corridors of the national Capitol concocting Credit Mobilier, Salary grab and Sanborn swindles or revel in the temples of Bacchus and Venus. In the meantime the old policy goes on. The Indians fight through the summer, make peace and sign treaties in the fall, receive their annuities of blankets and clothing, (the agents and contractors taking their toll of course) and house up for the winter. So this summer again the usual programme is begun. The tomahawk and scalping knife are unsheathed, burning houses light up the gloom of midnight forests, and the blood of slaughtered citizens cries up from the ground against this most fatuous, homicidal—damnable policy.

Local Option in California and Oregon.

The result of the Local Option elections in California is not quite as satisfactory to the "No License" party as was anticipated from the surprising victories acheived by them in the first elections in that State. The last election at San Jose, a large town, resulted in a victory for the "License" men, and indicates that the large towns will all go for license. At this election the women canvassers from other towns damaged the temperance cause by their indiscreet conduct, several arrests on their account having been made to keep the peace. The women of the town with whom the voters were acquainted and who were respected had considerable influence at the polls, but the strange women who came to canvass from other towns only roused opposition and cooled the ardor of temperance men by their conduct.

The introduction of the woman element in the elections took the License men completely by surprise at first and they suffered themselves to be beaten in many precincts and townships which had they made the effort that they have put forth in the later elections, they could have carried without trouble. So novel were the modes of attack by the women canvassers that the whisky men were nonplussed for the time. For it was the women's first political fight and they went into it with all of woman's enthusiasm. Many of mature age argued and dispated and some scolded. The misses floated like soapbubbles through the crowd, here fastening flowers in a man's buttonhole, there bestowing a bouquet and in another place capturing the vote of a youth with smiles, while others bestowed free lunches in tents spread at the polls. The whisky men also camped on the grounds and gave lunches and indulged in the intoxication of the "flowing bowl." From which it may be seen that woman's interference increased drunkenness and has, at least, not raised the women of California in the estimation of the world.

The California experiment has proved just what well balanced minds promised it would. At first the women overawed and overcame the opposition because of the respect men held for them by virtue of the position which they have always held in society, *as the mothers of our land and the priestesses of the family altar*, not those who elbow their way through crowds of boisterous, or drunken, strange men, buttonholding them for votes, or scolding them for their opinions, or entreating them with arguments or tears. And the reaction which men of common-sense plainly saw must come, has come, and the elements of the opposition to temperance in California have gathered head and will carry everything. The ground that the temperance folks have won will be lost to them and worse than lost. The best lawyers in San Francisco declare that the Local Option law will not stand the test of the courts. They assert that the law-making power is vested exclusively in the Legislature and that the Legislature has no right to delegate its functions to any other authority. And this argument is supported by precedents drawn from the decisions of the Supreme courts of many of the States with reference to the constitutionality of similar laws passed by their respective Legislatures.

Now this very question of a Local Option law will come before our Legislature this fall and we call the attention of our Washington county delegation to the above legal aspect of the case which if true in California and other States is also true for Oregon, as the principle indicated lies at the foundation of the organic laws of our Government and all the States.

Time spent on a local option law would be time spent uselessly and money wasted. Then what should our delegation do to represent the interests of their temperance constituents, who are in a large majority in this County, in the legislature? Some favor a prohibitory law. But the passage of a prohibitory law would be arrant foolishness in Oregon where public sentiment would not and could not enforce it. Even in the Eastern States where public opinion has been educated, and a large majority of the people have passed and stringently enforced prohibitory laws in some of the States, they have only served to increase drunkenness and crime. This is the position of newspapers and men whose authority we do not question and certainly some of the statistics they present prove all that they assert. But a prohibitory law in this State is out of the question and there is no use discussing it because the people of Oregon are largely anti-prohibition.

Now then the choice lies between license or free whisky. We prefer a license law. Let our present license law be so amended that dealers in the towns shall pay a license of $500 and in the county $250, and let them be bound in bonds of $3,000 to not sell to minors or persons already drunk or to harbor persons drunk on their premises. And make the selling of liquors not manufactured by distillation a finable and penitentiary offense. The last provision we regard as the most important for it provides for the punishment of the worst phase of intemperance. The selling of liquors made of nuxvomica, tobacco, strychnine etc., is a crime and ought to be punished under the principles of the common law. If one of our citizens should go to the drug store at Forest Grove or Hillsboro and buy a bottle of Jamaica ginger and it should prove to be a preparation of arsenic and cause the death of the citizen the druggist could be prosecuted. Just so we claim that the dealer in liquors made of drugs should be held responsible.

Our legislators should consider this question carefully and give the people of this State a good law for the promotion of temperance.

Chicago Ablaze.

Chicago is again threatened with destruction. At 4:30 Tuesday morning a fire began which had not been got under control at 10:30 that night. This is a terrible visitation. Scarcely had the ruins of the great fire of 1871 been removed when another dvastation follows its destructive course. We anxiously wait further intelligence from the devoted city.

The widow of Conrad Werner, who was recently murdered near Salem has been notified that her deceased husband was a member of the Mutual Relief Association, of Petaluma, Cal., and the benefits accruing to heron his death will be near $1,000. Upon a certificate as to the time and circumstances of the death of her husband, a draft for the amount will be forwarded to Mrs. Werner, and will come to hand just in the nick of time, as it will enable her to pay off an indebtedness of several hundred dollars still to be paid upon her homestead.

Hope for a season bade Hiram farewell.

And the Ring shrieked when Boss Shepherd fell.

(Now then talk about the "divine afflatus.")

The Comet Now Visible

The subjoined extract concerning the comet which is now visible in the nothern heavens is taken from an article written by Professor Colbert, astronomer of Dearborn College which was published in the Chicago *Tribune*. He says:

Our calculations show that the spheroidal mass is about 20,000 miles in diameter, and its volume about sixteen times that of the earth. The envelop streams away from it to a distance of full 1,000,000 miles, forming the tail, which is projected from the comet in a direction opposite to that of the sun.

The comet is evidently developing a double tail, as shown by the streak of greater brightness which lies a little within the boundary of the appendage. This extra luminosity proves that the tail is shaped like a hollow cone, and is not solid. We may illustrate the fact and the effect by holding up to the light a basin of colored glass that is empty. We see the light shining through the basin just as we see the stars through the comet's tail everywhere except near the edges, where the line of sight passes through a great thickness of glass, though the basin be made of thin glass. If now, we have a smaller basin placed inside the larger one, we have the line of sight passing through only four ordinary thicknesses of glass in the middle of the field of view, but wher the line of sight is tangent to the surface of the inner basin it passes through an extra thickness, as in the first case. We may thus conceive the tail of a comet to be composed of one or several huge thimble-shaped envelopes of gaseous matter, each of which presents two lines of stronger light than the rest of the tail, simply because the line of sight to those bands passes through a greater number of luminous particles than the line that is drawn to any other point in the luminous envelope.

On Tuesday evening the comet's distance from the sun was 68,000,000 miles, and from the earth 53,000,000 miles. This and other observations give the following corrected elements of the orbit, on the supposition that it is a parabola, from which it differs but little, if at all: Perihelion distance, log. 9.836; perihelion distance miles, 68,000,000; longitude of perihelion, 272 deg.; time of passing perihelion, July 10th; longitude of north node, 119½ deg.; inclination, 65 deg.; period of revolution, infinite. Then for the perihelion passage we have: Comet's distance from earth, miles, 46,000,000; angle with sun, 38 deg.; travels per second, miles, 30.

The fact that comets contain but a small quantity of matter, as compared with the earth and the larger planets of the solar system, is proven by the fact that the comet does not change the orbit of the planet when in such a position that the planet does cause a great change in the direction of the comet's path. And the spectroscope has recently led astronomers to infer that even the head of the comet is only a volume of glowing gas. But there is no warrant for the favorite idea of some astronomers that the *tail* of a comet might be carried in one's vest pocket. A globe of hydrogen gas which is the lightest gas known to us (if we except the hypothetical Aloaron) if equal in bulk to the earth and of the same density as that at which the gas is measured at the earth's surface would contain one part in 67,000 of the quantity of matter contained in the earth. Now, we can scarcely conceive it as possible that a density 100 times less than that of hydrogen gas at the earth's surface would permit the reflection of the sunlight to our eyes from a distance of 50,000,000 miles. Yet, even this stretch of the imagination toward the limits of tangible tenuity would give, for a globe of the size of Coggia's comet, a mass which would weigh not less than 16,000,000,000,000,000 tons, if it could be brought down to the earth's surface. This compares with the mass of the moon, as 1 to 5,100; with the earth, as 1 to 420,000; and with the sun, as 1 to 131,000,000. It is not improbable, however, that the mass of the comet is much greater than this quantity, so that it would compare favorably with the largest of the planetoids revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. That largest planetoid is exceeded 850 times in volume by the moon; and if its density should be the same as that of the moon, then its mass would be equal to that of the comet, if the latter had an average density 16 times less than that of hydrogen at the earth's surface.

DESERTING.

J. B. Hulsey, who has been Chairman of the Central Democratic Committee in Union County for two years past, has resigned. In a letter tendering his resignation, he says: "The recent past history of the Democratic party has fully convinced me that the germ of true Democracy exists in Union county in such limited quantities as to entirely exclude the idea of ever organizing a party of any strength, or one based on great national principles. Seeing no further use for political organizations where the actions of Conventions are totally disregarded, I hereby, by the power granted me by said Committee on the 18th day of June, 1874, disorganize the Democratic Central Committee of Union county, and resign my position as Chairman."

THE TERRITORIES

A Walla Walla man was cured of somnambulism by his hired girl, the other night, whose room he entered, by being knocked down with a chair.

Forty thousand head of sheep, belonging to Don Jose L. Perea, were sheared last week at Pa Jarito, New Mexico, there being 109 shearers at work at one time.

Mr. McDonald sold his farm near McMinnville, the other day for $6,900. The farm, which contains 320 acres, was purchased by Mr. Redman of Portland.

Prof. Fowler, the "bump" man, who got many a dollar from stupid Oregonians, is working along this way again. He was advertised to lecture in Laramie last Monday evening.

The Denver *News* says: A man named O. F. Johnson, who had been missed for some time from his home, about sixty miles east of Cheyenne, was found on Saturday perfectly naked and nipping grass, like Nebuchadnezzar. He is wholly insane.

The British bark Princess Royal took from Ussalady, for London, 4,000 feet of lumber and 143 spars. The British bark Empress Eugenie took 150,000 feet of lumber from Port Discovery for Coquimbo, Chili.

The great scarcity of labor in Walla Walla valley, is already beginning to be felt, and farmers are every day looking for harvest hands, and find but few, the wages offered is about $1 50 per day—not very high, to be sure, but as high as can be paid when wheat sells at forty cents per bushel.

Buffalo hunting is likely to be dangerous sport this summer. The Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, have gone on the war path, their side grievances being the white men who have not the instinct of sportsmen or the tenderness of Indians, have been slaughtering the buffalo in mere wantonness. A good fight would be a timely and deserved punishment for the wickedness of the buffalo butchers.

This year our sister Territory of Arizona has entered upon a season of peace and prosperity. The mines, herds and fields are fruitful. The miners are working, the shafts are sinking, the mineral is rising, the "stamps" are coming, the mills are grinding, the rains are falling, the streams are flowing, vegetables, fruits and grains are growing, and the best harvest in years is now opening or dropping before the reaper.

TELEGRAPHIC!

St. Louis, July 12.—A gentleman just from Fort Sill says the Indian chiefs, Satanta, Big Tree, are in council against the whites, and serious trouble may be expected. Col. Carlton with a company of the Tenth Cavalry, is on the scout through the Cheyenne Agency. Major Upham, with a company of the Sixth, has gone to Medicine Lodge, and three companies of the Fifth Infantry, from Leavenworth, are scouting along the trail from Wichita, through the Cheyenne Agency.

Chicago, July 14.—A great fire is raging in South Chicago, about the vicinity of Michigan avenue and Twelfth street. Half a mile of buildings are in flames, and all efforts of the firemen are thus far futile to check its progress. Buildings are being blown up, and the whole force of the city Fire Department is on the spot with every means available for fighting fire. The streets are jammed with teams moving goods from the place

Chicago, July 14—9:15 P. M.—The fire started about 4:30 o'clock, on Fourth Avenue, near Twelfth street in South Chicago. It ran north, northeast through Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue, State, and two blocks of Wabash Avenue, and a large number of houses on the eastern portion of Harrison street. It took the post office, several churches and a large number of blocks.

Chicago, 10:30 P.M., July 14.—The fight with the fire is now between Michigan Avenue and State street and Harrison and Van Buren. Merchants continue moving far down in the business center. The last building to succumb is the St. James Hotel, which has commenced to burn. Many of the finest buildings in that part of the city have burned.

A SAD STORY.

William Gray, Esq., Sheriff of Grant County, brought to the Asylum night before last, from Camp Harney, an insane German lady by the name of Jurgens, having performed the long and tiresome journey overland. Last evening we had the pleasure of meeting the Sheriff, and from him learned of the causes which placed the unfortunate woman in the condition mentally to which, when we look upon it in all of its hopeless surroundings, we can only think that even death, if it comes like gentle sleep without agony, would be far preferable.

About a year ago she and her husband—both in the first flush of man and womanhood—dreamed of the many inducements held out by free America to those wanting a home over which they could have complete control, and bidding a tearful adieu to their own sunny Rhineland, made so unspeakable dear by memories of a happy childhood spent upon the banks of the classic river from which it obtains its name, and embarked for the New World—he confident of his ability to carve a fortune, and she willing to abide with him come weal, or woe. In due time they reached New York, and, turning their eyes in the direction of the far-off West, traversed the continent by railroad to Winnemucca, and from thence went to Camp Harney—there hoping to find permanent rest and quiet beneath their own vine and fig tree, the *ultimatum* of love's fondest dream.

But, alas! their happy anticipations were destined never to be realized. One week after their arrival at Camp Harney the husband sickened and died, and the young wife found herself alone with strangers, bereft of her husband, and no one to lighten the burden of sorrow that seemed to crush her very soul, by softly whispered words of consolation. The blow was too heavy and sudden for the poor woman to bear, as her actions plainly evinced that her only hope was buried in the same grave that had received the remains of her loved and lost. A deep melancholy fell upon her, sealing her lips to all expressions of mirth and joy. Those near her used every means to cheer her, but their efforts were met with disappointment. Soon she became as a walking, troubled spirit, and, finally, the creature we find her to day—a maniac, at times dwelling, her countenance radiant with a wild look of joy, upon imaginations of relatives and the home beyond the sea, or upon the dead husband, sleeping quietly and undisturbed in his lonely grave in the mountains; or, when the fit changes, uttering curses upon the heads of the persons whom she immagines prevent her husband coming to her side. Poor woman! How constant her love, and how sad that her idol has fallen in the dust! She dreamed of a valley wherein there was perpetual sunshine, and she has found the Valley of Death and ever-enduring shadows!—*Evening News.*

Wm McCREADY.

FOREST GROVE OREGON.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS & Lash

Repairing promptly attended to.

n13:2

Forest Grove

PLANING MILLS

Sash & Door Factory

A. L. JOHNSON, Proprietor,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,
SASH,
DOORS AND BLINDS,
CEDAR,
FIR and HARDWOOD
LUMBER, &C., &C.

Planing, Tongue and Grooving,
Turning, Scroll and Re-Sawing
Done to Order in a

First Class Style.

ALSO
DOOR and WINDOW FRAMES,
TONGUE and GROOVED FLOORING,
PLAIN and RUSTIC CEILINGS
MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS
BALUSTERS (Turned and Scroll).
ALSO
Stair Balusters and Newell Posts,
Constantly on hand and made to Order.

TO THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE building in this vicinity

Superior Inducements are offered!

For everything necessary to the Erection' Completion and furnishing of any Building can be had at this Factory.

My machinery is
NEW AND FIRST CLASS!
And the work done will be of
SUPERIOR STYLE AND FINISH

Call and Examine

Before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ *Shingles, Lumber and Building Material taken in exchange for Work.*

Address all orders to
A. L. JOHNSON Forest Grove.

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

JOINER'S WORK and STAIR BUILDING. *H. McDONALD.*

Shop on Pine street above McReady's.

14:3m

WOODCOCK & INTERRIEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Stalls Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7,

NEW CITY MARKET,

Portland, ... Oregon

CALIFORNIA FRUITS RECEIVED direct per steamers. *Country orders filled.*

Cash paid for Country Produce.

n12-1y

BEEHIVE 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

Quality of its Goods

AND THE

CHEAPNESS OF GOODS

I sell for CASH, consequently I have NO LOSSES to make up off of good customers.

ONE MANS' MONEY IS AS GOOD AS ANOTHERS'.

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

New 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. N. Crapper's Old Stand, Forest Grove.

J. B. MATTHEWS.

Forest Grove, Or. Nov. 4th 1873

n7:1y

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,

HARDWARE, 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 salesroom *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 Or. Nov. 7, 1873

n7:1y